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THE SAXON CHRONICLE,

WITH AN

ENGLISH TRANSLATION,

&c.

THE

SAXON CHRONICLE,

WITH AN

ENGLISH TRANSLATION,

AND

NOTES, CRITICAL AND EXPLANATORY.

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TO WHICH ARE ADDED

CHRONOLOGICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL, AND GLOSSARIAL INDICES;

A SHORT GRAMMAR OF THE ANGLO-SAXON LANGUAGE;

A NEW MAP OF ENGLAND DURING THE HEPTARCHY;

PLATES OF COINS, &c.

BY THE REV. J. INGRAM, B.D.

RECTOR OF ROTHERFIELD GREYS, OXFORDSHIRE; AND FORMERLY ANGLO-SAXON PROFESSOR IN OXFORD.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

——Well I wote, thou spring'st from ancient race
Of SAXON Kings, that have, with mighty hand,
And many bloudy battailes fought in place,
High rear'd their royall throne in Britane land.

SPENSER, F. Q. p. 49, ed 1613.

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THE

EDITOR'S PREFACE.

ENGLAND may boast of two substantial monuments of its early history; to either of which it would not be easy to find a parallel in any nation, ancient or modern. These are, the Record of Doomsday [1], and the Saxon Chronicle [2]. The former, which is little more than a statistical survey, but contains the most authentic information relative to the descent of property and the comparative importance of the different parts of the kingdom at a very interesting period, the wisdom and liberality of the British Parliament long since deemed worthy of being printed [3] among the Public Records, by Commissioners appointed for that purpose. The other work, though not treated with absolute neglect, has not received that degree of attention which every person who feels an interest in the events and transactions of former times would naturally expect. In the first place, it has never been printed entire, from a collation of all the MSS. But of the extent of the two former editions, compared with the present, the reader may form some idea, when he is told that Professor Wheloc's *Chronologia Anglo-Saxonica*, which was the first [4] attempt of

[1] Whatever was the origin of this title, by which it is now distinguished, in an appendix to the work itself it is called "*Liber de Wintonia*," or "The Winchester-Book," from its first place of custody.

[2] This title is retained, in compliance with custom, though it is a collection of chronicles, rather than one uniform work, as the received appellation seems to imply.

[3] In two volumes folio, with the following title: "Domesday-Book, *seu Liber Censualis Willelmi Primi Regis Angliæ, inter Archivos Regni in Domo Capitulari Westmonasterii asservatus: jubente rege augustissimo Georgio Tertio prælo mandatus typis* MDCCLXXXIII."

[4] Gerard Langbaine had projected such a work, and had made considerable progress in the collation of MSS., when he found himself anticipated by Wheloc.

the kind, published at Cambridge in 1644, is comprised in less than 62 folio pages, exclusive of the Latin appendix. The improved edition by Edmund Gibson, afterwards bishop of London, printed at Oxford in 1692, exhibits nearly four times the quantity of the former; but is very far from being the *entire* [1] chronicle, as the editor considered it. The text of the present edition, it was found, could not be compressed within a shorter compass than 374 pages, though the Editor has suppressed many notes and illustrations, which may be thought necessary to the general reader. Some variations in the MSS. may also still remain unnoticed; partly because they were considered of little importance, and partly from an apprehension, lest the commentary, as it sometimes happens, should seem an unwieldy burthen, rather than a necessary appendage to the text. Indeed, till the Editor had made some progress in the work, he could not have imagined that so many original and authentic materials of our history still remained unpublished.

To those who are unacquainted with this monument of our national antiquities, two questions appear requisite to be answered:—What does it *contain?* and, By whom was it *written?* The indulgence of the critical antiquary is solicited, whilst we endeavour to answer, in some degree, each of these questions [2].

To the first question we answer, that the Saxon Chronicle contains the original and authentic testimony of contemporary writers to the most important transactions of our forefathers, both by sea and land, from their first arrival in this country to the year 1154. Were we to descend to particulars, it would require a volume to discuss the great variety of subjects which it embraces. Suffice it to say, that every reader will here find many interesting facts relative to our architecture, our agriculture, our coinage, our commerce, our naval and military glory, our laws,

[1] "*Nunc primum* integrum *edidit*" is Gibson's expression in the title-page. He considers Wheloc's MSS. as fragments, rather than entire chronicles: "*quod* integrum *nacti jam discimus.*" These MSS., however, were of the first authority, and not less entire, as far as they went, than his own favourite *Laud.* But the candid critic will make allowance for the zeal of a young Bachelor of Queen's, who, it must be remembered, had scarcely attained the age of *twenty-three* when this extraordinary work was produced.

[2] They have been repeatedly put to the Editor, during the progress of the work, by many persons.

our liberty, and our religion. In this edition, also, will be found numerous specimens of Saxon poetry, never before printed, which might form the ground-work of an introductory volume to Warton's elaborate annals of English Poetry. Philosophically considered, this ancient record is the *second* great phenomenon in the history of mankind. For, if we except the sacred annals of the Jews, contained in the several books of the Old Testament, there is no other work extant, ancient or modern, which exhibits at one view a regular and chronological panorama of a PEOPLE, described in rapid succession by different writers, through so many ages, in their own vernacular LANGUAGE. Hence it may safely be considered, not only as the primæval source from which all subsequent historians of English affairs have principally derived their materials, and consequently the criterion by which they are to be judged, but also as the faithful depository of our national idiom; affording, at the same time, to the scientific investigator of the human mind a very interesting and extraordinary example of the changes incident to a language, as well as to a nation, in its progress from rudeness to refinement.

But that the reader may more clearly see how much we are indebted to the Saxon Chronicle, it will be necessary to examine what is contained in *other* sources of our history, prior to the accession of Henry II., the period wherein this invaluable record terminates.

The most ancient historian of our own island, whose work has been preserved, is Gildas, who flourished in the latter part of the sixth century. British antiquaries of the present day will doubtless forgive me, if I leave in their original obscurity the prophecies of Merlin, and the exploits of king Arthur, with all the Knights of the Round Table, as scarcely coming within the verge of history. Notwithstanding, also, the authority of Bale, and of the writers whom he follows, I cannot persuade myself to rank Joseph of Arimathea, Arviragus, and Bonduca, or even the emperor Constantine himself, among the illustrious writers of Great Britain. I begin, therefore, with Gildas; because, though he did not compile a regular history of the island, he has left us, amidst a cumbrous mass of pompous rhapsody and querulous declamation, some curious descriptions of the character and manners of the inhabitants; not only the Britons

and Saxons, but the Picts and Scots [1]. There are also some parts of his work, almost literally transcribed by Bede, which confirm the brief statements of the Saxon Chronicle [2]. But there is, throughout, such a want of precision and simplicity, such a barrenness of facts amidst a multiplicity of words, such a scantiness of names of places and persons, of dates, and other circumstances, that we are obliged to have recourse to the Saxon Annals, or to Venerable Bede, to supply the absence of those two great lights of history—Chronology and Topography.

The next historian worth notice here is Nennius, who is supposed to have flourished in the seventh century: but the work ascribed to him is so full of interpolations and corruptions, introduced by his transcribers, and particularly by a simpleton who is called Samuel, or his master Beulanus, or both, who appear to have lived in the ninth century, that it is difficult to say how much of this motley production is original and authentic. Be that as it may, the writer of the copy printed by Gale bears ample testimony to the Saxon Chronicle, and says expressly, that he compiled his history partly from the records of the Scots and Saxons [3]. At the end is a confused but very curious appendix, containing that very genealogy, with some brief notices of Saxon affairs, which the fastidiousness of Beulanus, or of his amanuensis, the aforesaid Samuel, would not allow him to transcribe. This writer, although he professes to be the first historiographer [4] of the Britons, has sometimes repeated the very words of Gildas [5]; whose name is even prefixed to some copies of the work. It is

[1] The reader is forcibly reminded of the national dress of the Highlanders in the following singular passage: "*furciferos magis vultus pilis, quàm corporum pudenda, pudendisque proxima, vestibus tegentes.*"

[2] See particularly capp. xxiii. and xxvi. The work which follows, called the Epistle of Gildas, is little more than a *cento* of quotations from the Old and New Testament.

[3] "*De historiis Scotorum Saxonumque, licet inimicorum,*" &c. Hist. Brit. *ap.* Gale, XV Script. p. 93. See also p. 94 of the same work; where the writer notices the absence of all written memorials among the Britons, and attributes it to the frequent recurrence of war and pestilence. A new edition has been prepared from a Vatican MS. with a translation and notes by the Rev. W. Gunn, and published by J. and A. Arch.

[4] "*Malo me historiographum quàm neminem,*" &c.

[5] He considered his work, perhaps, as a lamentation or declamation, rather than a history. But Bede dignifies him with the title of "*historicus,*" though he writes "*flebili sermone.*"

a puerile composition, without judgement, selection, or method [1]; filled with legendary tales of Trojan antiquity, of magical delusion, and of the miraculous exploits of St. Germain and St. Patrick: not to mention those of the valiant Arthur, who is said to have felled to the ground in one day, single-handed, eight hundred and forty Saxons! It is remarkable, that this taste for the marvellous, which does not seem to be adapted to the sober sense of Englishmen, was afterwards revived in all its glory by Geoffrey of Monmouth in the Norman age of credulity and romance.

We come now to a more cheering prospect; and behold a steady light reflected on the Saxon Chronicle by the Ecclesiastical History of Bede; a writer who, without the intervention of any legendary tale, truly deserves the title of Venerable [2]. With a store of classical learning not very common in that age, and with a simplicity of language seldom found in monastic Latinity, he has moulded into something like a regular form the scattered fragments of Roman, British, Scottish, and Saxon history. His work, indeed, is professedly ecclesiastical; but, when we consider the prominent station which the Church had at this time assumed in England, we need not be surprised if we find therein the same intermixture of civil, military, and ecclesiastical affairs, which forms so remarkable a feature in the Saxon Chronicle. Hence Gibson concludes, that many passages of the latter description were derived from the work of Bede [3]. He thinks the same of the description of Britain, the notices of the Roman emperors, and the detail of the first arrival of the Saxons. But, it may be observed, those passages to which he alludes are not to be found in the earlier MSS.[4] The description of Britain, which forms the introduction, and

[1] But it is probable that the work is come down to us in a garbled and imperfect state.

[2] There is an absurd story of a monk, who in vain attempting to write his epitaph, fell asleep, leaving it thus: "*Hac sunt in fossa Bedæ - - - - ossa*:" but, when he awoke, to his great surprise and satisfaction he found the long-sought epithet supplied by an *angelic* hand, the whole line standing thus: "*Hac sunt in fossa Bedæ* venerabilis *ossa*."

[3] See the preface to his edition of the Saxon Chronicle.

[4] A remarkable instance may be seen in page 31 of this edition, A.D. 616; where some of the expressions seem to be borrowed from king Alfred's translation of Bede. A few of these passages are printed within brackets, that the reader may be led to distinguish between the original annals and the various interpolations of successive transcribers. This, however, has been seldom done, except where the language and orthography have assumed a Norman cast. Even the Benet MS. contains many interpolations.

refers us to a period antecedent to the invasion of Julius Cæsar, appears only in three copies of the Chronicle; two of which are of so late a date as the Norman Conquest, and both derived from the same source. Whatever relates to the succession of the Roman emperors was so universally known, that it must be considered as common property: and so short was the interval between the departure of the Romans and the arrival of the Saxons, that the latter must have preserved amongst them sufficient memorials and traditions to connect their own history with that of their predecessors. Like all rude nations, they were particularly attentive to genealogies; and these, together with the succession of their kings, their battles, and their conquests, must be derived originally from the Saxons themselves, and not from Gildas, or Nennius, or Bede [1]. Gibson himself was so convinced of this, that he afterwards attributes to the Saxon Chronicle all the knowledge we have of those early times [2]. Moreover, we might ask, if our whole dependence had been centred in Bede, what would have become of us after his death [3]? Malmsbury indeed asserts, with some degree of vanity, that you will not easily find a *Latin* historian of English affairs between Bede and himself [4]; and in the fullness of self-complacency professes his determination, *to season with Roman salt the barbarisms of his native tongue!* He affects great contempt for Ethelwerd, whose work will be considered hereafter; and he well knew how unacceptable any praise of the Saxon Annals would be to the Normans, with whom he was connected [5]. He thinks it necessary to give his reasons, on one occasion, for inserting from these very Annals what he did not find in Bede; though it is obvious, that the best part of his materials, almost to his own times, is derived from the same source.

[1] This will be proved more fully when we come to speak of the *writers* of the Saxon Chronicle.

[2] Preface, *ubi supra.*

[3] He died A.D. 734, according to our Chronicle; but some place his death to the following year.

[4] This circumstance alone proves the value of the Saxon Chronicle. In the Edinburgh Chronicle of St. Cross, printed by H. Wharton, there is a chasm from the death of Bede to the year 1065; a period of 330 years.

[5] The cold and reluctant manner in which he mentions the Saxon Annals, to which he was so much indebted, can only be ascribed to this cause in him, as well as in the other Latin historians. See his Prologue to the First Book, "*De Gestis Regum,*" &c.

The object of bishop Asser, the biographer of Alfred, who comes next in order, was to deliver to posterity a complete memorial of that sovereign, and of the transactions of his reign. To him alone are we indebted for the detail of many interesting circumstances in the life and character of his royal patron [1]; but most of the public transactions will be found in the pages of the Saxon Chronicle: some passages of which he appears to have translated so literally, that the modern version of Gibson does not more closely represent the original [2]. In the editions of Parker, Camden, and Wise, the last notice of any public event refers to the year 887. The interpolated copy of Gale, called by some Pseudo-Asserius, and by others the Chronicle of St. Neot's, is extended to the year 914 [3]. Much difference of opinion exists respecting this work; into the discussion of which it is not our present purpose to enter. One thing is remarkable: it contains the vision of Drihtelm, copied from Bede, and that of Charles king of the Franks, which Malmsbury thought it worth while to repeat in his History of the kings of England. What Gale observes concerning the *fidelity* with which these Annals of Asser are copied by Marianus, is easily explained. They both translated from the Saxon Chronicle, as did also Florence of Worcester, who interpolated Marianus; of whom we shall speak hereafter.

But the most faithful and extraordinary follower of the Saxon Annals is Ethelwerd; who seems to have disregarded almost all other sources of information. One great error, however, he committed; for which Malmsbury does not spare him. Despairing of the reputation of classical learning, if he had followed the simplicity of the Saxon original, he fell into a sort of measured and inverted prose, peculiar to himself; which, being at first sufficiently obscure, is sometimes rendered almost unintelligible by the incorrect manner in which it has been printed. His authority,

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[1] If there are additional anecdotes in the Chronicle of St. Neot's, which is supposed to have been so called by Leland because he found the MS. there, it must be remembered that this work is considered an interpolated Asser.

[2] The common phrase ahton pæl-ptope zepealb, he translates "*loco funeris dominati sunt.*"

[3] The death of Asser himself is recorded in the year 909; but this is no more a proof that the whole work is spurious, than the character and burial of Moses, described in the latter part of the book of Deuteronomy, would go to prove that the Pentateuch was not written by him. See Bishop Watson's *Apology for the Bible.*

nevertheless, in an historical point of view, is very respectable. Being one of the few writers untainted by monastic prejudice, he does not travel out of his way to indulge in legendary tales and romantic visions. Critically considered, his work is the best commentary on the Saxon Chronicle to the year 977; at which period one of the MSS. which he seems to have followed, terminates. Brevity and compression seem to have been his aim, because the compilation was intended to be sent abroad for the instruction of a female relative of high rank in Germany,[2] at her own request. But there are, nevertheless, some circumstances recorded which are not to be found elsewhere; so that a reference to this epitome of Saxon history will be sometimes useful in illustrating the early part of the Chronicle; though Gibson, I know not on what account, has scarcely once quoted it. It would have been more frequently noticed in the present edition, had not the Editor formed a design of re-printing the whole work, which consists of less than ten pages folio, either in an appendix, or in a separate volume of illustrations of the Saxon Chronicle.[3] A late decision of the House of Commons will probably render either of these plans unnecessary.

During the sanguinary conflicts of the eleventh century, which ended first in the temporary triumph of the Danes, and afterwards in the total subjugation of the country by the Normans, literary pursuits, as might be expected, were so much neglected, that scarcely a Latin writer is to be found; but the Saxon Chronicle has preserved a regular and minute detail of occurrences, as they passed along, of which subsequent historians

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[1] Malmsbury calls him "noble and magnificent," with reference to his rank; for he was descended from king Alfred: but he forgets his peculiar praise—that of being the only Latin historian for two centuries; though, like Xenophon, Cæsar, and Alfred, he wielded the sword as much as the pen.

[2] This was no less a personage than Matilda, the daughter of Otho the Great, emperor of Germany, by his first empress Eadgitha or Editha; who is mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle, A.D. 925, though not by name, as given to Otho by her brother, king Athelstan. Ethelwerd adds, in his epistle to Matilda, that Athelstan sent *two* sisters, in order that the emperor might take his choice; and that he preferred the mother of Matilda.

[3] I allude to that noble design, formed before the expiration of the last session, of printing the works of our early historians, under the superintendence of Mr. Petrie, keeper of the Records in the Tower; who has paid great attention to the collation of different manuscripts, and whose kindness the Editor has often experienced.

were glad to avail themselves. For nearly a century after the Conquest, the Saxon annalists appear to have been chiefly eye-witnesses of the transactions which they relate[1]. The policy of the Conqueror led him by degrees to employ Saxons as well as Normans; and William II. found them the most faithful of his subjects: but such an influx of foreigners naturally corrupted the ancient language; till at length, after many foreign and domestic wars, tranquillity being restored on the accession of Henry II., literature revived; a taste for composition increased; and the compilation of Latin histories of English and foreign affairs, blended and diversified with the fabled romance and legendary tale, became the ordinary path to distinction. It is remarkable, that when the Saxon Chronicle ends, Geoffrey of Monmouth begins. Almost every great monastery about this time had its historian: but some still adhered to the ancient method. Florence of Worcester, an interpolator of Marianus, as we before observed, closely follows Bede, Asser, and the Saxon Chronicle[2]. The same may be observed of the Annals of Gisburne, of Margan, of Melros, of Waverley, &c.; some of which are anonymous compilations, whilst others have the name of an author, or rather transcriber; for very few aspired to the character of authors or original historians. Thomas Wikes, a canon of Oseney, who compiled a Latin Chronicle of English affairs from the Conquest to the year 1304, tells us expressly, that he did this, not because he could add much to the Histories of Bede, William of Newburgh, and Matthew Paris, but "*propter minores, quibus non suppetit copia librorum*[3]." Before the invention of printing, it was necessary that numerous copies of historical works should be transcribed, for the instruction of those who had not access to libraries. The transcribers frequently added something of their own, and abridged or omitted what they thought less interesting. Hence the endless variety of interpolators and deflorators

[1] See particularly the character of William I. p. 294, written by one who was in his court. The compiler of the Waverley Annals we find literally translating it more than a century afterwards:—"*nos dicemus, qui eum vidimus, et in curia ejus aliquando fuimus*," &c. Gale, ii., 134.

[2] His work, which is very faithfully and diligently compiled, ends in the year 1117; but it is continued by another hand to the imprisonment of king Stephen.

[3] Chron. *ap.* Gale, ii., 21.

of English history. William of Malmsbury, indeed, deserves to be selected from all his competitors for the superiority of his genius; but he is occasionally inaccurate, and negligent of dates and other minor circumstances; insomuch that his modern translator has corrected some mistakes, and supplied the deficiencies in his chronology, by a reference to the Saxon Chronicle. Henry of Huntingdon, when he is not transcribing Bede, or translating the Saxon Annals, may be placed on the same shelf with Geoffrey of Monmouth.

As I have now brought the reader to the period when our Chronicle terminates, I shall dismiss without much ceremony the succeeding writers, who have partly borrowed from this source; Simeon of Durham, who transcribes Florence of Worcester, the two priors of Hexham, Gervase, Hoveden, Bromton, Stubbes, the two Matthews, of Paris and Westminster, and many others, considering that sufficient has been said to convince those who may not have leisure or opportunity to examine the matter themselves, that however numerous are the Latin historians of English affairs, almost every thing original and authentic, and essentially conducive to a correct knowledge of our general history, to the period above mentioned, may be traced to the Saxon Annals.

It is now time to examine, who were probably the *writers* of these Annals. I say probably, because we have very little more than rational conjecture to guide us.

The period antecedent to the times of Bede, except where passages were afterwards inserted, was perhaps little else, originally, than a kind of chronological table of events, with a few genealogies, and notices of the death and succession of kings and other distinguished personages. But it is evident from the Preface of Bede and from many passages in his work, that he received considerable assistance from Saxon bishops, abbots and others; who not only communicated certain traditionary facts *vivâ voce*, but also transmitted to him many written documents. These, therefore, must have been the early Chronicles of Wessex, of Kent, and of the other provinces of the Heptarchy; which formed together the groundwork of his History. With greater honesty than most of his followers, he has given us the names of those learned persons who assisted him with this local information. The first is Alcuinus or Albinus, an abbot of

Canterbury, at whose instigation he undertook the work; who sent by Nothelm, afterwards archbishop of that province, a full account of all ecclesiastical transactions in Kent, and in the contiguous districts, from the first conversion of the Saxons. From the same source he partly derived his information respecting the provinces of Essex, Wessex, East Anglia, and Northymbria. Bishop Daniel communicated to him by letter many particulars concerning Wessex, Sussex, and the Isle of Wight. He acknowledges assistance more than once "*ex scriptis priorum*;" and there is every reason to believe that some of these preceding records were the Anglo-Saxon Annals; for we have already seen that such records were in existence before the age of Nennius. In proof of this, we may observe, that even the phraseology sometimes partakes more of the Saxon idiom than the Latin [1]. If, therefore, it be admitted, as there is every reason to conclude from the foregoing remarks, that certain succinct and chronological arrangements of historical facts had taken place in several provinces of the Heptarchy before the time of Bede, let us inquire by whom they were likely to have been made.

In the province of Kent, the first person on record, who is celebrated for his learning, is Tobias, the ninth bishop of Rochester, who succeeded to that see in 693. He is noticed by Bede as not only furnished with an ample store of Greek and Latin literature, but skilled also in the *Saxon* language and erudition [2]. It is probable, therefore, that he left some proofs of this attention to his native language; and, as he died within a few years of Bede, the latter would naturally avail himself of his labours. It is worthy also of remark, that Bertwald, who succeeded to the illustrious Theodore of Tarsus in 690, was the first English or Saxon archbishop of Canterbury. From this period, consequently, we may date that cultivation of the vernacular tongue which would lead to the com-

[1] For instance: "*victoriam sumpsêre*;" namon ryge, &c. "*Fracta est Roma à Gothis*" seems to be borrowed from the Saxon: A.D. ccccxxxv. Dep Gotan abpæcon Rome-burh. "*Irrupta*" and "*Irruptio urbis*" are the expressions of Orosius, whom Bede follows. It is remarkable that the later MSS. read "to-bpocen - - ppam Gotum," &c.; inverting the construction, in the very words of king Alfred, and adding an interpolation from the same source.

[2] "*Virum Latina, Græca, et* Saxonica *lingua atque eruditione multipliciter instructum.*" —Bed. *Eccles. Hist.* v., 8. *Chron.* S. Crucis *Edinb. ap.* Wharton, i., 157.

position of brief chronicles [1], and other vehicles of instruction, necessary for the improvement of a rude and illiterate people. The first chronicles were, perhaps, those of Kent or Wessex; which seem to have been regularly continued, at intervals, by the archbishops of Canterbury, or by their direction [2], at least as far as the year 1001, or even 1070; for the Benet MS., which some call the Plegmund MS., ends in the latter year; the rest being in Latin. From internal evidence indeed, of an indirect nature, there is great reason to presume, that archbishop Plegmund transcribed or superintended this very copy of the Saxon Annals to the year 891 [3]; the year in which he came to the see; inserting, both before and after this date, to the time of his death in 923, such additional materials as he was well qualified to furnish from his high station and learning, and the confidential intercourse which he enjoyed in the court of king Alfred. The total omission of his own name, except by another hand, affords indirect evidence of some importance in support of this conjecture. Whether king Alfred himself was the author of a distinct and separate Chronicle of Wessex, cannot now be determined. That he furnished additional supplies of historical matter to the older Chronicles is, I conceive, sufficiently obvious to every reader who will take the trouble of examining the subject. The argument of Dr. Beeke, the present dean of Bristol, in an obliging letter to the Editor on this subject, is not without its force;—that it is extremely improbable, when we consider the number and variety of king Alfred's works, that he should have neglected the history of his own country. Besides a genealogy of the kings of Wessex from Cerdic to his own time, which seems never to have been incorporated with any MS. of the Saxon Chronicle, though prefixed or annexed to several, he undoubtedly preserved many traditionary facts; with a full and circumstantial detail

[1] The materials, however, though not regularly arranged, must be traced to a much higher source.

[2] Josselyn collated two Kentish MSS. of the first authority; one of which he calls The History or Chronicle of St. Augustine's, the other that of Christ Church, Canterbury. The former was perhaps the one marked in our series *C.T.* A vi.; the latter the Benet or Plegmund MS.

[3] Wanley observes, that the Benet MS. is written in one and the same hand to this year, and in hands equally ancient to the year 924; after which it is continued in different hands to the end. Vid. *Cat.*, p. 130.

of his own operations, as well as those of his father, brother, and other members of his family; which scarcely any other person than himself could have supplied. To doubt this would be as incredulous a thing as to deny that Xenophon wrote his Anabasis, or Cæsar his Commentaries. From the time of Alfred and Plegmund to a few years after the Norman Conquest, these Chronicles seem to have been continued by different hands, under the auspices of such men as archbishops Dunstan, Ælfric, and others, whose characters have been much misrepresented by ignorance and scepticism on the one hand, as well as by mistaken zeal and devotion on the other. The indirect evidence respecting Dunstan and Ælfric is as curious as that concerning Plegmund; but the discussion of it would lead us into a wide and barren field of investigation; nor is this the place to refute the errors of Hickes, Cave, and Wharton, already noticed by Wanley in his Preface. The Chronicles of Abingdon, of Worcester, of Peterborough, and others, are continued in the same manner by different hands; partly, though not exclusively, by monks of those monasteries, who very naturally inserted many particulars relating to their own local interests and concerns; which, so far from invalidating the general history, render it more interesting and valuable. It would be a vain and frivolous attempt to ascribe these latter compilations to particular persons[2], where there were evidently so many contributors; but that they were successively furnished by contemporary writers, many of whom were eye-witnesses of the events and transactions which they relate, there is abundance of internal evidence to convince us. Many instances of this the Editor had taken some pains to collect, in order to lay them before the reader in the Preface; but they are so numerous that the subject would necessarily become tedious; and therefore every reader must be left to find them for himself. They will amply repay him for his trouble, if he takes any interest in the early history of England, or in the

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[1] Florence of Worcester, in ascertaining the succession of the kings of Wessex, refers expressly to the "*Dicta Ælfredi.*" Ethelwerd had before acknowledged that he reported many things—"*sicut docuere parentes;*" and then he immediately adds, "*Scilicet Ælfred rex Athulfi regis filius; ex quo nos originem trahimus.*" Vid. *Prol.*

[2] Hickes supposed the *Laud* or Peterborough Chronicle to have been compiled by Hugo Candidus (Albus, or White), or some other monk of that house.

general construction of authentic history of any kind. He will see plagiarisms without end in the Latin histories, and will be in no danger of falling into the errors of Gale and others; not to mention those of our historians who were not professed antiquaries, who mistook that for original and authentic testimony which was only translated. It is remarkable that the Saxon Chronicle gradually expires with the Saxon language, almost melted into modern English, in the year 1154. From this period almost to the Reformation, whatever knowledge we have of the affairs of England has been originally derived either from the semibarbarous Latin of our own countrymen, or from the French chronicles of Froissart and others.

The revival of good taste and of good sense, and of the good old custom adopted by most nations of the civilized world—that of writing their own history in their own language—was happily exemplified at length in the laborious works of our English chroniclers and historians.

Many have since followed in the same track; and the importance of the whole body of English history has attracted and employed the imagination of Milton, the philosophy of Hume, the simplicity of Goldsmith, the industry of Henry, the research of Turner, and the patience of Lingard. The pages of these writers, however, accurate and luminous as they generally are, as well as those of Brady, Tyrrell, Carte, Rapin, and others, not to mention those in black letter, still require correction from the Saxon Chronicle; without which no person, however learned, can possess any thing beyond a superficial acquaintance with the elements of English History, and of the British Constitution.

Some remarks may here be requisite on the CHRONOLOGY of the Saxon Chronicle. In the early part of it[1] the reader will observe a reference to the grand epoch of the creation of the world. So also in Ethelwerd, who closely follows the Saxon Annals. It is allowed by all, that considerable difficulty has occurred in fixing the true epoch of Christ's nativity[2], because the Christian æra was not used at all till about the year 532[3], when

[1] See A.D. XXXIII. the æra of Christ's crucifixion, p. 5, and the notes below.

[2] See Playfair's System of Chronology, p. 49.

[3] Playfair says 527: but I follow Bede, Florence of Worcester, and others, who affirm that the great paschal cycle of Dionysius commenced from the year of our Lord's incarnation 532—the year in which the code of Justinian was promulgated. Vid. Flor.

it was introduced by Dionysius Exiguus; whose code of canon law, joined afterwards with the decretals of the popes, became as much the standard of authority in ecclesiastical matters as the pandects of Justinian among civilians. But it does not appear that in the Saxon mode of computation this system of chronology was implicitly followed. We mention this circumstance, however, not with a view of settling the point of difference, which would not be easy, but merely to account for those variations observable in different MSS.; which arose, not only from the common mistakes or inadvertencies of transcribers, but from the liberty, which the original writers themselves sometimes assumed in this country, of computing the current year according to their own ephemeral or local custom. Some began with the Incarnation or Nativity of Christ; some with the Circumcision; which accords with the solar year of the Romans as now restored; whilst others commenced with the Annunciation; a custom which became very prevalent in honour of the Virgin Mary, and was not formally abolished here till the year 1752; when the Gregorian calendar, commonly called the New Style, was substituted by Act of Parliament for the Dionysian. This diversity of computation would alone occasion some confusion; but in addition to this, the INDICTION, or cycle of 15 years, which is mentioned in the latter part of the Saxon Chronicle, was carried back three years before the vulgar æra, and commenced in different places at four different periods of the year! But it is very remarkable that, whatever was the commencement of the year in the early part of the Saxon Chronicle, in the latter part the year invariably opens with Midwinter-day or the Nativity. Gervase of Canterbury, whose Latin Chronicle ends in 1199, the æra of *legal* memory, had formed a design, as he tells us, of regulating his chronology by the Annunciation; but from

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An. 532, 1064, and 1073. See also M. West. An. 532. In page 32 of the Chronicle is a confused account of the paschal cycle of Dionysius from the Laud MS., which we have endeavoured to explain, perhaps without success. It seems to be misplaced. The first small cycle of 95 years from 532 would place it to the year 627. Six of these cycles, adding 30 years from the incarnation to the baptism of Christ, would refer it to the year 600. If again it relates to the first commencement of the Dionysian cycle, which is most probable, as in Bede, Florence, and others, then it should have been placed to the year 532.

an honest fear of falsifying dates he abandoned his first intention, and acquiesced in the practice of his predecessors; who for the most part, he says, began the new year with the Nativity [1].

Having said thus much in illustration of the work itself, we must necessarily be brief in our account of the present edition. It was contemplated many years since, amidst a constant succession of other occupations; but nothing was then projected beyond a reprint of Gibson, substituting an English translation for the Latin. The indulgence of the Saxon scholar is therefore requested, if we have in the early part of the Chronicle too faithfully followed the received text. By some readers no apology of this kind will be deemed necessary; but something may be expected in extenuation of the delay which has retarded the publication. The causes of that delay must be chiefly sought in the nature of the work itself. New types were to be cast; compositors to be instructed in a department entirely new to them; manuscripts to be compared, collated, transcribed; the text to be revised throughout; various readings of great intricacy to be carefully preserved, with considerable additions from unpublished sources; for, however unimportant some may at first sight appear, the most trivial may be of use. With such and other difficulties before him, the Editor has, nevertheless, been blessed with health and leisure sufficient to overcome them; and he may now say with Gervase the monk at the end of his first Chronicle,

Finito libro reddatur gratia Christo [2].

Of the translation it is enough to observe, that it is made as literal as possible, with a view of rendering the original easy to those who are at present unacquainted with the Saxon language. By this method also the connexion between the ancient and modern language will be more obvious. The same method has been adopted in an unpublished translation of Gibson's Chronicle by the late Mr. Gough, now in the Bodleian Library. But the honour of having *printed* the first literal version of the

[1] Vid. Prol. in Chron. Gervas. *ap.* X. Script. p. 1338.

[2] Often did the Editor, during the progress of the work, sympathize with the Printer; who, in answer to his urgent importunities to hasten the work, replied once in the classical language of Manutius: "*Precor, ut occupationibus meis ignoscas; premor enim oneribus, et typographiæ cura, ut vix sustineam.*" Who could be angry after this?

Saxon Annals was reserved for a learned LADY, the Elstob of her age[1]; whose work was finished in the year 1819. These translations, however, do not interfere with that in the present edition; because they contain nothing but what is found in the printed texts, and are neither accompanied with the original, nor with any collation of MSS.

It remains that the Editor should make his acknowledgements to those friends from whom he has derived assistance and encouragement. To the Very Reverend the Dean of Bristol he is much indebted for his ingenious and sensible remarks on many parts of the Saxon Chronicle. He only fears that the polite condescension of the Dean in relinquishing his own plans has deprived the world of a more interesting work than is here offered to its attention[2]. To Mr. Ellis of the British Museum he returns his grateful thanks, not only for his kind attention at all times, but for his ready correspondence on subjects connected with this work. From Mr. Petrie, the worthy keeper of the Records in the Tower, from whose active and persevering researches our national histories will soon derive additional light, the Editor has also received much assistance in his early inquiries after MSS. By the liberality of the late Mr. Ruding in lending his plates of Anglo-Saxon Coins before his own work was published, this edition is enriched with a series of specimens of British and Saxon coinage from Cunobelin to the Conquest; from which it will be evident how little progress was made in that branch of art for a period of 1000 years. In the last plate some reverses of coins are added, which exhibit curious illustrations of the architecture of the Saxons. Upon the whole it is hoped that, however the Editor may have executed his task, the Engravers and Printers will be found to have performed their parts with fidelity, accuracy, and elegance.

[1] Miss Gurney, of Keswick, Norfolk. The work, however, was not published.

[2] The Editor, however, has reason to believe that his own plan is not essentially different, except in one instance, from that of Dr. Beeke, as described by himself: "Vol. i. Introduction: text and translation on opposite pages, in the same type, with the material variations subjoined. Vol. ii. A new map; with various notes and dissertations." The present Editor has materials enough for a second volume; but, as the publication of it is uncertain, he has endeavoured to make this work complete without it.

SYNOPSIS

OF

MANUSCRIPTS OF THE SAXON CHRONICLE.

MSS.	Trans.	Description of MS.	Place of Custody.	Age.
I.		BEN. The Benet MS.	C. C. C. C. s xi. MSS. Parker.	A.D. 891—1070.
II.		*C.T.* A iii.	Br. Mus. Cot. TIBERIUS, A iii.	A.D. 977.
	1	IVN. 66. ii.	Junian MSS. Bodleian.	Transcribed from the preceding by Junius.
III.		*C.T.* A vi.	Br. Mus. Cot. TIBERIUS, A vi.	A.D. 977.
	2	*Cant.* of Gibson.	Bodleian. Laud. G 36.	Transcript of the preceding and of No. II.
IV.		C. OTHO. B xi.	*Olim* Cotton Library. *Lost.*	A.D. 1001.
	3	*Cott.* of Wheloc.	Q. The same with the preceding.	A.D. 1001.
	4	Dublin Transcript.	Dublin Library. E 5. 15.	Transcribed by Lambard from No. IV.
V.		*C.T.* B i. Abingdon Chronicle.	Br. Mus. Cot. TIBERIUS, B i.	Ends imperfectly in 1066.
VI.		*C.T.* B iv. Worcester Chronicle.	Br. Mus. Cot. TIBERIUS, B iv.	Ends abruptly in 1080.
VII.		*Petrob.* Peterborough Chronicle.	*Olim* Abb. Petrob. *Supposed to be lost.*	Collated with the preceding by Josselyn to 1080.
VIII.		*Laud.* of Gibson.	Bodleian. Laud. E. 80.	Ends imperfectly in 1154.
IX.		C. DOMIT. A viii.	Br. Mus. Cot. DOMITIAN, A viii.	Ends imperfectly in 1058.
	5	*Cot.* of Gibson.	Junian Books. Bodleian.	A Collation of the preceding by Junius to 1057.

OBSERVATIONS.

I. Wanley, in his Catalogue, has described this MS. very minutely, p. 130; and his description has been adopted by Nasmith, clxxiii. p. 255; with this difference, that the latter, probably from an error of the press, places the first change of the writing after the year 881, instead of 891. They both misrepresent the latter part of the MS.; describing it as continued by different hands to the year 1075; whereas the Saxon part ends with the year 1070; and the remainder, which is in barbarous Latin, and may be considered as the biography of the Norman Landfranc, rather than any part of the Saxon Chronicle, is continued to the year 1093; when, after a vacancy of four years in the metropolitan see, Anselm succeeded to Landfranc. The word "autographon," applied to this MS. by Wanley, is calculated to mislead, if understood of the whole. In a qualified sense it is applicable, not only to this MS., but to many others; as *C. T.* B i. and iv. *Laud,* &c.; each of which contains much original and valuable matter, not to be found elsewhere; and yet it would be easy to prove the earlier parts to be copied from older Chronicles. We have already noticed this MS. in the Preface, as connected with the names of Alfred and Plegmund, who seem to have had some share in compiling the first part of it. At the head of it stands this inscription, in the hand-writing of Archbishop Parker: "*Chronica scripta anno 23 ætatis Alfredi.*" The last word, being mistaken by some person for Ælfrici, led Hickes, Cave, and Wharton, to misappropriate this Chronicle to Ælfric, who lived about a century after Alfred. The passage which occasioned this inscription occurs in the first page: Ða ꝼenꝫ Ælꝼꝼeð hıeꝛa bꝛoþuꝛ ꝺo ꝛıce. ⁊ þa ꝼæꝼ aꝫan hıꝼ ıelðe xxıı ꝼınꝺꝛa. But it is singular, that neither Wanley himself, nor Wheloc, who inspected this MS., should have taken notice that this first page contains the archetype of that Genealogy of the West-Saxon Kings, which is the subject of *C. T.* A iii. and which, as we have observed elsewhere, is always found separate, instead of being interwoven with the Chronicle. It begins thus:

Þẏ ꞮEARE ÞE ꝼÆS AꞮAN FRĀ CRISTES acen neꝼꝼe cccc. ꝼınꝺꝛa. ⁊ xcıııı. uuınꝺꝛa. þa ceꝛðıc ⁊ cẏnꝛıc hıꝼ ꝼunu --- &c.

This genealogy, like that prefixed to Wheloc's Bede, ends with --ȝeeoðon[1]. The next page begins thus:

Æer cpiſter ȝeþlæreneſſe lx. þintna ȝaiuſ nuliuſ ſe caſene æfterſ &c.

At the end of the year 890 is added, in a neat but imitative hand, the following interpolation, which is betrayed by the faintness of the ink, as well as by the Norman cast of the dialect and orthography:

Ðeſ pæſ plezemunð ȝecoþon oſ ȝoðe ȝ oſ eallen hiſ halechen.

There are many other interpolations in this MS.[2]; a particular account of which, however curious, would necessarily become tedious. A few only are here selected, with a view to illustrate the critical apparatus of this work, and the progressive accumulation of historical facts. They are generally very short, except where an erasure has been made to find room for them. The notice of the birth of St. Dunstan, as of every thing else relating to him, appears to be a monastic interpolation. His death is mentioned in the margin, in a very minute hand, in Latin. There seems to be nothing of any great value in this MS. beyond the time of Ælfric, whose death is recorded, after a considerable chasm, in the year 1005. After this period the notices of events and transactions are very scanty and defective. The royal donation of the haven of Sandwich to Christ Church, Canterbury, is placed to the year 1031, but evidently written after the Conquest, and left unfinished. The Saxon part ends in the year 1070, with the words, --bleꝛſungan unðeꝛſenȝ; after describing at full length the dispute between the Archbishops of Canterbury and York.

We have been thus particular in our account of this MS. not only because it is of the first authority for its antiquity and correctness, but because, from unavoidable restrictions, it is more difficult of access than any other. The Editor cannot conclude without returning his sincere thanks to a Wiccamical friend, the Rev. Mr. Shelford, one of the Fellows of C.C.C.C.; for allowing him the opportunity of examining it in his rooms at Cambridge.

II. This, though a single leaf or fragment, supposed to have once formed a part of *C. T.* A vi., deserves some particular notice. It contains the genealogy of the Saxon Kings of Wessex, mentioned before; but instead of ending with the word ȝeeoðon, as in the Benet MS., it is continued to the reign of Edward the Martyr, c. A.D. 977, when it ends abruptly thus: þa ꝛenȝ Eaðpeaꝛð to. Eaðȝaꝛeſ ſunu. ȝ heolð --- corresponding in this and other circumstances with *C. T.*

[1] Vid. p. 20 of this Edition.

[2] The death of Plegmund, for instance.

A vi. This genealogy, as far as ---geeodon, was first printed by Wheloc, and repeated by Obadiah Walker, with the incorrect translation of Wheloc, in an Appendix to the Life of Alfred, p. 199; but it was first inserted entire into the text of the Chronicle by Gibson, not from the original MS., but from a transcript by Junius in the Bodleian, marked in our Synopsis IVN. 66. ii. The difficulty of adjusting this and other genealogies to the text affords a presumptive argument, among others, that there was a regular Chronicle in existence before the time of Alfred. (*Vide* Fac-simile, No. IV.)

III. This MS., which is written in the same hand with much neatness and accuracy from the beginning to the end, is of very high authority and antiquity. It was probably written c. A.D. 977, where it terminates. The hand-writing resembles that ascribed to St. Dunstan. It narrowly escaped destruction in the fire at Westminster, previous to its removal to its present place of custody; being one of Sir R. Cotton's MSS., formerly belonging to the Monastery of St. Augustine's, Canterbury. A transcript from it in the Bodleian, *Laud.* c 36, marked *Cant.* (Canterbury) by Gibson, contains also at the end the Genealogy of the Kings of Wessex from *C. T.* A iii. fol. 175. (*Vide* Fac-simile, No. III.)

IV. The fate of this MS. is so little known, that it is necessary to make some remarks on it. Though after diligent search it is believed to be now irrecoverably lost, yet it appears to have passed through many hands, and to have been even transcribed and printed. At least there is every reason to suppose, that the Dublin transcript by Lambard is a copy from this MS., and that Wheloc made it the basis of his edition, the Benet MS. being less accessible; from which, however, to the year 1001, where it ended, it differed so little, that it was probably compiled from it. The Benet MS. itself has nothing of much importance beyond that period. At the end of the Dublin transcript is this note, in the hand-writing of Archbishop Usher: "These Annales are extant in Sr R. Cotton's Librarye at the ende of Bede's Historye in the Saxon Tongue." This accords with the description of the MS. in Wanley's Catalogue, p. 219; to which the eader is referred for more minute particulars; but it is said to have begun thus:

Ꝺn Cnihtes ġeflæhtnesse fixti hundra Gaiuſ Iuliuſ ſe casere---

Expl.---⁊ hie namon ſhiꝺ.

As this MS. was therefore in existence so late as 1705, when Wanley published his Catalogue, there can be little doubt that it perished in the lamentable fire of 1731, which either destroyed or damaged so many of the Cotton MSS. while deposited in a house in Little Dean's Yard, Westminster.

(4.) This transcript is become more valuable from the loss of the original. It appears from dates by Lambard himself, at the beginning and end, that it was begun by him in 1563, and finished in 1564, when he was about the age of twenty-five. In the front is this inscription in Saxon characters:

Ƿillm lambarðe, 1563; and, ƿulfhelm lambheorð; with this addition, pæccað þine leoht-fæt; which may be thus translated:

"Lambard, arise; awake thy lamp."

At the end is the following memorandum: "Finis: 9 Aprilis 1564. W. L. propria manu." I am informed by several gentlemen of Trinity College, Dublin, to whom I am indebted for most of the particulars relating to this transcript, that it was once in the possession of Archbishop Usher, and is the same mentioned in his Ecclesiastical History, p. 182, which Nicolson says "is worth the enquiring after." It came into the Dublin Library with the other MSS. of the Archbishop, according to his original intention, after the Restoration of Charles II. The word Dep, at the beginning of each year, is omitted; as in another transcript by Lambard, printed in the Appendix to Lye's Saxon Dictionary. It is a paper transcript, and contains 41 pages 4to.

V. This MS., though frequently quoted by Somner in his Dictionary under the title of "Chronica Abbendoniæ," or the Abingdon Chronicle, and said to have been transcribed by him, seems not to have been known to Gibson; though noticed by Nicholson within a few years after the appearance of his edition[2]. It contains many important additions to the former Chronicles, some of which are confirmed by *C.T.* B iv.; but many are not to be found in any other MS., particularly those in the latter part of it. These are now incorporated with the old materials. Wanley considers the hand-writing to be the same to the end of the year 1048. The orthography, however, varies about the year 890 (889 of the printed Chronicle). The writer seems to have been startled at Oþþæ for Oþþan, *i. e.* Othoni, A.D. 925; for there is a chasm from that place to the year 934, when a slight notice is introduced of the expedition of Athelstan into Scotland[3]. In the year 982 are some curious particulars respecting the wars of Otho II. in Greece, and his victories there over the Saracens, now first printed. From the

[1] English Historical Library, Part i. p. 117. [2] *Ibid.* p. 116.

[3] Most of the MSS. are defective here; and the thread of History, during this turbulent period, appears to have been often disturbed. But Poetry took advantage of the circumstance, and occasionally filled a chasm with some of the earliest specimens of the northern muse; the preservation of which we owe exclusively to the Saxon Chronicle.

same source, and from *C.T.* B iv., we have been enabled to present to the reader of English history a more copious and accurate account than has hitherto appeared, of the Danish invasions, the civil wars in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and the battles of Harold previous to the Norman Conquest. The MS. terminates imperfectly in 1066, after describing most minutely the battle of Stamford-bridge; the few lines which appear in the last page being supplied by a much later hand. It begins like the Benet MS. (*Vide* Fac-simile, No. I.)

Æꞃ cꞃiꞅteꞅ ȝeꞅlæꞅcneꞅꞅe. lx. ꝑintꞃa ȝaiuꞅ iuliuꞅ ꞅe caꞅeꞃe - - -
Expl. - - let haꞃold ꞅaꞃan ham to noꞃꝑeie mid alle þa ꞅcipe.

VI. This MS. like the preceding, though of invaluable authority, was unknown to Gibson. It is written in a plain and beautiful hand, with few abbreviations, and apparently copied in the early part, with the exception of the introductory description of Britain, from a very ancient MS. The defective parts, from A.D. 261 to 693, were long since supplied from four excellent MSS. by Josselyn; who also collated it throughout with the same; inserting from them, both in the text and in the margin, such passages as came within his notice; which are so numerous, that very few seem to have eluded his vigilant search. A smaller but elegant hand commences fol. 68, A.D. 1016; and it is continued to the end, A.D. 1079, in a similar hand, though by different writers. Wanley notices a difference in the year 1052. The value and importance of this MS., as well as of the preceding, will be best exemplified by a reference to the Notes and Various Readings in the present edition. The last notice of it will be found in page 285. It begins thus: (*Vide* Fac-simile, No. II.)

Bꞃẏtene iȝland iꞅ ehta hund mila lanȝ - - - - &c.
Expl. - - - ne ꝑẏlle ꝑe þeh heꞃ na maꞃe ꞅcaðe aꝑꞃitan þe he hiꞅ ꞅæðeꞃ ȝe—

VII. Of this MS. our notice will be brief; because we know nothing of it but from the Collations of Josselyn. It is supposed to be a different MS. from the Peterborough Chronicle used by Gibson. Wheloc, however, seems rather hastily to have attributed to this MS. all the passages which he has printed within brackets; for on examining the Benet MS. I do not find that he had sufficient authority for so doing.

VIII. This MS. is so well known, from being made the basis of Gibson's edition where Wheloc's was deficient, that it will not be so necessary to enlarge on it here. It is a fair copy of older Chronicles, with a few inaccuracies, omissions, and interpolations, to the year 1122; therefore no part of it was written

before that period. The next ten years rather exhibit different ink than a different writer. From 1132 to the end, A.D. 1154, the language and orthography become gradually more Normanized, particularly in the reign of King Stephen; the account of which was not written till the close of it. The dates not being regularly affixed to the last ten years, Wanley has inadvertently described this MS. as ending A.D. 1143; whereas it is continued eleven years afterwards. We have given a Fac-simile of the beginning, No. VI. For the end, which is scarcely legible, we must refer the reader to the last page of this edition. Perhaps CHATTERIS may be added to the names of places there elicited; --ꞇeꞃeꞅ, not --beꞃeꞅ, being probably the remnant of the word Caꞇeꞃeꞅ. There was an abbey for Benedictine nuns at Chatteris, antiently written Cateriz and Cateres, the patronage of which was given by Hen. I. to Hervey Bishop of Ely.

IX. This is a singularly curious MS., attributed generally to a monk of Christ Church, Canterbury, on account of the monastic interpolations. It is often quoted and commended by H. Wharton, in his Anglia Sacra, because it contains much ecclesiastical and local information. We consider it, however, of the least authority among the Cotton MSS.; because the writer has taken greater liberties in abridging former Chronicles, and inserting translations of Latin documents in his own Normanized dialect. Frithestan, Bishop of Winchester, who died A.D. 931 according to this Chronicle, is called biꞅcop Ꝑenꞇanuꞅ; and Býꞃnꞅꞇanuꞅ is said to have been consecrated on hiꞅ loh—*in ejus* locum, *lieu*, Fr. Its very peculiarities, nevertheless, stamp a great value on it; and its frauds are harmless, if possible, because they are easily detected. Towards the end the writer intended to say something about Prince Edward, the father of Edgar and Margaret; but it is nearly obliterated, and the MS. soon after concludes, A.D. 1058. It is remarkable for being written both in Latin and Saxon; but for what purpose it is now needless to conjecture. It is said to have been given to Sir Robert Cotton by Camden. The passages printed from it by Gibson, and the variations in the margin, marked *Cot.*, are from the Collations of Junius inserted in his copy of Wheloc. There does not appear to have been any entire transcript of the MS., as we find it sometimes stated[1]. Gibson takes no notice of the introductory description of Britain as being in this MS., and he dates its termination in the wrong place. We have therefore had recourse to it again in the British Museum, where it is deposited. A favourable specimen of it may be seen in the Fac-simile, No. V.

[1] Vid. Wanl. Cat. p. 220.

I

ER CRISTES GEFLÆ
sc nesse · lx pintra gaius iulius se casere
ærest romana brytenland ge sohte ⁊ bryt
tas mid ge feohte cnysede ⁊ hi · ofer spidde · ⁊ spa þeah

II

Brytene igland is · ehta hund mila lang · ⁊
tpa hund mila brad · ⁊ her syndon þā iglande ·

III

ÆRCRISTES GEFLÆSC
nesse · lx pintra gaius iulius se casere ærest

IV

Þa þæs a zangen fram cristes acennednesse · cccc · ⁊ xc^iiii · pintra

V

Syxtigū pintrū ær þā
de xrist þære a cenned · gaius iulius roma
na kasere mid hund ea htatigū scipū ge
sohte brytene · þar he þas ærost ge spent

VI

Brittene igland is ehta hund mila lang ·
⁊ tpa hund brad · ⁊ her sindon þis
iglande fif ge þeode · en glisc · ⁊ brit
tisc · ⁊ pilsc · ⁊ scyttisc · ⁊ pyhtisc · ⁊
bocleden · Erest þeron buzend þises
lander britter · þa coman of armenia · ⁊ ge ræta n

J. I. transcripsit

ANGLE-SÆXENA STÆF-CRÆFTE:

OR,

A SHORT GRAMMAR OF THE ANGLO-SAXON LANGUAGE.

Stæf-cræfte is seo cæg þe þæna boca andgytt unlycð. *Ælfr. Præf. Gram.*
Letter-craft is the key that unlocketh the knowledge of books.

ANGLE-SÆXENA STÆF-RÆFE;

OR

THE ANGLO-SAXON ALPHABET.

A A	A	a	a
B	B	b	b
C C	C	c	c
D	D	d	d
E E	E	e	e
F	F	f	f
G G	G	g	g
H H	H	h	h
I	I	i	i
K	K	k	k
L	L	l	l
M M	M	m	m
N	N	n	n
O	O	o	o
P	P	p	p
R	R	r	r
S S	S	s	s
T	T	t	t
Ð Þ	TH	ð þ	th
U	U V	u	u v
Ƿ W	W	ƿ	w
X	X	x	x
Y	Y	y	y
Z	Z	z	z

ABBREVIATIONS.

⁊,	*et,*	*and.*
ł,	*vel,*	*or.*
þ̄,	þ̄te, þæt,	*that.*
b̄,	bisсop,	*bishop.*
k̇,	kyning,	*king.*
ǯ,	gear,	*year.*
cp̄,	cpæð,	*quoth.*
kł,	*kalendas,*	*calends.*

THE ARTICLE

Se, seo, þæt; *ὁ, ἡ, το.*

SING.

	M.	*F.*	*N.*
N.	Se,	seo & sio,	þæt.
G.	þæs,	þæne,	þas.
D. & Ab.	þæm,	þæne,	þam.
Ac.	þone,	þa,	þæt.

PLUR.

	M.	*F.*	*N.*
N.	þa,	þy,	þa & þe[1].
G.	þæna,	þana,	þæna.
D. & Ab.	þam,	þæm,	þam.
Ac.	þa,	þy,	þa & þe.

THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN

Þes, þeos, þis.

SING.

	M.	*F.*	*N.*
N.	Þes,	þeos,	þis.
G.	þises,	þissene,	þises.
D. & Ab.	þisum,	þissene,	þisum.
Ac.	þisne,	þas,	þis.

PLUR.

	M.	*F.*	*N.*
N. & Ac.	þas,	þæs,	þys, &c.
G.	þissena,	&	þissa.
D. & Ab.	þisum,	þysum,	þyssum, &c.

[1] This form of the Article is still retained. It was used by the Normans, indiscriminately, for all cases and genders in both numbers.

EXAMPLES OF NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

I. God, *God.*

	Sing.	Plur.
N. Ac. & V.	God,	Godaꝛ [1],
G.	Godeꝛ,	Goda,
Dat. & Ab.	Gode,	Godum.

III. Cpen, *a queen.*

Sing.	Plur.
N. Ac. & V. Cpen,	Nom. cpena,-o,-u,
G. D. & Ab. cpene,	Gen. cpena,
	D.&Ab. cpenum.

II. Pıteza, *a prophet.*

Sing.		Plur.	
N. & V.	Pıteza,	N. Ac. & V.	pıtezan,
Gen. D. Ac. & Ab.	pıtezan,	Gen.	pıtezena,
		Dat. & Ab.	pıtezum.

IV.[2] Sunu, *a son.*

Sing.		Plur.	
N. D. Ac. V. & Ab.	Sunu,	N. G. Ac. & V.	runa,
G.	runa,	D. & Ab.	runum.

EXAMPLES OF NOUNS ADJECTIVE.

I. God, gode, god, *good.*

Sing.	M.	F.	N.	Plur.	M. F. N.
N. & Voc.	God,	gode,	god,	N. & Ac.	gode, goda,
G.	godeꝛ,	godne,	godeꝛ,	G.	godna,
D. & Ab.	godum,	godne,	godum,	D. & Ab.	godum.
Ac.	godne,	gode,	god.		

II. Goda, with a *prosthetic* a.

Sing.		Plur.	
N. & V.	Goda,	N. Ac. & V.	godan,
G. D. Ac. & Ab.	godan,	G.	godena,
		D. & Ab.	godum, & godan.

N.B. To this form may be referred pıꝛa, *wise*; ylca, *the same*; (*ilk*, Scot.) and all participial adjectives in a[3]; which are declined like the substantive pıteza.

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[1] Nouns of the neuter gender here either follow the N. Sing., as þing, þiꝛ, &c.; or end in a, o, u; as in the third declension. Thus we find ꝛcipa, e, o, u, &c.

[2] This declension is added from a slight difference in the genitive case. In the nominative singular there are as many terminations of nouns as there are letters in the alphabet.

[3] Saxon participials of the superlative degree are very harmonious: as, Elfpeoꝛe þe mæꝛ ealra þæꝛa ꝛeþunenenꝛena Engle-landeꝛ kyninga ꝛe pelþilleꝛta. "Alfred, who was of all the most renowned kings of England, the most benevolent, and the most loving (or fond) of his subjects." So from the adjective ælmeꝛ-þulla is formed ælmeꝛþulleꝛta, &c. are omitted

DEGREES OF COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

	Regular.		Irregular.	
Positive,	Rihtpiſe,	*righteous*, i.e. rightwise.	Yfel,	*evil*,
Comparative,	rihtpiſre,	*more righteous*, rightwiser.	pyrſ,	*worse*,
Superlative,	rihtpiſeſt,	*most righteous*, rightwisest.	pyrſt,	*worst*.

EXAMPLES OF PRONOUNS.

First Person.—Ic, (ego,) *I*.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N.	Ic, ich, *I*,	pit, *we two*,	pe, *we*, poe, uſih, uſiz, D. S.
G.	min, mine,	uncer,	uſre,
D. & Ab.	me,	unc, unze, uncrum,	uſ, uſiz, uſic, &c.
Ac.	me, meh, mec,	pit,	uſ, uſih, &c.

Second Person.—Þu, (tu,) *thou*.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. & V.	Þu, *thou*,	ȝyt, incit, inc, *ye two*,	ȝe, *ye, you*,
G.	þin, þine,	incer,	eoper, iuer, iuerre, &c.
D. & Ab.	þe,	incrum, inc,	eop, ȝeop, iopiz,
Ac.	þe,	inc,	eop, iuh, &c.

Third Person.—Ðe, heo, hit; (is, ea, id;) *he, she, it*.

	Sing.	Plur.
N.	Ðe, heo, hit,	hi, hiȝ, hie, hý, heo, &c.
G.	hir, hire, hir,	hira, hiera, hýra, heora, hearo, &c.
D. & Ab.	him, hire, hit,	him, heom, hým,
Ac.	hine, hi, hit,	hi, hiȝ, &c.

Nouns expressive of numbers are declined like other adjectives; as an, ane, an, *one;* (unus, una, unum;) G. aner: tpiȝ, tpezen, *twain*; tpu, tpa, *two*; (duo, duæ, duo;) G. tpezra, tpeza: þrý, þreo, þrea, *three;* (tres, tria;) G. þreora, þrea; D. & Ab. þrým, þreom, &c. Týn be týnum, *ten by ten*; aner, *once;* tpiȝer, *twice;* þriȝer, *thrice;* belong to this class. See page xxxi.

OF VERBS. Be Þondum.

A Verb is properly called Þond in Saxon; being the origin and foundation, —ond-rnuma ȝ ȝrund-peall,—of most other words. Of the eight parts of speech, says Ælfric, the most and the mightiest,—þa mærtan ȝ þa mihtigortan,—are the Noun and Verb.—With Nouns we name all things;—but with Verbs we predicate of all things. The Verb Substantive is first in order, called eðpirtlic

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This is properly the termination of the feminine gender; rihtpir, or rihtpira, being the masculine form; which make rihtpirre and rihtpirra in the comparative degree.

From the genitive case of the primitive pronouns are formed the possessive; as, min, *mine, my;* þin, *thine, thy;* ure, *our;* eoper, *your:* but as they are declined like other adjectives, the Saxon student will find no difficulty in their terminations. For the same reason ylc and ylca, ylf and ylfa, &c. are omitted; being declined like zod and zoda, respectively.

in Saxon; being expressive of existence; from þeɾan, esse, to be. Its various and irregular forms are thus stated, for the use of the Saxon student:

Infinitive. Beon ꝥ þeɾan, *to be.*

Indicative PRESENT.

Sing.			Plur.
1. Ic eom, beom, or beo,	*I am,*	þe	beoþon, biþon, beoþ, ɾynoon, ɾinð,
2. þu eaɾt, beoɾt, or byɾt,	*thou art,*	ʒe	ɾin, aɾon, &c.
3. he yɾ, beoþ, or byþ,	*he is.*	hi	*we are, ye are, they are.*

PRETERITE.

Sing.			Plur.
1. Ic þæɾ, paɾ, peɾ,	*I was,*	þe	þæɾon -un, þeoɾon, þeɾon, &c.
2. þu þæɾe, paɾt,	*thou wert,* or *wast,*	ʒe	*we were, ye were, they were.*
3. he þæɾ, paɾ, peɾ,	*he was.*	hi	

Obs. There is no Future tense, strictly speaking, in any Saxon verb; but the grammarians give us beo, byɾt, byð, singular; and beoð for the plural, which belong to the present tense. The future was generally expressed by an auxiliary verb, as in modern English, thus:

Sing.			Plur.
1. Ic ɾceal	beon,	*I shall be,*	þe ɾcealon, ɾceolon -un, -an, beon,
2. þu ɾcealt		*thou shalt be,*	ʒe *we, ye, they, shall be.*
3. he ɾceal		*he shall be.*	hi

Obs. The use of the auxiliary verb *will,* as expressive of futurity, where no volition is implied, is of modern growth. Ælfric uses ɾceall to express the Latin future.

Imperative Mood.

The Imperative mood is defective in many points. It has no preterite; because no man can order that which is past to be otherwise than it is; and if we cannot indicate the future, much less can we command it. It also wants the first person; because no man commands himself; and though grammarians have introduced a third person, as in the Latin and Greek grammars, it is borrowed from the subjunctive mood. The Imperative form is made known by placing the nominative case after it; as, beo þu, *be thou;* beoþ ʒe, *be ye;* beo ꝥ ɾi þin nama ʒehalʒoð, *be thy name hallowed;* beon ꝥ ɾin hi beɾþunʒene, *let them be beaten.* The subjunctive mood itself appears to be an elliptical form borrowed from the infinitive; as, ꝥ þe beon, *that we may be*—the auxiliary verb maʒon being understood; and, though luɾion is substituted for luɾiað in the plural number of the optative and potential, as well as of the subjunctive mood, this form is derived from the infinitive, luɾian, *to love.* The same remark is applicable to the gerundial form of the infinitive; as, læne me þa boc to ɾæðanne, *lend me the book to read.*—Having premised thus much, we trust that the Saxon scholar will excuse the omission here of those repetitions of the same inflexions which are found in the elaborate Grammars of Hickes and others. The optative mood is well explained by a Saxon grammarian of the tenth century: Ɛala ʒiɾ ic luɾoðe God, *O that I loved God;* which, he remarks, is the same as if you say, Foɾʒeaɾe God ꝥ ic hine luɾoðe, *God grant that I loved him.*—Vid. H. Tooke, I. 102, &c.

Infinitive. Luꞃian ꝉ luꞃiʒean, *to love.*

Gerund. To luꞃianne -enne (*ad amandum*)

Indicative PRESENT.

Sing.		Plur.
1. Ic luꞃiʒe, ꝉ luꞃie,	*I love,*	ꝑe } luꞃiað, *we, ye, they love.*
2. þu luꞃaꞅꞇ -eꞅꞇ, -ꞅꞇ,	*thou lovest;*	ʒe } luꞃiað, *we, ye, they love.*
3. he luꞃað -eð, -ð, -ꞇ,	*he loveth.*	hi } luꞃiað, *we, ye, they love.*

Obs. Leꞅeon ꝉ ʒeꞅean, *to see,* makes ʒeꞅeoh, ʒeꞅeah, ʒeꞅih, ʒeꞅihð, ʒeꞅeoð, &c. Þæʒan, *to weigh,* changes ʒ into h; as þæhð, &c.

PRETERITE.

Sing.		Plur.
1. Ic luꞃoðe,	*I loved,*	ꝑe } luꞃoðon -un, -an, *we, ye, they loved.*
2. þu luꞃoðeꞅꞇ,	*thou lovedst,*	ʒe } luꞃoðon -un, -an, *we, ye, they loved.*
3. he luꞃoðe,	*he loved.*	hi } luꞃoðon -un, -an, *we, ye, they loved.*

Obs. The irregular preterites are very numerous; e.g. ʒeꞅlæʒan ꝉ ʒeꞅlan, *to slay,* makes ʒeꞅloh, sing. ʒeꞅloʒon -an, plur. See p. xxx.

Imperative Mood.

Sing.		Plur.
1. - - -		luꞃion ꝑe, *love we,*
2. luꞃa ðu,	*love thou,*	luꞃiʒe -iað[1], ʒe, *love ye,*
3. luꞃiʒe he,	*love he.*	luꞃion hi, *love they.*

Participle; luꞃiand, -end, -ʒend, e, *fem.* declined like ʒod, ʒode, ʒod. Participial adjective; luꞃienda, declined like ʒoda, or the substantive ꝑiꞇeʒa. Many substantives are formed from participles; as ꞃꞃeond, *a friend;* from ꞃꞃeon, *to make free;* because friendship gives freedom.

From luꞃoðe, the preterite of the active verb, is formed the passive verb, by prefixing the different inflexions of the verb substantive beon ꝉ ꝑeꞅan, *to be:* as, Ic eom luꞃoð -e, &c.

N.B. The indeclinable parts of speech may be found in every Dictionary.

OF ANOMALOUS AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Some verbs are Anomalous, unemne; thus explained by Ælfric: ꞃoꞃðan þe hi ne ʒað na ꞅꞅa ꞅꞅa oþꞃe ꝑoꞃð on ꞅumeꞃe ꞅꞇoꝑe, "because they depart from the form of other verbs in some place or other:" thus beꞃan, *to bear,* makes in the preterite ic bæꞃ, *I bare,* not ic beꞃoðe. Thus ꝑyllan, *to will,* has ic ꝑylle, þu ꝑylꞇ, he ꝑile, in the present indicative; ic ꝑolðe, &c. in the past. It is also defective, aꞇeoꞃiʒendlic; as it wants the imperative mood; the reason of which is thus philosophically expressed by the Saxon Grammarian; ꞃoꞃþan þe ꞅe ꝑilla ꞅceall beon æꞃꞃe ꞃꞃih; "because the WILL shall be ever FREE;" a sentence worth more than the whole HERMES of Harris! But though the will cannot be commanded, it may and ought to be controuled. The negative verb, therefore, has the imperative mood; nelle þu, *be thou unwilling;* nelle ʒe, *be ye unwilling.*

Some verbs are Defective, not only in mood, but in number and person. The following are selected as instances; being called impersonal verbs: that is, they are defective in the first and second person: ꞃinð, *it raineth;* i. e. water *runneth;* hiꞇ þundꞃað, *it thundereth;* hiꞇ lihꞇ, *it lighteneth;* hiꞇ ꞅniꝑð, *it snoweth;* hiꞇ haʒolað, *it haileth;* hiꞇ ꞃꞃyꞅꞇ, *it freezeth;* whence the substantive *frost.* The fol-

[1] This form is retained by Chaucer; as, "Listeth, lordinges," &c.

lowing examples of verbs defective in the first and second person, though not called impersonal, are selected from Ælfric, and may be of use to the Saxon student.

hund bẏꞃcð,	*hound barketh,*	oxa hlepð,	*ox loweth,*
pulf þẏt,	*wolf howleth,*	ſcæp blæt,	*sheep bleateth,*
hoꞃſ hnæʒð,	*horse neigheth,*	ſpẏn ʒꞃunað,	*swine grunteth.*

Ðaſ poꞃð ⁊ þẏllice (adds the grammarian) mann mæʒ cpeðan ʒif man pile onʒean ʒecẏnde. on eallum þꞃim haðum. ac hit bið ſpiðe ðẏſlic þ ſe man beoꞃce oððe blæte: "these verbs and the like man may utter, if man will, against nature, in all three persons; but it would be very absurd that man should bark or bleat."

Mon, man, men, me', is frequently used with an active verb as an equivalent for a passive; like *on* in French, i. e. *om;* as þe man hæt, *which is called;* ne ʒehẏꞃde me of nanan ſecʒean, *there was none heard of,* &c.

EXAMPLES OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

INFINITIVE.	PRETERITE.	PARTICIPLE PASSIVE.	MODERN VERB.
Acpencan,	acpanc, acpenc,	acpinen, acpent,	*to quench.*
Ahebban, Ahefan,	ahof,	ahafen, ahefen, ahofẏn,	*to heave,* or *lift up.*
Aꞃiſan,	aꞃaſ,	aꞃiſen,	*to arise.*
Beatan,	beot,	beaten,	*to beat.*
Beoðan, biddan,	bað, bæðe, buðe,	boð, bidden,	*to bid,* or *pray.*
Bindan,	band,	bund, bunden,	*to bind.*
Ceoſan,	ceaſ, ceoſ,	ceoſeð, ceoſen,	*to choose.*
Cnapan,	cneop,	cnapen,	*to know.*
Cuman,	com, cum, cpom,	cumen,	*to come.*
Delfan,	dealf, dulf,	dulfen,	*to delve.*
Dꞃæðan,	dꞃað, dꞃæðe,	dꞃaðde,	*to dread.*
Dꞃifan,	dꞃaf,	dꞃẏfen,	*to drive.*
Dꞃincan,	dꞃanc,	dꞃuncen,	*to drink.*
Faꞃan, feꞃan,	feꞃðe, foꞃ,	faꞃen, feꞃeð,	*to fare,* or *go.*
Feohtan,	feahte, fuhte,	feohten,	*to fight.*
Findan,	fand, funde,	funden,	*to find.*
Foꞃſacan, Foꞃſæcan,	foꞃſoc,	foꞃſocen, foꞃſoʒen,	*to forsake.*
Leſpinʒan,	ʒeſpanʒ, ʒeſponʒ,	ʒeſpunʒen,	*to swinge,* or *scourge.*
Letan,	ʒeatte, ʒeotte,	ʒotten,	*to get,* or *obtain.*
Lꞃafan,	ʒꞃof,	ʒꞃafen,	*to engrave.*
Lꞃindan,	ʒꞃunde,	ʒꞃunden,	*to grind.*
Lẏfan,	ʒaf, ʒeaf,	ʒẏfen,	*to give.*
Hanʒan, hon,	henʒ, hoh,	hanʒen, hunʒ,	*to hang.*
Healdan,	heold, heolde,	healden, heolden,	*to hold.*
Helpan,	hulpe,	heolpen,	*to help.*
Ræccan, Reccan,	ꞃeahte, ꞃehte, ꞃohte,	ꞃeht,	*to reck,* or *reckon.*
Riðan,	ꞃað,	ꞃidden,	*to ride.*
Sinʒan,	ſanʒ,	ſunʒen,	*to sing.*
Slæʒan,	ſloʒ, ſloh,	ſlaʒen,	*to slay.*
Speꞃan,	ſpoꞃ,	ſpoꞃen,	*to swear.*

EXAMPLES OF PREPOSITIONS.

WITH AN ACCUSATIVE CASE.		WITH A DATIVE OR ABLATIVE.	
Abutan, embutan, onbutan, -on,[1] emb, ymb, ymbutan, (αμφι,)	*about, throughout, or around.*	æftan, æftep, abæftan, bæftan,	*after, or behind, abaft.*
		æt[3], for on,	*at a place, in, &c.*
for (juxta, per, &c.)	*by, or according to, &c.*	for, fore, (pro, propter, &c.)	*for, on account of, &c.*
geond, begeondan, begeondan, ofergeondan,	*beyond.*	fram, fra.	*from, fro'.*
ongean, agen, angean, (αντι,)	*into, against.*	on[2], innan, binnan, pidinnan,	*in, within.*
togeanes, topeard,	*near, toward.*	til, to, into, &c.	*to, into, &c.*
pid, (contra,)	*against.*	pid, in the sense of mid, (μετα,)	*with, amongst, &c.*

ANGLO-SAXON NUMBERS.

CARDINAL.		ORDINAL.	
I. An, ane, an,	*one.*	fe, feo, þ forma,	*The first.*
II. twegen, tu, twa,	*two.*	—— oðer,	— *second.*
III. þry, þreo, þrea,	*three.*	—— þridda,	— *third.*
IIII. feðer, feoper,	*four.*	—— feorða,	— *fourth.*
V. feof, fif,	*five.*	—— fifta,	— *fifth.*
VI. seox, six,	*six.*	—— sixta,	— *sixth.*
VII. syfon, seofan,	*seven.*	—— seofoða,	— *seventh.*
VIII. eahta, eahta,	*eight.*	—— eahteoða,	— *eighth.*
IX. nygan, nigon,	*nine.*	—— nigoða,	— *ninth.*
X. teon, tyn,	*ten.*	—— teoða,	— *tenth.*
XI. anlyfen, endlufan,	*eleven.*	—— endlyfta,	— *eleventh.*
XII. twelf, twelf,	*twelve.*	—— twelfta,	— *twelfth.*
XIII. þreotyne, &c.	*thirteen.*	—— þreoteða,	— *thirteenth.*
XX. twentig, twentig,	*twenty.*	—— twenteogoða,	*twentieth.*
XXX. þrytig, þrittig,	*thirty.*	&c.	&c.
XL. feopertig,	*forty.*		
L. fiftig,	*fifty.*		
LX. sixtig,	*sixty.*		
LXX. seofantig,	*seventy.*		
LXXX. hund-eahtatig,	*eighty.*		

[The remaining Numbers of the Ordinal class are formed from the Cardinal by changing tig into tigeoða, or teogeða.]

[1] Onbutan þ land, Gen. 2, 11. Yet the same compound preposition is joined with a dative case in our Chronicle, p. 287, A.D. 1083; but it is the business of the Lexicographer to explain by examples the endless varieties, and nice shades of distinction, which in the Saxon prepositions almost bid defiance to general rules.

[2] On and to have sometimes a genitive case; as, on þæs dæges, επι της ημερας, to þæs, in tantum. Sometimes the genitive case is used without either; as, þæs pintres, *this winter*; þæs þe, (quatenus,) *as far as*, used adverbially, thus: þæs þe us bec secgað, *as far as books inform us.*

[3] In the sense of *apud, ad, juxta*, &c. this preposition is sometimes joined with an accusative case; as æt handa, *at hand*.

CARDINAL.

xc.	hund-nigontig,	*ninety; i. e.* nine ties of the hands.
c.	hund, hundred, ⁊ hund-teontig,	*a hundred;* a hand-ridding, or ten ties of the hands.
cx.	hund-endlufontig,	*hundred and ten;* eleven ties of the hands.
cxx.	hund-tpelftig,	*hundred and twenty;* twelve ties of the hands.
cc.	tpa hund,	*two hundred;* two hand-riddings.
ccc.	ðreo hund, &c.	*three hundred,* &c.; three hand-riddings.
ī. ϖ.	ðuſend,	*a thousand;* thus end; the *ne plus ultra* of Saxon numeration; in the plural ðuſenda, -e, -o, -u, *thousands.*

CONCLUSION.

Thus have we ventured to give a short introduction to Saxon Grammar; rather for the sake of convenient reference in reading the Saxon Chronicle, than with a view of affording complete rules for the study of the language. The Saxon grammar above all others must be taught by the language, and not the language by the grammar. There is the less necessity for enlarging on the subject at present, because a work is in the press, which is undertaken for that express purpose[1]. Of the four parts therefore, into which Grammar is usually divided, Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody, no regular discussion is here attempted. Prosody, indeed, belongs to POETRY; a department as distinct from Grammar, as Logic, Rhetoric, or any other branch of general literature. Ælfric makes THIRTY divisions of Grammar; concluding with HISTORY and FABLE; his discrimination of which is worth repeating. The passage, moreover, contains every part of speech except the interjection; and forms a good illustration of Saxon Orthography, Etymology, and Syntax.

"Sume ſẏnd ȝehatene FABULÆ. ꝥ ſẏnd ẏdele ſpellunȝa. FABULÆ ſẏnd þa laȝa þe men ſecȝað onȝean ȝecẏnd. ꝥ næfre ne ȝepeaꝛð ne ȝepuꝛðan ne mæȝ. Sum þæꝛa iſ ȝehaten HISTORIA. ꝥ iſ ȝeꝛeceðniſſ. mid þæꝛe man apꝛit ⁊ ȝeꝛecð þa þinȝ. ⁊ þa dæda. þe pæꝛon ȝedone on eallum (ealdum?) daȝum. ⁊ uſ diꝛne pæꝛon." "Some parts are called FABLES; that is, IDLE TALES. FABLES are the LIES[2] that men tell against NATURE, that never were nor can be. Some part is called HISTORY; that is, RELATION; whereby man writes and relates the things and the deeds that were done in old days, and to us were unknown."

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[1] By the Rev. J. Bosworth, Vicar of Little Horwood, Bucks.

[2] Or, according to the literal Saxon, LAYS; a word preserved by Poets; as, "The Lay of the last Minstrel," &c. But the critical grammarian condemns only those LAYS that are AGAINST NATURE; agreeing herein with the best critics of antiquity. Aristotle commends Homer, because he has taught other poets how to manage Fiction with propriety; ψευδῆ λέγειν ὡς δεῖ.

A NEW MAP
OF
Saxon Britain,
OR
ENGLAND & WALES,
with part of
SCOTLAND, IRELAND, &c.
To
illustrate the Saxon Chronicle.
1819.
Lodene
Lothian
SCOTTAS
and
PEODTAS
HORN
DEORNA
RICE
DYO
BRA
RICE
NORD
MYRCNA
RICE
PEAL
AS
SCAXNA
RICE
SUD
RICE
SCAXNA
RICE
PEST
SCAXNA
RICE
DEFENS
SCYRE
DORNSETA
FRANCAN
Fuencarcan
BRYTTAS
NORMANDIGE
GALPALAS
Dibernia, Ybernia, Ypaland, Ypland
Scotia
Francland

The Saxon Chronicle.

BRYTENE[a] ıȝland ıſ ehta hund mıla lanȝ. ⁊ tpa hund mıla bṛád. And heṛ ſẏndon on þam ıȝlande fıf ȝeðeodu. Ænglıſc. ⁊ Bṛẏt-pẏlıſc[b]. ⁊ Scẏttıſc. ⁊ Pẏhttıſc. ⁊ Boclæden. Æṛoſt pæṛon buȝend þẏſeſ landeſ Bṛẏttaſ. þa comon of Aṛmenıa. ⁊ ȝeſæton ſuðanpeaṛde Bṛẏtene æṛoſt. Ða ȝelamp hıt þ̄ Pẏhtaſ comon ſuþan of Scıtthıan. mıd lanȝum ſcıpum na maneȝum. ⁊ þa comon æṛoſt on noṛð Ybeṛnıan up. ⁊ þæṛ bædon Scottaſ þ̄ hı þæṛ moſton punıan. Ac hıȝ noldon heom lẏfan.

THE island Britain[1] is 800 miles long, and 200 miles broad. And there are in the island five nations; English, Welsh (*or British*[2]), Scottish, Pictish, and Latin. The first inhabitants were the Britons, who came from Armenia[3], and first peopled Britain southward. Then[4] happened it, that the Picts came south from Scythia, with long ships, not many; and, landing first in the northern part of Ireland, they told the Scots, that they must dwell there. But they would not give them

[a] This introductory part of the Chronicle to An. I. first printed by Gibson from the Laud MS. only, has been corrected by a collation of two additional MSS. in the British Museum, *Cot. Tiberius* B iv. and *Domitianus* A viii. Some defects are also here supplied. [b] Bṛıttıſc ⁊ Pılſc, *Laud.*

[1] The materials of this introductory part are to be found in Pliny, Solinus, Orosius, Gildas, and Bede. The admeasurement of the island, however inaccurate, is from the best authorities of those times, and followed by much later historians. Simeon of Durham says of the length "*Anglia habet in longitudine* 800 *miliaria a loco Penwithstert vocato, qui situs est* 15 *leugis ultra Michael Stowe in Cornewalas, usque ad Cathenes trans Scotiam.*" He is more correct in the breadth,—"*In latitudine habet* 300 *mil. a Depiestowe usque Dofre.*"—X. Script. *sub init.* But many writers have *ducenta*, or *plus quam ducenta.*

[2] Gibson, following the Laud MS. has made six nations of five, by introducing the British and Welsh as two distinct tribes. The Cotton scribe, *Dom.* A viii. aware of this inconsistency, omits ⁊ Bocleden.

[3] "*De tractu Armoricano.*"—Bede, *Hist. Eccl.* i. 1. "Fṛam Aṛmoṛıcano þæṛe mæȝeþe."—Ælfr. The word Armenia occurring a few lines above in Bede, it was perhaps inadvertently written by the Saxon compiler of the Chronicle instead of Armorica.

[4] "*Post intervallum* 800 *annorum,*" &c.—Hen. Hunt. p. 300. *ed. Franc.* Matth. West. A.D. 75.

ꝼoꞃðan þe hiȝ cꝑæðon [a]ꝥ hi ne mihton ealle ætȝæðeꞃe ȝeꝑunian þæꞃ. ⁊ þa cꝑæðon" þa Scottaꞃ. Þe eoꝑ maȝon þeahhꝑæðeꞃe ꞃæð ȝelæꞃan. Þe ꝑiton oðeꞃ iȝland heꞃ be eaꞃtan. þæꞃ ȝe maȝon eaꞃðian ȝẏꝼ ȝe ꝑẏllað. ⁊ ȝẏꝼ hꝑa eoꝑ ꝑiðꞃtent. ꝑe eoꝑ ꝼultumiað. ꝥ ȝe hit maȝon ȝeȝanȝan. Ða ꝼeꞃðon þa Pẏhtaꞃ. ⁊ ȝeꝼeꞃðon þiꞃ land noꞃðanꝑeaꞃð. ꞃuðanꝑeaꞃð hit hæꝼðon Bꞃẏttaꞃ. ꞃꝑa ꝑe æꞃ cꝑæðon. And þa Pẏhtaꞃ heom abæðon ꝑiꝼ æt Scottum[b]. on þa ȝeꞃað ꝥ hi ȝecuꞃon heoꞃa cẏne-cẏnn áá on þa ꝑiꝼ healꝼe. ꝥ hẏ heolðon ꞃꝑa lanȝe ꞃẏððan. And þa ȝelamp hit. ẏmbe ȝeaꞃa ꞃẏne. ꝥ Scotta ꞃum ðæl ȝeꝑat oꝼ Ybeꞃnian on Bꞃẏtene. ⁊ þæꞃ landeꞃ ꞃum ðæl ȝeeoðon. ⁊ ꝑæꞃ heoꞃa heꞃetoȝa Reoða ȝehaten. ꝼꞃom þam hẏ ꞃẏnð ȝenemnoðe Dalꞃeoði:·

leave; for the Scots told them that they could not all dwell there together; "But," said the Scots, "we can nevertheless give you advice. We know another island here to the east. There you may dwell, if you will; and whosoever withstandeth you, we will assist you, that you may gain it." Then went the Picts and entered this land northward. Southward the Britons possessed it, as we before said. And the Picts obtained wives of the Scots, on condition that they chose their kings always on the female side[1]; which they have continued to do, so long since. And it happened, in the run of years, that some party of Scots went from Ireland into Britain, and acquired some portion of this land. Their leader was called Reoda[2], from whom they are named Dalreodi (*or Dalreathians*)[3].

[c]Sixtiȝum ꝑintꞃum æꞃ þam þe Cꞃiꞃt ꝑæꞃe acenneð. Gaiuꞃ Iuliuꞃ Romana Caꞃeꞃe mið hund-ehtatiȝum ꞃcipum ȝeꞃohte Bꞃẏtene. Ðæꞃ he ꝑæꞃ æꞃeꞃt

Sixty winters ere that Christ was born, Caius Julius, emperor of the Romans, with 80[4] ships sought Britain. There he was first beaten in a dreadful fight,

[a] So *C.T.* B iv. abs. *Laud. Dom.* A viii. and Gibs. from the repetition of cꝑæðon. [b] Scottan, *C.T.* B iv.
[c] Æꞃ Cꞃiꞃteꞃ ȝeꝼlæꞃcneꞃꞃe ꞃẏxti ꝑintꞃa. Gaiuꞃ Iuliuꞃ ꞃe Caꞃeꞃe æꞃeꞃt Romana Bꞃetene lond ȝeꞃohte. ⁊ Bꞃẏttaꞃ mið ȝeꝼeohte cniꞃꞃeðe. ⁊ hẏ oꝼeꞃꞃꝑẏððe. ⁊ ꞃꝑa ðeah ne meahte þæꞃ ꞃice ȝeꝑinnan:. This is the whole of Wheloc prior to An. I. So also, with little variation, *C.T.* B i. *C.T.* A vi. *C. Otho*, and the Dublin transcript by Lambard. *C.T.* B iv. has ceolum for ꞃcipum. *C. Dom.* A viii. explains áá by æuꞃe, þa ȝeꞃad by ꝥ ꝼoꞃe-ꝑẏꞃð; but the other variations in that MS. are chiefly in the orthography.

[1] In case of a disputed succession, "*Ubi res veniret in dubium*," &c.—Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* i. 1. King Alfred, translating Bede, says, "ꝥ ȝet to ðæȝ iꞃ mið Peohtum healðen," "*quod usque hodie apud Pictos constat esse servatum.*" Then comes Henry of Huntingdon, who in the middle of the twelfth century repeats the very words of Bede.

[2] Reaða, Ælfr. *Reuda*, Bede, Hunt. &c. Perhaps it was originally Reuða or Reoða.

[3] *Dalreudini*,—Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* i. 1. Dalꞃeaðinȝaꞃ,—Ælfr. Dal and ðæl, *dail*, Goth. a deal, portion, or division. "*Lingua eorum* dâl *partem significat.*"—Bede, as above; but Wheloc has *patrem* by mistake. Hence *Dal-reath*, &c.

[4] "*Præter octoginta onerarias, in quibus duæ legiones erant transportatæ, tradit Cæsar se octodecim naves equitibus distribuisse.*"—Cæsar *de Bell. Gall.* lib. 4.

ȝeſꝼenceð mið ȝrimmum ȝeꝼeohte. ⁊ micelne ðæl hiſ heꞃeſ ꝼoꞃlæðde. Anð þa he ꝼoꞃlet hiſ heꞃe ȝebiðan mið Scottum. ⁊ ȝeꝼat ſuþ into Galꝼalum. ⁊ þæꞃ ȝeȝaðeꞃoðe ſix hunð ſcipa. mið þam he ȝeꝼat eꝼt into Bꞃẏtene. Anð þa hi æꞃoſt toȝæðeꞃe ȝeꞃæſðon. þa man oꝼſloh þæſ Caſeꞃeſ ȝeꞃeꝼan. ſe ꝼæſ Labienuſ ȝehaten. Ða ȝenamon þa [a]Ꝼalaſ. anð aðꞃiꝼon ſumꞃe ea ꝼoꞃð ealne mið ſceaꞃpum pilum ȝꞃeatum innan þam ꝼæteꞃe. ſeo ea hatte Tæmeſe. Ða ꝥ onꝼundon þa Romani. þa noldon hiȝ ꝼaꞃan oꝼeꞃ þone ꝼoꞃð. þa ꝼluȝon þa Bꞃẏt-ꝼalaſ to þam ꝼuðu-ꝼæſtenum. ⁊ ſe Caſeꞃe ȝeeoðe ꝼel moniȝe heah-buꞃh mið mẏcelum ȝeꝼinne. ⁊ eꝼt ȝeꝼat into Galꝼalum:

Anno I. Octauianuſ ꞃicſoðe[b] LVI.[c] ꝼintꞃa. ⁊ on þam XLII.[d] ȝeaꞃe hiſ ꞃiceſ

and lost a great part of his army. Then he let his army abide with the Scots[1], and went south into Gaul. There he gathered 600 ships, with which he went back into Britain. When they first rushed together, Cæsar's tribune, whose name was Labienus[2], was slain. Then took the Welsh sharp piles, and drove them with great clubs into the water, at a certain ford of the river called Thames. When the Romans found that, they would not go over the ford. Then fled the Britons to the fastnesses of the woods; and Cæsar, having after much fighting gained many of the chief towns, went back into Gaul[3].

A.D. 1. Octavianus reigned [4]fifty-six winters; and in the forty-second year

[a] palaſ, Gibs. whence he also proposes to read palum for pilum afterwards. [b] ꞃixaðe, *Laud. Cot.* ꞃixoðe, *C.T.* B i. [c] So *Laud. Cot.* LXVI. or, ſẏx ⁊ ſẏxti, *C.T.* B i. *Cant.* Whel. [d] So *Laud.* LXII. Whel. *Vitio fortasse librarii literis transpositis.* Gibs. XLV. *Cant.* LII. *C.T.* B i.

[1] This is an error, arising from the inaccurately written MSS. of Orosius and Bede; where *in Hybernia* and *in Hiberniam* occur for *in hiberna.* The error is retained in Wheloc's Bede.

[2] "*Mendose, uti suspicor,* Labienus; *is enim multo tempore post pugnam Britannicam Cæsaris extitit legatus, ac demum, defectione ad hostes facta, in bello, quod habuit cum Pompeii filiis Cæsar, Hispanico periit.* A. Hirtius *de Bell. Hispan.* c. 4. *Legendum vero fortasse* Laberius, *nam Q. Laberium Durum, tribunum militum, a Britannis occisum memorat Cæsar in Comment. de Bell. Gall.* l. 5. c. 5."—Gibs. "*Labienus a Britannis occisus in Chestonwoode prope Rofam.*"—Lel. *ex vet. Chron. ap.* Wigmore. Venerable Bede also, and Orosius, whom he follows verbatim, have *Labienus.* It is probably a mistake of some very ancient scribe, who improperly supplied the abbreviation *Labius* (for *Laberius*) by *Labienus.*

[3] Of these early transactions in Britain king Alfred supplies us with the following brief but circumstantial account in his Saxon paraphrase of Orosius:—"Æꝼteꞃ þam þe he [Gaiuſ Iuliuſ] hi [Gallie] oꝼeꞃꝼunnen hæꝼðe he ꝼoꞃ on Bꞃittannie ꝥ iȝland. ⁊ ꝼið þa Bꞃẏttaſ ȝeꝼeaht. ⁊ ȝeꝼlẏmeð ꝼeaꞃð on þam lande þe man het Centland. Raþe þæſ he ȝeꝼeaht ꝼið þa Bꞃẏttaſ eꝼt on Centlande. ⁊ hi ꝼuꞃðon aꝼlẏmeð: Heoꞃa ðꞃiðde ȝeꝼeoht ꝼæſ neah þæꞃa ea þe man hæt Temeſe. neah þam ꝼoꞃða þe man hæt Ꝼelinȝaꝼoꞃð: Æꝼteꞃ þam ȝeꝼeohte him eoðe on hanð ſe cẏninȝ ⁊ buꞃhꝼaꞃe þe ꝼæꞃon on Cẏꞃnceaſtꞃe. ⁊ ſiððon ealle þe on þam iȝlande ꝼæꞃon."—Oros. Ælfr. v. 12. The classical reader will duly appretiate the accuracy of the terms Gallie and Bꞃittannie, *Galliæ* and *Britanniæ.*

[4] "*56 annos, 6 menses, aliquantosque dies.*"—Flor. Wigorn. "*56 an. 6 mens.*"—Bed. *De sex ætatibus mundi.*

Cꞃiſt ꝑæſ acenneð. [a]Ða þꞃẏ tuncʒel[b]-ꝑitiʒan oꝼ eaſt ðæle cuomon[c] to þon[d] ꝥ hẏ Cꞃiſt ꝑeoꞃðeðon[e]. Anð þa cild on Bethleem oꝼſleʒene ꝑæꞃun[f] ꝼoꞃ Cꞃiſteſ ehtneſſe ꝼꞃam[g] Heꞃode:·

of his reign Christ was born. [1]Then three astrologers from the east came to worship Christ; [2]and the children in Bethlehem were slain by Herod in persecution of Christ.

II.

An. III.[h] Heꞃ ſꝑealt Heꞃóðeſ ꝼꞃam[g] him ſẏlꝼum[i] oꝼſticoð. ⁊ Aꞃchelauſ hiſ ſunu[k] ꝼenʒ to ꞃice. [l]Anð ꝥ cild Cꞃiſt ꝑeaꞃð ʒeboꞃen aʒean oꝼ Eʒiptan″:·

A.D. 3. This year[3] died Herod, stabbed by his own hand; and Archelaus his son succeeded him. [4]The child Christ was also this year brought back again from Egypt.

IV. V.

An. VI.[m] Fꞃam[g] ꝼꞃẏmðe middanʒeaꞃðeſ[n] oð þiſ ʒeaꞃ ꝑæꞃon aʒán v. þuſenðu[o] ꝑintꞃa ⁊ tꝑa hund ꝑintꞃa:·

A.D. 6. From the beginning of the world to this year were agone five thousand and two hundred winters[5].

VII.—X.

An. XI.[p] [q]Heꞃ onꝼenʒ Heꞃoðeſ Antipatꞃeſ ſunu to ꞃice in Iuðea″:·

A.D. 11. This year[6] Herod the son of Antipater undertook the government in Judea.

An. XII. Philippuſ ⁊ Heꞃoðeſ to-ðældun[r] Iuðeam[s] ꝼeoðeꞃ ꞃicum[t u]:·

A.D. 12. This year[7] Philip and Herod divided Judea into four kingdoms.

XIII.—XV.

An. XVI.[x] Heꞃ ꝼenʒ Tibeꞃiuſ[y] to ꞃice:·

A.D. 16. This year Tiberius succeeded to the empire.

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[a] An. II. *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] tunʒol, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] coman, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [d] þan, *Laud. Cant.* þam, *C.T.* B i. [e] ꝑuꞃðoðen, *Laud.* ꝑeoꞃðoðan, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [f] oꝼſlaʒene ꝑæꞃon, *Laud. Cot.* -ꝑæꞃan, *C.T.* B i. [g] So *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B i. &c. as land always, and not lond: ꝼꞃom, Whel. and Gibs. [h] An. II. *Laud.* An. IV. *C.T.* B i. and iv. [i] So *Laud. C.T.* B i. [k] ſune, *Laud.* [l] From *Cot.* abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. &c. [m] An. II. *Laud.* [n] eaꞃðeſ, *Laud.* [o] þuſend, *Laud. C.T.* B i. [p] An. VI. *Ben.* [q] *Petrob.* [r] to-ðældon, *Laud.* toðælanð, *C.T.* B i. [s] ⁊ Lẏſiam, *Cant. C.T.* B i. Whel. &c. A mistake arising from the name of Lysias, one of the tetrarchs, according to Gibson. But Lysanias, and not Lysias, appears from St. Luke's gospel to have been one of the tetrarchs with Herod and Philip. Probably we ought to read—Philippuſ ⁊ Heꞃoðeſ ⁊ Lẏſaniaſ to-ðældon Iuðeam ꝼeoþeꞃ ꞃicum. Bede makes Lysias one of the tetrarchs, an abbreviation probably for Lysanias. Vid. p. 3, note [2]. [t] IV. ꞃicu. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. ꝼẏþeꞃ ꞃicum, *C.T.* B i. Heꞃ ꝑeaꞃð Iuðea to-ðæleð on ꝼouꞃe tetꞃaꞃchan. *Cot.* an. 7. [u] to-ðældon, *Laud.* Gibson, following Wheloc, has repeated the verb to-ðældun, which I find omitted in *C.T.* B i. *Cant.* &c. [x] An. XV. *Cant. C.T.* B i. So Orosius. [y] Tẏbeꞃiuſ, *C.T.* B i. Wheloc.

[1] *An.* 2. Matth. Westm.
[2] *An.* 4. Flor. Wig. *secund. Comput. Evangelii.*
[3] *An.* 6. Flor.
[4] *An.* 7. Flor. *An.* 8. M. West.
[5] On the Saxon Chronology, see Note A.D. 33.
[6] *An.* 7. Flor.
[7] *An.* 7. M. West.

XVII.—XXV.

An. XXVI.[a] Ðeꝛ onꝼenʒ Pilatuꝼ ʒẏminʒe[b] oꝼeꝛ þa[c] Iuðeaꝼ:·

A.D. 26. This year[1] Pilate began to reign over the Jews.

XXVII.—XXIX.

An. XXX. Ðeꝛ þæꝼ Cꝛiꝼt ʒeꝼulluhtuð[d]. ⁊ Petꝛuꝼ ⁊ Anðꝛeaꝼ ʒehþuꝛꝼon[e]. ⁊ Iacobuꝼ ⁊ Ioanneꝼ[f] ⁊ Philippuꝼ″. [g]⁊ þa XII. apoꝼtolaꝼ″:·

A.D. 30. This year[2] was Christ baptized; and Peter and Andrew were converted, together with James, and John, and Philip, and all the twelve apostles.

XXXI. XXXII.

An. XXXIII. Ðeꝛ þæꝼ Cꝛiꝼt ahanʒen ꝼꝛom ꝼꝛuman[h] miððan-ʒeaꝛðeꝼ[i] ẏmb ꝼiꝼ ðuꝼenðo[k] þintꝛa ⁊ cc.[l] ⁊ XXVI.[m] þintꝛa:·

A.D. 33. This year[3] was Christ crucified[4]; about five thousand two hundred and twenty-six winters from the beginning of the world[5].

An. XXXIV. Ðeꝛ þæꝼ ꝼc̃ꝼ[n] Pauluꝼ ʒehþẏꝛꝼeð[o] ⁊ ꝼc̃ꝼ Stephanuꝼ oꝼtoꝛꝼoð[p]:·

A.D. 34. This year[6] was St. Paul converted[7], and St. Stephen stoned.

An. XXXV. Ðeꝛ ꝼe eaðiʒa Petꝛuꝼ ꝼe apoꝼtol ʒeꝼæt biꝼceop-ꝼetl[q] on[r] Antiochia þæꝛe[s] ceaꝼtꝛe:·

A.D. 35. This year[8] the blessed Peter the apostle settled an episcopal see in the city of Antioch.

XXXVI.

[t]An. XXXVII. Ðeꝛ Pilatuꝼ oꝼꝼloh hẏne ꝼẏlꝼne mið hiꝼ aʒenꝛe handa″:·

A.D. 37. This year[9] Pilate slew himself with his own hand.

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[a] An. XXV. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] ʒẏmene, *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B i. ʒemine, *C.T.* B iv. [c] From *Laud. Cot.* [d] ʒeꝼulþað, *Cant.* So *C.T.* B i. an. 28. ʒeꝼulloð, *Laud. Cot.* [e] ʒehþẏꝛꝼeðe, *Laud.* ʒehþeꝛueðe, *Cot.* ʒehþẏꝛꝼðe, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [f] Abs. *Laud.* [g] So *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. but the Benet and Cotton MSS. of Wheloc have these words after ʒeꝼulluhtuð. [h] ꝼꝛam ꝼꝛẏmðe, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [i] -eaꝛðeꝼ, *Laud.* omitting the guttural. [k] ðuꝼenð, *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [l] ⁊ tþa ⁊ ꝼẏx ⁊ tþenti, Whel. omitting hund. [m] XXIII. *Cant.* V. ⁊ cc. ⁊ XXVI. *C.T.* B i. [n] From *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T.* B i. [o] So *C.T.* B i. ʒehþẏꝛueð, *Cot.* ʒehþiꝛꝼeð, Whel. and Gibs. [p] þaꝼ oꝼtoꝛuoð, *Cot.* [q] So *C.T.* B i. biꝼceop-ꝼtol, *Cot.* biꝼchop-ꝼetl, *Cant.* [r] So *Laud. Cant. Cot. C.T.* B i. and iv. [s] Abs. *Laud.* [t] From *Cot.*

[1] *An.* 29. Flor. [2] *An.* 31. Flor.

[3] *An.* 34. Flor. but the Saxon annalists agree with Orosius and Bede.

[4] 8 *die Aprilis,* Flor. M. West.

[5] Gibbon *regrets* this chronology, i. e. from the creation of the world, which he thinks preferable to the vulgar mode from the Christian æra. But how vague and uncertain the scale which depends on a point so remote and undetermined as the precise time when the world was created! If we examine the chronometers of different writers, we shall find a difference, between the *maximum* and the *minimum,* of 3368 years. The Saxon chronology seems to be founded on that of Eusebius, which approaches the medium between the two extremes.

[6] *An.* 35. Flor. [7] *An.* 35. M. West.

[8] "*S. Petrus cathedram Antiochenæ ecclesiæ tenet annis 7.*"—Flor. *an.* 38. M. West. *an.* 34.

[9] *An.* 42. Flor. This act is attributed by Orosius, and Bede who follows him, to the threaten-

XXXVIII.

An. XXXIX.[a] Ðeꝛ onꝼenʒ Gaiuꝼ ꝛice[b]:·

A.D. 39. This year Caius undertook the empire.

XL.—XLIII.

An. XLIV.[c] Ðeꝛ ꝼe eaðiʒa Petꝛuꝼ ꝼe apoꝼtol ʒeꝼæt biꝼceop-ꝼetl[d] on Rome:· [e]Ðeꝛ Iacobuꝼ. Iohanneꝼ bꝛoðeꝛ. ꝼeaꝛð oꝼꝼlaʒen ꝼꝛam Ðeꝛoðe″:·

A.D. 44. This year the blessed Peter the apostle settled an episcopal see at Rome[1]; and James, the brother of John, was slain by Herod.

An. XLV.[f] Ðeꝛ Ðeꝛoðeꝼ aꝼꝼealt[g]. ꝼe þe Iacobum oꝼꝼloh. ane[h] ʒeaꝛe æꝛ hiꝼ aʒnum[i] ðeaþe[k]:·

A.D. 45. This year died Herod, who slew James one year ere his own death.

An. XLVI.[l] [m]Ðeꝛ Clauðiuꝼ. oðeꝛ Romana cẏninʒa. Bꝛẏtene lond[n] ʒeꝼohte. ⁊ þone maꝛan[o] ðæl [p]ðæꝼ ealondeꝼ′ on hiꝼ ʒeꝼealð onꝼenʒ. ⁊ eac ꝼꝼẏlce Oꝛchaðuꝼ[q] ða ealond Romana cẏneðome undeꝛðiodde″. [r]Ðiꝼ ꝼæꝼ ꝼeoꝛðeꝼ ʒeaꝛeꝼ hiꝼ ꝛiceꝼ. ⁊ on þiꝼ ẏlcan ʒeaꝛe ʒeꝼeaꝛð ꝼe mẏcela hunʒuꝛ on Sẏꝛia þe Lucaꝼ ꝛecð on þaꝛe boc Actuꝼ Apoꝼto-

A.D. 46. This year[2] Claudius, the second of the Roman emperors who invaded Britain, took the greater part of the island into his power, and added the Orkneys to the dominion of the Romans. This was in the fourth year of his reign. And in the same year[3] happened the great famine in Syria which Luke mentions in the book called The

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[a] XXIX. *C.T.* B i. omitting the first X. [b] Gaiuꝼ ꝼenʒ to ꝛice, *Cot.* [c] An. XLV. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [d] So *C.T.* B i. biꝼceop-ꝼtol, *Cot.* biꝼchop-ꝼetl, *Cant.* [e] From *Cot.* [f] An. XLVI. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [g] ꝼꝼealt, *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [h] anum, *Laud. C.T.* B i. [i] aʒenum, *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [k] ðæþe, *Cant.* [l] An. XLVII. *Laud. C.T.* A vi. B i. [m] Ðeꝛ Clauðiuꝼ Romana cininʒ ʒeꝼat mið heꝛe on Bꝛẏtene. ⁊ ꝥ iʒland ʒeeoðe. ⁊ ealle Piħtaꝼ ⁊ Þalaꝼ undeꝛ-þeoðde Romana ꝛice. *Laud.* So *C.T.* B iv. with little variation. Ðeꝛ Clauðiuꝼ ꝼe Kaꝼeꝛe com to Bꝛẏtlande. ⁊ ʒeeoðe mẏcel þæꝼ eʒlandeꝼ. ⁊ eac ꝥ eʒeland oꝼ Oꝛcanie he ʒeehte to Romanan. *Cot.* [n] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* A vi. B i. [o] mæꝼtan, *Cant.* þæne mæꝼtan, *C.T.* B i. [p] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [q] Oꝛcaðiuꝼ, *C.T.* B i. afterwards ealand, and, undeꝛðeoðe. Oꝛcaðaꝼ þa ealond (ealand *in lemmate*) to Romꝼaꝛa ꝛice ʒeþeoðde.—Ælfr. Bed. [r] From *Petrob.* Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. Ðiꝼ ʒeꝼeoht he ʒeꝼꝛemeðe þam ꝼeoꝛþan ʒeaꝛe hiꝼ ꝛiceꝼ. on þam ʒeaꝛe ʒeꝼeaꝛð ꝼe mẏcla hunʒeꝛ on Siꝛia. þe ꝼæꝼ ꝼoꝛeꝼiteʒað on Actibuꝼ Apoꝼtoloꝛum þuꝛh Aʒabum þone ꝼiteʒan. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. with little variation, from Orosius and Bede. An. XLVII. On þiꝼum ʒeaꝛe ꝼæꝼ ꝼꝼiðe ꝼtið hunʒeꝛ. *Cot.*

ing conduct of Caligula, with a remark, that it was *he* (Pilate) who condemned our Lord to death: "Pilatuꝼ he hæꝼðe on þꝛeatunʒa oþ he hine ꝼẏlꝼne oꝼꝼtanʒ. Ðe ʒeðemðe uꝛne Dꝛihten to ðeaðe."—Oros. Ælfred. vi. 3.

[1] "*An.* 46. *Petrus apostolus, cum primus Antiochenam ecclesiam fundasset, Romam mittitur, ubi evangelium prædicans, 25 annis, mensibus 6, diebus 13, episcopus ejusdem urbis perseverat.*"—Flor. *An.* 43.—Oros.

[2] So Bede. *An.* 48. Flor. *An.* 44. M. West.

[3] *An.* 48. Flor. The following is the account of this famine in king Alfred's Orosius: "On þam ʒeaꝛe ꝼæꝼ mẏcel hunʒoꝛ on Siꝛia ⁊ on Paleꝼtina. buton ꝥ Elena. Aðiabena cꝼen. ꝼealðe þam munucum coꝛn ʒenoh þe ꝼæꝛon æt Ðieꝛuꝼalem."

lorum". [a]Ða fenȝ Nero to rice. æfter Claudie. se æt nextan forlet Brytene iȝland for his uncafscipe":

Acts of the Apostles. After Claudius Nero succeeded to the empire, who almost lost the island Britain through his incapacity.

[b]An. XLVII. Marcus. se ȝodspellere in Ægipta. aȝinð pritan þ ȝodspell":

A.D. 47. This year[1] Mark, the evangelist in Egypt, beginneth to write the gospel.

XLVIII. XLIX.

[c]An. L. Her Paulus ȝebunden peard ȝesend to Rome":

A.D. 50. This year[2] Paul was sent bound to Rome.

LI.—LXI.

An. LXII. Her Iacobus. [d]Cristes broðer". þropode[e]:

A.D. 62. This year[3] James, the brother of Christ, suffered[4].

An. LXIII. Her Marcus se ȝodspellere forðferde:

A.D. 63. This year[5] Mark the evangelist departed this life[6].

LXIV.—LXVIII.

An. LXIX. [f]Her Petrus ⁊ Paulus þropodon":

A.D. 69. This year[7] Peter and Paul suffered[8].

An. LXX. [g]Her Uespasianus [h]onfenȝ rice":

A.D. 70. This year[9] Vespasian undertook the empire.

An. LXXI. Her Titus. Uespasianus

A.D. 71. This year[10] Titus, son of

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[a] From *Laud. C.T.* B iv. But this account of the succession of Nero to the empire is rather premature, if we admit the additions from the Cotton MS. which I do not find elsewhere. According to Orosius he succeeded Claudius in the year of Rome 809, i. e. A.D. 57, and continued emperor till A.D. 72. Ða fenȝ Neron to rice æfter Claudie þam casere. se naht freomlices onȝan on þære cyneprisan (*in re militari*). Ac betpuh oþera unrim æpyrdleana Romparа rices [þæs] ðæt he lytelne Breotona rice forlet.—Ælfr. Bed. [b] From *Cot.* [c] From *Cot.* [d] So *Cot.* fratер dñi, *Laud.* Whel. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [e] þropade, *Laud. C.T.* B i. [f] Her Petrus þropode on rode, ⁊ Paulus þæs ofslaȝen. *Cot.* So Florence of Worcester from Bede, as quoted below. *C.T.* B i. agrees with the printed text, except in the usual termination of the verb, þropodan for þropodon. [g] Her aȝann Vespasianus to rixiende. *Cot.* [h] fenȝ to rice, *Cant.* So *C.T.* B i. Uespassianus, *C.T.* B i. and iv. See also king Alfred's Saxon version of Bede.

[1] "*An.* 55. *Marcus evangelium quod Romæ* scripsit, *Petro mittente, in Ægypto* prædicat."—Flor. *An.* 42. Bede. "*Marcus evangelista evangelium, quod Petro narrante conscripserat, primum Aquileiæ prædicavit, ibique ordinato Hermagora discipulo suo, ad Ægyptum pervenit.*"—M. West.

[2] *An.* 60. Flor. [3] *An.* 64. Flor.

[4] "*Lapidatur.*"—Flor. M. West.

[5] *An.* 67. Flor. *An.* 46. M. West.

[6] "*Alexandriæ martyrium complevit.*"—M. West. "*Maii, die paschæ.*"—Flor.

[7] *An.* 72. Flor. *An.* 66. M. West.

[8] "*Petrus crucifixus, Paulus gladio cæsus.*"—Flor. from Bede.

[9] *An.* 74. Flor. *An.* 73. Oros. *An.* 71. West.

[10] *An.* 76. Flor.

ſunu. on[a] Hieruſalem oſſloh Iudea[b] [c]endlẏuan ſiðan hund″ þuſenda[d]:

LXXII.—LXXX.

An. LXXXI. Her [e]Titus [f]ſeng to rice″. [g]æfter Ueſpaſiane″. ſe þe ſæde þ he þone dæg forluſe. þe he noht[h] to gode on ne gedẏde[i]:

LXXXII.

An. LXXXIII.[k] Her Domicianus. Titer brodor. ſeng to rice:

An. LXXXIV.[l] Her Ioanner ſe godſpellere[m] in Pathman[n] þam ealonde[o] ſnat[p] þa boc [q]þa man clipað″ Apocalipſis:

LXXXV.—LXXXIX.

An. XC.[r] Her Simon [s]ſe apoſtol″. [t]Criſtes mæi″. pær ahangen. ⁊ Iohanner ſe godſpellere [u]hine gefeſte″ in[x] Efeſo[y]:

XCI.

An. XCII.[z] Her Clemens ſe[a] Papa forðferde[b]:

Vespasian, slew in Jerusalem eleven hundred thousand Jews.

A.D. 81. This year[1] Titus came to the empire, after Vespasian, who said that he considered the day lost in which he did no good.

A.D. 83. This year[2] Domitian, the brother of Titus, assumed the government.

A.D. 84. This year[3] John the evangelist in the island Patmos wrote the book called The Apocalypse.

A.D. 90. This year[4] Simon, the apostle, a relation of Christ, was crucified; and John the evangelist rested at Ephesus.

A.D. 92. This year[5] died[6] Pope[7] Clement.

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[a] So *Cant. Cot. C.T.* B i. in, Whel. and Gibs. [b] Iudeiſca manna, *Cot.* [c] So *Cot.* from Alfred's Orosius; but *C.T.* B i. *Laud.* Whel. cxi. i. e. c̄xi. the horizontal line above signifying *thousands.* [d] So *C.T.* B i. þuſend, *Laud.* [e] ſeng Titus to rice, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [f] rixað, *Cot.* [g] From *Cot.* [h] naht, *Cant. C.T.* B i. So in Alfred's Orosius, where the same sentence occurs *verbatim et literatim,* though a little transposed. Oros. Ælfr. vi. 8. [i] dẏde, *Laud.* [k] An. LXXXIV. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [l] An. LXXXVII. *Laud.* An. LXXXV. *C.T.* B i. [m] Apoſtol, *Cot.* [n] on Pathmo, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [o] iglande, *Laud.* þæm ealande, *Cant.* þam ealande, *C.T.* B i. [p] aſnat, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [q] From *Cot.* [r] An. C. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [s] So *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. Petrus, Gibs. [t] From *Cot.* [u] foroðfende, *Cot.* gefeſte on þam dæge in Efeſo, *Cant.* So *C.T.* B i. but part of the last word Efeſo is wanting. [x] Abs. *Cot.* [y] So *Cant.* Efeſia, *Laud.* Efeſio, Whel. and Gibs. from Efeſio in the MSS. which the *Laud* follows, an error repeated by Gibson from Wheloc. [z] An. CI. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [a] From *Cot.* [b] forfende, *Laud.*

[1] *An.* 84. Flor. [2] *An.* 86. Flor. [3] *An.* 100. Flor. [4] *An.* 114. Flor. *an.* 103. M. West. *Kal. Mart.* Bed. *Martyrol.* Respecting the relationship of Simon (or Simeon) to Christ, "*secundum carnem*" vid. Flor. *an.* 42. [5] *An.* 100. Flor. [6] "*Passus est.*" Flor. from the "*Gesta Pontificum.*" See also *an.* 101. *secund. Dionysium.* [7] Though the title of pope, or *papa*, is very ancient (what more so?) yet king Alfred properly calls pope Eleutherius, "biſcop ⁊ papa ðane Ro-

XCIII.—CIX.

An. CX.[a] Þeꝛ Iꝛnatiuꝛ ꝛe[b] biꝛceop[c] þꝛopuðe[d]:·

A.D. 110. This year[1] Bishop Ignatius suffered[2].

CXI.—CXIV.[e] CXV.

[f]An. CXVI. Þeꝛ Aðꝛianuꝛ ꝛe Caꝛeꝛe aȝan to ꝛixienne″:·

A.D. 116. This year[3] Hadrian the Cæsar[4] began to reign.

CXVII.—CXXIV.[g]—CXXXIV.[h]—CXLIV.

An. CXLV.[i] [k]Þeꝛ Maꝛcuꝛ Antoniuꝛ anð Auꝛeliuꝛ hiꝛ bꝛoðeꝛ ꝛenȝon to ꝛice″:·

A.D. 145. This year Marcus Antoninus and Aurelius his brother succeeded to the empire.

CXLVI.—CLXXXVIII.

An. CLXXXIX. [l]Þeꝛ Seueꝛuꝛ ꝛenȝ to ꝛice. ⁊ ꝛeꝛðe miþ heꝛe on Bꝛýtene. ⁊ miþ ȝeꝛeohte ȝeeoðe þæꝛ iglanðeꝛ mýcelne ðæl. ⁊ þa ȝeꝛoꝛhte he peal miþ tunꝛum. ⁊ bꝛæð peal þæꝛ on uꝛon. ꝛꝛam ꝛæ to ꝛæ. Bꝛýtpalum to ȝebeoꝛȝe. Þe ꝛicꝛaðe xvii. ȝeaꝛ″. [m]⁊ ða ȝeenðoðe on Eꝛeꝛpic. ⁊[n] Baꝛꝛianuꝛ hiꝛ ꝛunu ꝛenȝ to ꝛice″:· [o]Oþeꝛ hiꝛ ꝛunu pæꝛ

A.D. 189. This year[5] Severus came to the empire; and went with his army into Britain, and subdued in battle a great part of the island. Then wrought he a mound of turf[6], with a broad wall thereupon, from sea to sea, for the defence of the Britons. He reigned seventeen years; and then ended his days at York. His son Bassianus succeeded

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[a] An. CIX. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. [c] biꝛchop, *Cant.* [d] þꝛopaðe, *Laud.* þꝛopoðe, *Cot. Cant. C.T.* B i. [e] *An.* 114. *Alexander hic constituit aquam benedictam fieri.* Gibs. from *Laud.* It appears that this water was to be sprinkled, not only in churches, but also in the habitations of men. *Alexander papa constituit aquam sparsionis cum sale benedicto in hominum habitaculis spargi.* Flor. See Foxe, *Martyrol.* iii. 12. ed. 1641. [f] From *Cot.* [g] *An.* 124. *Syxtus papa hic constituit ymnum decantare, Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus, in officio missæ.* Gibs. from *Laud.* [h] *An.* 134. *Telesphorus papa hic constituit ymnum angelicum decantari, Gloria in excelsis Deo, diebus festis.* Gibs. from *Laud.* [i] An. CLV. *Laud.* abs. *Cant.* [k] *C.T.* B iv. *Petrob.* where for Antonius read Antoninus. [l] This year is corrected from *C.T.* B i. B iv. &c. Þeꝛ Seveꝛuꝛ onꝛenȝ ꝛice. ⁊ ꝛicꝛoðe ꝛeoꝛentine ꝛintep. ꝛe Bꝛeten lonð miþ ðice beȝýꝛðe ꝛꝛom ꝛæ oþ ꝛæ. Whel. So nearly *C.T.* B i. So also *Cant. an.* 188. but for ꝛeoꝛentýne it has XIV. and for beȝýꝛðe, with *C.T.* B i. ꝛoꝛȝýꝛðe. Þeꝛ Seueꝛuꝛ on Bꝛýtene ȝeꝛoꝛhte peall oꝛ tunꝛum. ꝛiððan he ꝛ land miþ ȝeꝛeohte ȝeꝛann. ⁊ bꝛeðen peall þaꝛ on uꝛon ꝛꝛam ꝛæ to ꝛæ. ⁊ he ꝛixaðe XVII. ȝeaꝛ. *Cot. an.* 178. [m] *Petrob. C.T.* B iv. to Oþeꝛ, &c. [n] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [o] From *Laud. C.T.* B iv.

manꝛcan cýꝛican," bishop and father of the Romish church; a very different thing from being bishop and father of all the churches in Christendom.

[1] *An.* 115. Flor. [2] "*bestiis traditur.*"—Flor. *Kal. Febr.* M.West. Bed. *in Martyrol.*

[3] *An.* 124. Flor. *An.* 118. M.West.

[4] About this time the title of *Cæsar* began to be given to the heir apparent of the empire, which was changed to that of *Augustus* and *Princeps*, when he became emperor. This distinction, however, was soon lost in the German and other languages.

[5] *An.* 181. Flor. *An.* 192. M.West.

[6] Vid. Camd. *Britannia.* "*An. Dom.* 205, *vallum hoc fecit.*"—M.West.

ȝehaten Geta[a] ſe ſoꞃꝼeaꞃð″. [b]Heꞃ Eleuðeꞃ on Rome onfenȝ biſceopðom. ⁊ ðone ꝼulðoꞃfæſtlice[c] fiftȳne ꝼinteꞃ ȝeheolð[d]:· To ðam[e] Luciuſ Bꞃȳtene[f] cȳninȝ ſenðe boc-ſtafaſ[g]. bæð[h] þæt he ꝼæꞃe Cꞃiſten ȝeðon. ⁊ he þuꞃhteah [i]ꝥ ꝥ he bæð′. [k]⁊ hi[l] ſȳððan ꝼunoðon on ꞃihtan ȝeleafan[m] oððe Dioclitianuſ[n] ꞃice″:·

him in the empire. His other son, who perished[1], was called Geta. This year[2] Eleutherius undertook the bishopric of Rome, and held it honourably for fifteen winters[3]. To him Lucius, king of the Britons, sent letters, and prayed that he might be made a Christian[4]. He obtained his request; and they continued afterwards in the right belief until the reign of Diocletian[5].

CXC.—CXCVIII.

[o]An. CXCIX. On þȳſum ȝeaꞃe ꝼaſ ȝefunðen ſeo haliȝe ꞃoð″:·

A.D. 199. In this year was found the holy rood[6].

CC.—CCII.[p]—CCLIV.[q]—CCLXXXII.

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[a] So *C.T.* B iv. Geza, Gibs. [b] An. CLXVII. *Cant. Laud.* An. CXLVII. (for CLXVII. *literis transpositis.*) Heꞃ Eleuðeꞃuſ fenȝ to Papðome. ⁊ heolð xv. ꝼintꞃe: Anð on ðȳſan ȳlcan ȝeaꞃe ſenð Luciuſ cinȝ Bꞃitꝼalana ⁊ bæð fulꝼihteſ. ⁊ he him ſona ſenðe. ⁊ he ꝼunoðe on ꞃihtan ȝeleauan oððe Diocletianeſ timan. *Cot.* [c] ꝼuꞃðlice, *Laud. C.T.* B iv. þæne for þone, *C.T.* B i. [d] So *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. ȝehold, Whel. Gibs. [e] So *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. iv. ðan, Whel. Gibs. [f] Bꞃȳtꝼalana, *Laud.* [g] So *C.T.* B i. ſtafaſ, Whel. Gibs. men, *Laud.* mæn, *C.T.* B iv. [h] So *Cot. Cant. C.T.* B i. bet, Whel. ⁊ beað fulluhteſ. ⁊ he him ſona ſenðe. *Laud.* So *C.T.* B iv. with little variation. [i] So *Cant.* ꝥ, *C.T.* B i. [k] *Petrob. C.T.* B iv. *ad fin.* abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [l] heo, *Laud.* [m] ꞃihtan ȝeleꝼan, *Laud.* ꞃihton ȝeleavon, Gibs. [n] So *Laud. C.T.* B iv. Diaclecianeſ, Gibs. from *Petrob.* as printed by Wheloc. Deoclitianeſ, Ælfred. Oros. and Bede. [o] From *Cot.* [p] *An.* 202. *Victor papa hic constituit, ut Pascha die Dominico celebretur, sicut prædecessor ejus Eleutherus.* Gibs. from *Laud.* [q] *An.* 254. *Cornelius papa de catacumbis levavit per noctem corpora apostolorum, et posuit Pauli quidem via Ostiensi ubi decollatus est; Petri autem, juxta locum ubi crucifixus est.* Gibs. from *Laud.*

[1] "*A fratre Bassiano, cui et Caracallæ nomen, interfectus, anno ætatis 22, seu 25 secundum nonnullos, imperii mense undecimo.*"—Vid. Spartian. *in Geta. Aurel. Vict. Eutrop.* lib. 8. &c.

[2] *An.* 162. Flor. *An.* 185. M. West. *solita discrepantia.* "*A.D.* 186. *Eodem anno Britannia fidem Christi suscepit, prædicantibus verbum Fugatio et Damiano, missis a papa Eleutherio, regnante Lucio, rege Britonum.*"—Leland. *ex vet. Cod. Roff. Mon. Collect.* vol. iv. p. 69. ed. 1774. In some authors we find the names of these primitive missionaries written Faganus and Fuganus, Duvianus, &c. and in Matth. West. Deruvinianus and Deruvianus.

[3] "*Per 15 annos et mensem unum.*"—Flor. "*An. 25, menses 6, dies 5.*"—Spelman.

[4] *Vid.* Spelman. *Concil.* tom. i. p. 31, &c.

[5] *Vid.* Bed. *Hist. Eccl.* lib. i. c. 6, 7. Spelman. *Concil.* tom. i. p. 37.

[6] Those writers who mention this grand discovery of the holy cross, by Helena the mother of Constantine, disagree so much in their chronology, that it is a vain attempt to reconcile them to truth or to each other.

This and the other notices of ecclesiastical matters, whether Latin or Saxon, from the year 190 to the year 380 of the *Laud* MS. and 381 of the printed Chronicle, may be safely considered as interpolations, probably posterior to the Norman Conquest. See Note [b] An. CCLXXXIII.

An. CCLXXXIII.[a] [b]Þeꝛ ðꝛopaðe Sanctuꝛ[c] Albanuꝛ maꝛtỳꝛ″:·

A.D. 283. This year suffered[1] Saint Alban the Martyr.

CCLXXXIV.—CCCXI.[d]—CCCXLII.

[e]An. CCCXLIII. Þeꝛ ꝛoꝛðꝛeꝛðe S. Nicolauꝛ″:·

A.D. 343. This year[2] died St. Nicolaüs.

CCCXLIV.—CCCLXXVIII.

An. CCCLXXIX. [f]Þeꝛ Gꝛatianuꝛ ꝛeng to ꝛice″:·

A.D. 379. This year[3] Gratian succeeded to the empire.

CCCLXXX.[g]

An. CCCLXXXI.[h] Þeꝛ Maximuꝛ[i] [k]ꝛe Caꝛeꝛe″ ꝛeng to ꝛice:· Þe[l] pæꝛ on Bꝛỳten lonðe ꝛeboꝛen. ⁊ ꝛonon[m] he[n] ꝛoꝛ into Gallia[o]. [p]⁊ he þaꝛ oꝛꝛloh þone Caꝛeꝛe Gꝛatianum. ⁊ hiꝛ bꝛoðeꝛ aðꝛaꝛ[q] oꝛ eðele. ꝛe pæꝛ ꝛehaten[r] Valentinianuꝛ. ⁊ ꝛe Valentinianuꝛ eꝛt ꝛeꝛamnoðe peꝛoð[s]. ⁊ oꝛꝛloh Maximum. ⁊ ꝛeng to ꝛice:· On[t] ðam[u] tỳman[x] aꝛaꝛ Pelaꝛieꝛ ꝛeðỳlð ꝛeonð miððan ꝛeaꝛð″[y]:·

A.D. 381. This year[4] Maximus the Cæsar came to the empire. He was born in the land of Britain[5], whence he passed over into Gaul. He there slew the emperor Gratian; and drove his brother, whose name was Valentinian, from his country (Italy). The same Valentinian afterwards collected an army, and slew Maximus; whereby he gained the empire. About this time[6] arose the error of Pelagius over the world.

CCCLXXXII.—CCCCIII.[z]—CCCCXVII.

An. CCCCXVIII. Þeꝛ Romane ꝛe-

A.D. 418. This year the Romans

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[a] CCLXXXVI. *Laud.* [b] *Petrob.* abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. &c. N.B. Nothing is recorded in *C.T.* B i. or in any of the older MSS. from the year 190 to the year 380, inclusive. [c] Scꝛ', Whel. [d] *An* 311. *Sanctus Silvester papa* XXIII. *Hujus tempore celebratur Nicænum Concilium: Arelatense quoque primum, in quo fuit Avitianus, Rotomagi archiepiscopus.* Gibs. from *Laud. Vid.* Flor. *an.* 316. [e] From *Cot.* Þiep, Gibs. [f] *Petrob.* abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [g] *Hoc tempore celebratur Constantinopolitanum Concilium* CL. *patrum, adversus Macedonium et Eunomium, sub Damaso.* Gibs. from *Laud.* See Bed. *Chron.* 387. [h] CCCLXXX. *Laud.* [i] So *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T.* B i. Maximianuꝛ, Whel. [k] Abs. *Laud. Cot.* [l] ꝛe, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [m] þanon, *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B i. [n] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B i. [o] in Galpalaꝛ, *Laud. Cot.* in Gallia, *C.T.* B i. In the latter MS. nothing occurs afterwards till the year 435 of the printed Chronicles. [p] *Petrob.* abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [q] ðnaꝛ, *Cot.* [r] ꝛeclỳpod, *Cot.* [s] peoꝛoð, *Laud.* [t] So *Laud.* in, Gibs. [u] ðỳꝛeꝛ, *Cot.* [x] tiðum, *Laud.* [y] So *Laud.* eaꝛð, Gibs. from Whel. [z] *An* 403. *Innocentius papa hic misit Decretalem epistolam Victricio Rotomagensi archiepiscopo. Hic constituit sabbato jejunare, quia eo die Dominus jacuit in sepulchro.* Gibs. from *Laud.*

[1] "10 *kal. Jul. juxta civitatem Verolamium,*" &c.—Bed. i. 8.

[2] *An.* 362. Flor. *An.* 342. M. West.

[3] *An.* 377. Bede.

[4] *An.* 382. Flor.

[5] *Imperator in Britannia creatus est,* king Alfred uniformly translates—He pæꝛ on Bꝛỳtene acenneð: whence not only Constantine, but also his father Constantius, Gratian, and Maximus, are said to have been born in Britain.

[6] *Sub regno Arcadii, an.* 394. Bed. *Hist. Eccl.* i. 10. *An.* 404. M. West. *An.* 435. Spelman.

ſomnoðon[a] eal[b] þa[c] ȝolðhoꝛð þe on Bꝛẏtene ꝑæꝛon[d]. ⁊ ſume on eoꝛðan ahẏððon[e]. ꝥ hẏ[f] næniȝ mon[g] ſiððan ꝑindan[h] ne meahte[i]. ⁊ ſume mið him[k] on Gallia læððon[l]:·

CCCCXIX.—CCCCXXII.

An. CCCCXXIII. [m]Þeꝛ Theoðoſiuſ ſe ȝinȝꝛa[n] ꝑenȝ to ꝛice″:·

CCCCXXIV. CCCCXXV.[o]—CCCCXXVIII.

[p]An. CCCCXXIX. [q]Þeꝛ Pallaðiuſ ſe biſceop ꝑæſ onſenðeð [r]to Scottum. þæt he hioꝛa ȝeleaꝑan ȝetꝛẏmeðe[s]. ꝑꝛom Cæleſtino[t] þam Papan″:·

[[u]An. CCCCXXX. Þeꝛ Patꝛiciuſ ꝑæſ aſenð ꝑꝛam Celeſtine þam papan to boðianne Scottum ꝑulluht″:·]

CCCCXXXI.[x]—CCCCXXXIII.[y] CCCCXXXIV.

An. CCCCXXXV.[z] [a]Þeꝛ Gotan abꝛæcon Rome buꝛh. ⁊ næꝑꝛe ſẏððan Ro-

collected all the hoards of gold[1] that were in Britain; and some they hid in the earth, so that no man afterwards might find them, and some they carried away with them into Gaul.

A.D. 423. This year Theodosius the younger succeeded to the empire.

A.D. 429. This year[2] bishop Palladius was sent from pope Celestinus to the Scots, that he might establish their faith.

A.D. 430. This year[3] Patricius was sent from pope Celestinus to preach baptism to the Scots.

A.D. 435. This year[4] the Goths sacked the city of Rome; and never since

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[a] ȝeſomnoðan, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] ealle, *Laud. C.T.* B i. [c] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. ꝥ, *Edd.* [d] ꝑæꝛan, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [e] ahẏððan, *Cant. C.T.* B i. behẏððan, *Laud. Cot.* [f] heo, *Laud.* [g] nan man, *Laud.* [h] ꝑindon, *Laud.* [i] mihton, *Laud.* mihte, *C.T.* B i. [k] heom, *Laud.* [l] læððan, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [m] *Petrob.* abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [n] ȝeonȝꝛa, *Cot.* [o] *An.* 425. *Hujus temporis ætate extitit exordium regum Francorum: primus Faramundus.* Gibs. from *Laud.* So Florence of Worcester, *verbatim, an.* 426. [p] Abs. *Laud.* An. CCCCXXX. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [q] Þeꝛ ꝑaſ Pallaðiuſ aſenð ꝑꝛam Celeſtine þam papan to boðianðe Scottum ꝑulꝑiht. *Cot.* [r] to boðianne Scottum ꝑulluht. *Petrob.* [s] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. tꝛẏmeðe, Gibs. from Whel. [t] ꝑꝛam Galeſtino, *C.T.* B iv. [u] Gibs. from *Laud.* N. S. [x] *An.* 431. *Hoc tempore, Diabolus in Creta Judeis in specie Moysi apparens, ad terram repromissionis per mare pede sicco perducere promittit: sicque plurimis necatis reliqui ad Christi gratiam convertuntur.* Gibs. from *Laud. Vid.* Flor. *an.* 438. [y] *An.* 433. *Cœlestinus papa. Hujus tempore aggregata est Ephesina synodus ducentorum episcoporum, cui præfuit Cyrillus Alexandrinus præsul, adversus Nestorium Constantinopolitanum episcopum.* Gibs. from *Laud.* See Bed. *Chron.* &c. [z] CCCCIX. *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B i. and *Petrob.* according to Joscelin. [a] Þeꝛ ꝑæſ tobꝛocen Romana buꝛh ꝑꝛam Gotum. ẏmb XI. hunð ꝑintꝛa ⁊ X. ꝑin-

[1] This is not to be understood strictly; *gold* being used as a general term for money or coin of every description; great quantities of which, it is well known, have been found at different times, and in many different places, in this island: not only of gold, but of silver, brass, copper, &c.

[2] *An.* 431. Flor. *Vid.* Bed. *Chron.* 452.

[3] "*An.* 432. *Patricius sanctus, genere Brittus, a sancto Cœlestino papa consecratur, et ad archiepiscopatum Hiberniæ missus; ibi per annos 60 signis atque mirabilibus prædicans, totam insulam Hiberniæ convertit ad fidem.*"—Flor. Palladius and Patricius have been sometimes confounded together; so that it is difficult to assign to each his respective share of merit in the conversion of the Scots of Ireland. The *Petrob.* MS. according to Joscelin, had *Patricius* for *Palladius.*

[4] *An.* 409. Bede. *An.* 410. Flor.

mane ne ꝓicꝓodon[a] on Bꝛỳtene:· [b]Đæt pæꝛ embe xi. hund ꝓintꝛa ⁊ x. ꝓintꝛa ðæꝛ þe heo ȝetimbꝛed paꝛ:· Ealleꝛ hi [c]ꝓixodon on Bꝛỳtene' ꝓeopeꝛ hund ꝓintꝛa ⁊ hund-ꝓeouanti[d] ꝓintꝛa. ꝓỳððan Gaiuꝛ Iuliuꝛ þ lond æꝛoꝛt ȝeꝛohte":·

CCCCXXXVI.—CCCCXXXIX.[e]—CCCCXLII.

An. CCCCXLIII. [f]Đeꝛ ꝓendon [g]oꝛeꝛ ꝓæ' Bꝛỳtpalaꝛ to Rome. ⁊ heom ꝓultomeꝛ[h] bædon ꝓiðꝛ Peohtaꝛ. Ac hi þaꝛ næꝛðan nanne. ꝓoꝛðam þe hi ꝓỳꝛðedon[i] ꝓiðꝛ Ætilan[k] Huna cỳninȝe. And þa ꝓendon hi to Anȝlum. ⁊ Anȝel-cỳnneꝛ æþelinȝaꝛ þæꝛ ỳlcan bædon":·

[l]An. CCCCXLIV. Đeꝛ ꝓoꝛðꝛeꝛde ꝛ̄ꝛ Maꝛtinuꝛ":·

CCCCXLV.—CCCCXLVII.

[[m]An. CCCCXLVIII. Đeꝛ Iohanneꝛ' Baꝛtiꝛta atỳꝛede tꝛam munecon. þa comon ꝓam eaꝛt dæle to ȝebiddenne hi on Ieꝛuꝛalem. hiꝛ heauod. on þæne ꝛtope þe hꝛilan paꝛ Đeꝛodeꝛ ꝓununȝ":·]

An. CCCCXLIX. [n]Đeꝛ Maꝛtianuꝛ

have the Romans reigned in Britain. This was about eleven hundred and ten winters after it was built. They reigned altogether in Britain four hundred and seventy winters since Gaius Julius first sought that land.

A.D. 443. This year[1] sent the Britons over sea to Rome, and begged assistance against the Picts[2]; but they had none, for the Romans were at war with Atila king of the Huns. Then sent they to the Angles, and requested the same from the nobles of that nation.

A.D. 444. This year died St. Martin.

A.D. 448. This year John the Baptist shewed his head to two monks, who came from the eastern country to Jerusalem for the sake of prayer, in the place that whilom was the palace of Herod[3].

A.D. 449.[4] This year Marcian and

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tꝛa þæꝛ þe heo ȝetimbꝛed pæꝛ. Siðþan oꝛeꝛ þ ne ꝓixodan lenȝ Romana cỳnnȝaꝛ on Bꝛỳtene. *Laud.* —Đeꝛ paꝛ tobꝛocen Rome ꝛeo buꝛh ꝓam Gotum. ⁊ ꝛỳðþan ouꝛ þ na ꝓixodan Romana cỳnȝaꝛ on Bꝛỳtene. cccc. ⁊ lxx. ȝeaꝛa hi ꝓixodan ꝛiðþan Gaiuꝛ Iuliuꝛ æꝛoꝛt þ land ȝeꝛohte. *Cot.*

[a] ꝓixedan, *Cant.* ꝓixodan, *C.T.* B i. [b] *Petrob.* abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] þæꝛ ꝓixodan, *Laud.* [d] ꝛeoꝛenti, *Laud.* [e] *An.* 439. *Leo papa hic sancivit Calchedonensem synodum.* Gibs. from *Laud.* [f] *Laud. Petrob.* Whel. Josc. abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [g] From *Laud.* [h] ꝓultumeꝛ. *Laud.* [i] ꝛeoꝛdodan, *Laud.* [k] So Josc. Ætlan, *Laud.* Ætla, *Edd.* [l] From *Cot.* [m] From *Cot.* N.S. [n] An. cccclviii. Đeꝛ Maꝛtianuꝛ ⁊ Valentinianuꝛ ꝓixodan. ⁊ on þam timan com Angelcỳn to þiꝛum lande ȝelaðode ꝓam ꝷỳꝛtȝeoꝛne cinge him to helpe hiꝛ ꝓỳnde to ouꝛcumende. Đi coman on þiꝛ lande mið þꝛim langan ꝛcipan. ⁊ heoꝛa heꝛetoȝan pæꝛon Denȝeꝛt ⁊ Doꝛꝛa: Ealna æꝛoꝛt hi ðeꝛ cinȝeꝛ ꝓỳꝛd oꝛꝛlozon ⁊ apeȝ bꝛimen. ⁊ ꝛỳðþan hi penden azean þone cỳnȝ azean þa Bꝛỳttaꝛ. ⁊ hi ꝓoꝛðỳdon þuꝛh ꝓỳꝛe. ⁊ þuꝛh ꝛꝓỳꝛdeꝛ eȝȝe. *Cot.* —Đeꝛ Maꝛtianuꝛ ⁊ Valentinuꝛ onꝓenzon ꝓice. ⁊ ꝓixadon vii. ꝓintep. ⁊ on heoꝛa dazum ȝelaðode

[1] *An.* 446. Flor. Bede. S. Dunelm. *An.* 434. M. West.

[2] "*Tertium jam petunt auxilia a Romanis; eos enim Britannis subsidio bis venisse et Pictos repulisse tradunt historici.*"—Gibs.

[3] Gibs. from *Cot.* an interpolated legend, from the *Gesta Pontificum*, repeated by Bede, Florence, Matth. West. Fordun, and others. The head was said to be carried to Edessa.

[4] See Bed. *Chron.* and *Hist. Eccl.* i. 15.

⁊ Valentinianus[a] onfengon rice. ⁊ ricsodon[b] vii. winter:· On heora dagum Hengest ⁊ Horsa. from Wyrtgeorne gelaðode Brytta cyninge to fultume[c]. gesohton Brytene on þam stæðe[d] þe is genemned[e] Ypwines-fleot. ærest Bryttum to fultume. ac hy eft on hy fuhton:· [f] Se cing het hi feohtan agien Pihtas. ⁊ hi swa dydan. ⁊ sige hæfdon swa hwar swa hi comon:· Hi ða sende to Angle. ⁊ heton heom sendan mare fultum. ⁊ heom seggan Brytwalana nahtnesse. ⁊ ðæs landes cysta. Hi þa sendon heom mare fultum. ða comon þa menn of ðrim mægðum Germanie. of Eald[g]-Seaxum. of Anglum. of Iotum:·

Of Iotum comon Cantware[h]. ⁊ Wihtware[i]. (þ is seo mæið[k] þe nu earðað on Wiht.) ⁊ þ cynn on West-Sexum ðe man nu gyt het Iutna-cynn:· Of Eald-Seaxum[l] comon East-Seaxan[m] ⁊

Valentinian assumed the empire, and reigned seven winters. In their days Hengest and Horsa, invited by Wurtgern[1] king of the Britons to his assistance, landed in Britain in a place that is called Ipwinesfleet[2]; first of all to support the Britons, but they afterwards fought against them. The king directed them to fight against the Picts; and they did so; and obtained the victory wheresoever they came. They then sent to the Angles, and desired them to send more assistance. They described the worthlessness of the Britons, and the richness of the land. They then sent them greater support. Then came the men from three powers[3] of Germany; the Old Saxons, the Angles, and the Jutes[4]. From the Jutes are descended the men of Kent, the Wightwarians (that is, the tribe that now dwelleth in the isle of Wight), and that kindred in Wessex that men yet call

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Wyrtgeorne Angelcyn hider. ⁊ hi þa coman on þrim ceolum hider to Brytene. on þam stede Heopwines-fleot. Se cyning Wyrtgeorn gef heom land on suðan-eastan þissum lande. wið þan þe hi sceoldon feohton wið Pyhtas. Heo þa fuhton wið Pyhtas. ⁊ heofdon sige swa hwer swa heo comon: Hy ða sendon to Angle heton sendon mara fultum. ⁊ heton heom secgan Brytwalana nahtscipe. ⁊ þes landes cysta. Hy þa sona sendon hider mare weored þam oðrum to fultume. Ða comon, &c. *Laud.*

[a] Mauricius ⁊ Valentinus, *Cant. C.T.* B i. Whel.—an error arising from the abbreviations used in designating the emperors. "*Mauritius et Valentinus,*" &c. Ethelw. 449. [b] rixodan, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] ⁊ hie, Whel. abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. &c.—to fultume, abs. *C.T.* B i. [d] stede, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [e] So *C.T.* B i. nemned, *Cant.* [f] From *Laud. Petrob.* to the end of the year, corrected in some places. See Alfred's Bede. Abs. *Cant.* [g] Ald, *Laud.* [h] Cantwara, *Laud.* incorrectly. [i] Wihtwara, *Laud.* incorrectly, as before. [k] megð, *Laud.* [l] So *Laud.* Saxon, Gibs. from Whel. [m] Seaxa, *Laud.*

[1] Vortigerio, Flor. Vurtigerno, Bed. Wyrtgeorn, Ælfr. Guorthigerno, Gorthigerno, Gortigerno, Nennius *ap.* Gale, p. 105. Uurtigerno, Bed. Wurthgern, Wirthgern, Wrthern; Ethelw.

[2] "*Tribus longis navibus quas illi* ciulas (*al.* ceolas) *vocant.*"—Hunt. myclum scypnm,—Ælfr.

[3] "*Cum* 16 *navibus.*"—Malmesb.

[4] Iutis, Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* i. 15.—not Vitis, as Gibson quotes him. Geatum, Ælfr. Giotis, Ethelw. The Goths, Jutes, and Getæ were the same people; whence the peninsula of Jutland, as well as the isle of Gothland, is called Gotland by king Alfred in the periplus of Oht-here. From Jutna-cynn, Jeatna-kyn, come Je'nkyn, Jenkyns, Jenkins, &c.

Suð-Seaxan. ⁊ Þeſt-Seaxan[a]:· Oꝼ Anȝle comon. ſe á ſiððan [b]ſtoð þeſtiȝ betþix Iutum ⁊ Seaxum'. Eaſt-Enȝle. ⁊ Middel Anȝle. ⁊ Meaꝛce. anð ealle Noꝛðýmbꝛa:· [c]Heoꝛa heꝛe-toȝan þæꝛon tþeȝen ȝebꝛoðꝛa. Henȝeſt anð Hoꝛſa. ꝥ þæꝛon Þihtȝilſeſ ſuna. Þihtȝilſ þæſ Þittinȝ. Þitta Þectinȝ. Þecta Þodninȝ. ꝼꝛam ðam Þodne apoc eall uꝛe cýne-cýnn. ⁊ Suðan-hýmbꝛa eac":·

the kindred of the Jutes. From the Old Saxons came the people of Essex and Sussex and Wessex. From Anglia, which has ever since remained waste between the Jutes and the Saxons, came the East Angles, the Middle Angles, the Mercians, and all of those north of the Humber. Their leaders were two brothers, Hengest and Horsa; who were the sons of Wihtgils; Wihtgils was the son of Witta, Witta of Wecta, Wecta of Woden. From this Woden arose all *our* royal kindred, and that of the South-humbrians also.

CCCCL.[d]—CCCCLIV.

An. CCCCLV. Heꝛ Henȝeſt ⁊ Hoꝛſa ȝeꝼuhton þið Þýꝛtȝeoꝛne[e] þam cýninȝe. on[f] þæꝛe ſtoþe þe iſ ȝecþeðen[g] Æȝeleſꝼoꝛð[h]. [i]⁊ hiſ bꝛoþoꝛ man þæꝛ oꝼſloh. Hoꝛſan". ⁊ æꝼteꝛ þam[k] ꝼenȝ Henȝeſt to ꝛice. ⁊ Æſc hiſ ſunu:·

A.D. 455. This year Hengest and Horsa fought with Wurtgern the king on the spot that is called Aylesford[1]. His brother Horsa being there slain, Hengest afterwards took to the kingdom with his son Esc.

CCCCLVI.

An. CCCCLVII.[l] [m]Heꝛ Henȝeſt ⁊ Æſc [n]hiſ ſunu' ȝeꝼuhton þið Bꝛýttaſ. on[o] þæꝛe ſtoþe þe iſ ȝecþeðen[p] Cꝛeccanꝼoꝛð[q]. ⁊ þæꝛ oꝼſloȝon[r] ꝼeoþeꝛ [s]þu-

A.D. 457. This year Hengest and Esc fought with the Britons on the spot that is called Crayford, and there slew four thousand men. The Britons then

[a] Sexa, *Laud.* [b] From *Laud.* abs. Whel. [c] From *Laud.* [d] *Hujus tempore celebratur Calchedonense concilium* DCXXX. *episcoporum, adversus Eutychem abbatem et Dioscorum.* Gibs. from *Laud.* See Flor. Bed. &c. [e] Þýꝛtȝeꝛne, *Laud.* [f] So *Laud. Cant. Cot. C.T.* B i. &c. in, Gibs. [g] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. ȝeclýþoð, *Cot.* cþeðen, Gibs. [h] Æȝeleſþꝛep, *Laud.* Æȝeleſþꝛæp, *Cot.* Æȝleſþꝛep, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [i] ⁊ man hiſ bꝛoðoꝛ Hoꝛſan ðaꝛ oꝼſloh. *Cot.* ⁊ hiſ bꝛoðoꝛ Hoꝛſan man þæꝛ oꝼſloh. *Cant.* [k] þæm, *Cant.* þonn, *Laud.* [l] CCCCLVI. *Laud. C.T.* B i. [m] Heꝛ Henȝeſt ⁊ Æſc mið ſþýꝛðeſ eȝȝe oꝼſloȝon ꝼeoþeꝛ þeꝛoð Bꝛýtta. *Cot.* [n] From *C.T.* B i. [o] So *Laud. Cot. Cant.* [p] ȝenemneð, *Cot.* [q] Cꝛeacanꝼoꝛð, *Cant. C.T.* B i. Cꝛecȝanꝼoꝛð, *Laud.* [r] oꝼſloȝan, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [s] So *C.T.* B i. by an abbreviation (IIII.) which is common in ancient MSS.—þeꝛaſ, Gibs. from Whel. þeꝛað, *Laud.* þeꝛoð, *Cot.* —þeꝛa is in the genitive case; literally, "four thousands *of* men;" an idiom in which the Saxon cor-

[1] Ægelesthrep, Flor. Egelesthrip, Ethelw. which agrees with most of the Saxon MSS. It was a *thorp* or village near Aylesford. Episford, Nen. *ap.* Gale, incorrectly. "*Horsa,—occisus in bello a Brittonibus, hactenus in orientalibus Cantiæ partibus monumentum habet suo nomine insigne.*" (*sc.* Horsted *pr.* Aylesford.)—Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* i. 15. omitted by king Alfred in his Saxon version.

ꝛenda pepa'. ⁊ ða Bꝛyttaꝛ [a]þa ꝓopleton Centlonð'. ⁊ miþ mycelum[b] ege ꝓlugon to Lunden bycȝ":·

CCCCLVIII.—CCCCLXIV.

An. CCCCLXV.[c] Hep Hengeꝛt and Æꝛc gefuhton piþ Pealaꝛ[d] neah[e] Pyppedeꝛ-ꝓleote. ⁊ ðæp tpelf eal[f] Pylꝛce[g] ealdoꝛmen ofꝛlogon[h]. and heoꝛa[i] an[k] þegn þæp peaꝛð ofꝛlægen ðam pæꝛ noma[l] Ꝛipped:·

CCCCLXVI.—CCCCLXXII.

An. CCCCLXXIII. Hep Hengeꝛt and Æꝛc gefuhton piþ Pealaꝛ. ⁊ genamon unapimeðu[m] hepe-peaf. and þa Pealaꝛ ꝓlugon þa Englan[n] [o]ꝛpa ðæp fyꝛ pæpe":·

CCCCLXXIV.—CCCCLXXVI.

An. CCCCLXXVII. Hep cuom[p] Ælle to[q] Bꝛyten-land. ⁊ hiꝛ þꝛy ꝛuna. Cymen[r]. ⁊ Plencing. ⁊ Cipꝛa. miþ ðꝛym ꝛcyꝛpum[s]. on ða ꝛtope þe iꝛ genemned[t] Cymeneꝛ-opa[r]. ⁊ ðæp ofꝛlogon monige[u] Pealaꝛ. ⁊ ꝛume on ꝓleame beoꝛnꝛon on ðone puðu þe iꝛ genemned[x] Andꝛeðeꝛleage[y]:·

CCCCLXXVIII.—CCCCLXXXI.

forsook the land of Kent, and in great consternation fled to London.

A.D. 465. This year[1] Hengest and Esc fought with the Welsh, nigh Wippedfleet; and there slew twelve leaders, all Welsh. On their side a thane was there slain, whose name was Wipped.

A.D. 473. This year Hengest and Esc fought with the Welsh, and took immense booty. And the Welsh fled from the English like fire.

A.D. 477. This year came Ella to Britain, with his three sons, Cymen, and Wlenking[2], and Cissa, in three ships; landing at a place that is called Cymenshore. There they slew many of the Welsh; and some in flight they drove into the wood that is called Andred's-ley.

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responds with the Latin, "*quatuor millia* virorum." Henry of Huntingdon, who seems to have had before him some of the worst MSS. of the Saxon Chronicle, ingeniously *combines* the two corrupt readings, pepaf and pepað; and, after forming the British army into four *divisions*, he very naturally kills the four *leaders* of them. "*Quatuor* millia," &c. Ethelw. Flor.

[a] ꝓopleton þa Centlanð, *Laud.* þa ꝓopletan Kentlanð, *C.T.* B i. [b] So *Laud. C.T.* B i. micele, Gibs. from Whel. [c] cccclxi. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [d] Palaf, *Laud.* [e] neh, *Laud.* [f] Abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [g] Pylꝛce, *Laud.* Pylꝛc, *C.T.* B i. [h] ofꝛlogan, *C.T.* B i. [i] So *Laud. C.T.* B i. hiepa, Whel. and Gibs. from *Petrob.* [k] From *Laud. Cant.* anne, *Cot.* þegn, abs. *C.T.* B i. [l] nama, *Laud. C.T.* B i. [m] unapimeðlicu, *Cant. C.T.* B i. unapimenlicu, *Laud.* [n] Engle, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [o] ꝛpiðe þeaple, *Laud.* ꝛpa man flyceð fyꝛ, *Cot.* ꝛpa ꝛpa fyꝛ, *Cant. C.T.* B i. more forcibly. [p] com, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [q] on, *Laud. Cant. Cot. C.T.* B i. [r] Kymen—Kymeneꝛ, *C.T.* B i. [s] ꝛcypon, *Cot.* ꝛcipum, *C.T.* B i. [t] So *Cot. C.T.* B i. &c. genemnað, *Laud.* [u] manige, *Cant.* manige, *Laud. C.T.* B i. [x] So *C.T.* B i. &c. nemneð, *Laud. Cant.* [y] -lege, *Laud.* -leage, *Cant.* -lea, *C.T.* B i.

[1] *An.* 473. M. West. [2] Pleting, Hunt. ed. Franc. Plentingus, M. West.—corruptly, as usual.

[[a]An. CCCCLXXXII. Heꝛ ſe eaðiȝa Abboð Beneðictuſ þuꝛh ꝑulðoꝛ ðaꝛa mihta þiſum miððan-eaꝛðe ſcan. eal ſꝑa ſe eaðiȝa Gꝛeȝoꝛiuſ ꝛecð on Dialoȝoꝛum þaꝛe boc″:·]

A.D. 482. This year the blessed Abbot Benedict shone in this world, by the splendor of those virtues which the blessed Gregory records in the book of Dialogues[1].

CCCCLXXXIII. CCCCLXXXIV.

An. CCCCLXXXV. Heꝛ Ælle ȝeꝼeaht ꝑið Ꝑealaſ[b] neah Meaꝛcꝛeðeſ-buꝛnan-ſteðe[c]:·

A.D. 485. This year Ella fought with the Welsh nigh Mecred's-Burnsted[2].

CCCCLXXXVI. CCCCLXXXVII.

An. CCCCLXXXVIII. Heꝛ Æſc ꝼenȝ to ꝛice. ⁊ ꝑæſ XXIV. ꝑinteꝛ[d] Cantꝑaꝛa[e] cẏninȝ:·

A.D. 488. This year Esc succeeded to the kingdom; and was king of the men of Kent twenty-four[3] winters.

CCCCLXXXIX.

An. CCCCXC.[f] Heꝛ Ælle ⁊ Ciſſa ẏmb-ſæton Anðꝛeðeſ-ceaſteꝛ. ⁊ oꝼſloȝon ealle þa þe [g]þæꝛ inne eaꝛðeðon″. [h]ne ꝑeaꝛð þæꝛ ꝼoꝛðon an Bꝛẏt to laꝼe″:·

A.D. 490. This year[4] Ella and Cissa besieged the city of Andred, and slew all that were therein; nor was one Briton left there afterwards.

CCCCXCI.[i]—CCCCXCIV.

An. CCCCXCV. [k]Heꝛ cuomon[l] tꝑeȝen ealðoꝛmen on Bꝛẏtene. Ceꝛðic[m]

A.D. 495. This year[5] came two leaders into Britain, Cerdic, and Cynric

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[a] From *Cot.* [b] Ꝑealum, *C.T.* B i. *Cant.* [c] ſteðe, *Laud.* ſtæðe, *C.T.* B i. [d] ꝑintꝛa, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [e] Abs. *Laud.* [f] An. CCCCXCI. *Cant. Laud. C.T.* B i. [g] þæꝛ inne ꝑæꝛan. *Cant. C.T.* B i. þaꝛ innan ꝑæꝛan. *Cot.* [h] na belaꝼ þaꝛ an Bꝛẏtt to lave. *Cot.* ⁊ þæꝛ ne ꝑeaꝛð ꝼuꝛðum an Bꝛẏt to laꝼ. *C.T.* B i. *Cant.* [i] *Hoc tempore, beatus Mamertus, episcopus Viennensis, solennes letanias instituit rogationum.* Gibs. from *Laud. an.* 490. [k] Ða ꝑæſ aȝanȝen ꝼꝛam Cꝛiſteſ acenneðnẏſſe CCCC. ⁊ XCIIII. ꝑintꝛa. ða Ceꝛðic ⁊ Cẏneꝛic hiſ ſunu comon upp æt Ceꝛðiceſ-oꝛan mið ꝼiꝼ ſcipum. ⁊ ſe Ceꝛðic ꝑæſ Eleſinȝ. Eleſa Eſlinȝ. Eſla Giꝑiſinȝ. Giꝑiſ Ꝑiȝinȝ. Ꝑiȝ Fꝛeaꝑininȝ. Fꝛeaꝑine Fꝛeoðoȝaꝛinȝ. Fꝛeoðoȝaꝛ Bꝛanðinȝ. Bꝛanð Bældæȝinȝ. Bældæȝ Ꝑoðeninȝ: Anð þæſ embe ſix ȝeaꝛ þe hie upp-coman. hie ȝeeoðan Ꝑeſt-Sexna land. ⁊ ⁊ ꝑæꝛon þa æꝛeſtan cinȝaſ þe Ꝑeſt-Sexna land æt Ꝑealum ȝenaman. Anð he hæꝼðe ⁊ ꝛice ſixtẏne ꝑinteꝛ. *Tib.* A iii. *Cant. ad calcem.* Whel. *ante* Bed. The rest of the genealogy, though very valuable, which Gibson first introduced into the text, it has been thought proper and expedient to print within brackets, from Ða ȝeꝼoꝛ he. *&c.*; because the insertion of it above is not justified by a single MS. and it certainly interrupts the thread of the history. Some account of it will be found in another place. It is now corrected, and some defects are supplied, from a MS. in the British Museum, marked *Tiberius* A iii. and the printed genealogy of Wheloc, not collated by Gibson. [l] coman, *C.T.* B i. *Laud. Cant. Cot.* [m] Ceꝛtic, *Laud. Cot.*

[1] *Vid.* Greg. *Dialog.* lib. 2.

[2] "*Juxta locum qui dicitur Mercredesburnanstede.*"—Ethelw.

[3] 34. Hunt.

[4] *An.* 492. M. West.

[5] *An.* 494. M. West.

ȝ Cynric[a] his sunu. mid his[b] þone stede þe is gecweden[c] Cerdicesford-ora[d]. [e]ȝ ðy ilcan dæge wið Wealum gefuhton[f]:· [Đa gefor he. ȝ þa feng his sunu Cyneric to þam rice. ȝ · to the government, and held it six and
hit heold xxvi. wintra. Đa he forðferde. þa feng Ceaulin to. his sunu. ȝ heold xvii. gear. Đa he gefor. þa feng Ceol to þam rice. ȝ heold v. gear. Đa he gefor ða feng Ceolwulf to. his broðor. ȝ he gewyrhte sceandlice ȝeare. ȝ heora cynn gæð to Cerdice. Đa feng Cynegȳls. Ceolwulfes broðor sunu. to rice. ȝ hæfde an ȝ þritti ȝ wintra. ȝ he onfeng ærest fulwihte West-Sexna cinga. And þa feng Cenwalh to rice. ȝ heold hit xxxi. wintra. se Cenwalh wæs Cynegilses sunu. ȝ þa heold Sexburh cwen an ȝear æfter him. Đa feng Æscwine to rice. þæs cynn gæð to Cerdice. ȝ he heold twa ȝear. Đa feng Centwine to West-Sexna rice. Cynegilsing. ȝ wixode nigon ȝear. Đa feng Ceadwalla to þam rice. þæs cynn gæð to Cerdice. ȝ he heold iii. ȝear. Đa feng Ine to West-Sexna rice. ðæs cynn gæð to Cerdice. and heold xxxvii.

his son, with five ships, at a place that is called Cerdic's-ore. And they fought with the Welsh the same day. Then he died, and his son Cynric succeeded twenty winters[1]. Then he died; and Ceawlin, his son, succeeded, who reigned 17 years[2]. Then he died; and Ceol succeeded to the government, and reigned 5 years. When he died, Ceolwulf, his brother, succeeded, and reigned seventeen years[3]. Their kin goeth to Cerdic. Then succeeded Cynegils, Ceolwulf's brother's son, to the kingdom; · and reigned one and thirty winters[4]. And he first of West-Saxon kings received baptism. Then succeeded Cenwall, who was the son of Cynegils, and reigned one and thirty winters[5]. Then · held Sexburga, his queen, the government one year after him. Then succeeded Escwine to the kingdom, whose kin goeth to Cerdic, and held it two years[6]. Then succeeded Centwine, the son of · Cynegils, to the kingdom of the West-Saxons, and reigned nine years[7]. Then succeeded Ceadwall to the government,

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[a] Cynewic, *Cot.* [b] So *Cant. Laud. C.T.* B i. [c] gehaten, *Cot.* [d] Cerdicesford, *Laud. Cot.* [e] hora, Whel. [f] ȝ on þam ylcan dæge fuhton wið Wealas. *Cot.*---gefuhton wið Walas, *Laud.*---hie gefuhtan wið Wealum. *Cant. C.T.* B i. The remainder of the year is an interpolation.

[1] 36. Flor. *Genealog. Regum West-Sax. Vid. an.* 534, 560.

[2] 33. Flor. *Geneal. Vid. an.* 560, 593. wæron wintra, Whel. "—— *contra quem* [*Ceaulinum*] *Ceolus, filius fratris sui Cuthwulfi, quem ante biennium regem sub se fecerat, immerito rebellavit, regnoque expellens, loco ejus 5 annis regnavit.*"—Flor. *Geneal. Vid. an.* 592, 597. In the genealogy of Florence of Worcester, the reign of the rebel or usurper must have been merged by courtesy in that of the legitimate monarch; a custom continued to our times.

[3] 14. Flor. *Geneal. Vid. an.* 597, 611.

[4] So Flor. *Vid. an.* 611, 643. *Laud.* 641.—wixode xx. wintra, Gibs.

[5] *Vid. an.* 643 (641, *Laud.*), 672.

[6] "*Fere tribus.*"—Flor. *Vid. an.* 674, 676.

[7] "8 *annis.*"—Flor.

ꝑintꝛa. Ða ꝼenȝ Æðelheaꝛð to ꝛice. þæꝼ cẏnn ȝæð to Ceꝛðice. anð heolð xvi. ȝeaꝛ. Ða ꝼenȝ Cuðꝛeð to. ðæꝼ cẏnn ȝæð to Ceꝛðice. ⁊ he heolð xvi. ꝑintꝛa. Ða ꝼenȝ Siȝebꝛiht to. ðæꝼ cẏnn ȝæð to Ceꝛðice. anð he heolð an ȝeaꝛ. Ða ꝼenȝ Cẏneꝑulꝼ to ꝛice. ðæꝼ cẏnn ȝæð to Ceꝛðice. anð he heolð an ⁊ þꝛittiȝ ꝑintꝛa. Ða ꝼenȝ Bꝛihtꝛic to ꝛice. þæꝼ cẏnn ȝæð to Ceꝛðice. anð he heolð ꝼixtene ȝeaꝛ. Ða ꝼenȝ Ecȝbꝛiht to ðam ꝛice. anð heolð ꝼeoꝼon ⁊ þꝛittiȝ ꝑintꝛa. anð ꝼeoꝼen monað. Ða ꝼenȝ Æðelꝑulꝼ hiꝼ ꝼunu to. anð heolð ixteoðe healꝼ ȝeaꝛ:—Se Æðelꝑulꝼ ꝑæꝼ Ecȝbꝛihtinȝ. Ecȝbꝛiht Ealhmunðinȝ. Ealhmunð Eaꝼinȝ. Eaꝼa Eoppinȝ. Eoppa Inȝilðinȝ. Inȝilð Cenꝛeðinȝ. ⁊ Ine Cenꝛeðinȝ. ⁊ Cuðbuꝛh Cenꝛeðinȝ. ⁊ Cꝑenbuꝛh Cenꝛeðinȝ. Cenꝛeð Ceolꝑalðinȝ. Ceolꝑalð Cuþꝑulꝼinȝ. Cuðꝑulꝼ Cuðꝑininȝ. Cuðꝑine Celminȝ. Celm Cẏnꝛicinȝ. Cẏneꝛic Cꝛeoðinȝ. Cꝛeoða Ceꝛðicinȝ.—Anð þa ꝼenȝ Æðelbalð hiꝼ ꝼunu to ꝛice. ⁊ heolð ꝼiꝼ ȝeaꝛ. Ða ꝼenȝ Æþelbꝛiht hiꝼ bꝛoðoꝛ to. ⁊ heolð v. ȝeaꝛ. [a]Ða ꝼenȝ Æþeꝛeð hiꝼ bꝛoðoꝛ to ꝛice. ⁊ heolð ꝼiꝼ ȝeaꝛ". Ða ꝼenȝ Ælꝼꝛeð heoꝛa bꝛoðoꝛ to [a]ꝛice. ⁊ þa ꝑæꝼ aȝanȝen hiꝼ ẏlðe þꝛeo anð tꝑentiȝ ꝑintꝛa. ⁊ þꝛeo hunð ⁊ ꝼix ⁊

whose kin goeth to Cerdic, and held it three years[1]. Then succeeded Ina to the kingdom of the West-Saxons, whose kin goeth to Cerdic, and reigned 37 winters[2]. Then succeeded Ethelheard, whose kin goeth to Cerdic, and reigned 16 years[3]. Then succeeded Cuthred, whose kin goeth to Cerdic, and reigned 16 winters[4]. Then succeeded Sigebriht, whose kin goeth to Cerdic, and reigned one year[5]. Then succeeded Cynwulf, whose kin goeth to Cerdic, and reigned one and thirty winters[6]. Then succeeded Brihtric, whose kin goeth to Cerdic, and reigned 16 years[7]. Then succeeded Egbert to the kingdom, and held it seven and thirty winters, and seven months[8]. Then succeeded Ethelwulf, his son, and reigned 18 years and a half[9].—Ethelwulf was the son of Egbert, Egbert of Ealmund, Ealmund of Eafa, Eafa of Eoppa, Eoppa of Ingild, Ingild of Cenred, (Ina of Cenred, Cuthburga of Cenred, and Cwenburga of Cenred), Cenred of Ceolwald, Ceolwald of Cuthwulf, Cuthwulf of Cuthwine, Cuthwine of Celm, Celm of Cynric, Cynric of Creoda, Creoda of Cerdic[10]. Then succeeded Ethelbald, the son of Ethelwulf, to the kingdom, and held it five years[11]. Then succeeded Ethelbert,

[a] From Alfred's Genealogy, prefixed to Wheloc's Bede. abs. Gibs. *Tib.* A iii. &c.

[1] *Vid. an.* 685, 688. *Cot.* and Whel. 689.

[2] *Vid. an.* 688, 728. *Laud. Cot.* 726.

[3] 14. Flor. ꝼeoꝑeꝛtẏne ꝑinteꝛ. Whel. *Vid. an.* 728, 741. *Laud.* 740.

[4] 15. Flor. *Vid. an.* 741, 754.

[5] *Vid. an.* 754, 755.

[6] 30. Flor. *Vid. an.* 755, 784.

[7] 15. Flor. *Vid. an.* 784, 800.

[8] *Vid. an.* 800, 836.

[9] *Vid. an.* 836, 854. *Laud.* 855. The Saxon signifies—"18 years, and half of the nineteenth year." Wheloc, not aware of this idiom, makes the reign of Ethelwulf 19 years and a half,—"*novemdecim annos* cum *dimidio*."

[10] See his genealogy, p. 24, and p. 17, note [k].

[11] "*Tribus.*"—Flor. *Vid. an.* 854, 860.

hund-nýȝantiȝ ꝑintꝛa þæꝛ þe hiꝛ cýn æꝛeꝛt Ꝑeꝛt-Seaxna land on Ꝑealum ȝeeodon". ⁊ he heold oðꝛan healꝼan ȝeaꝛe læꝛ þe xxx. ꝑintꝛa. Ða ꝼenȝ Eadꝑeaꝛd to. Ælꝼꝛedinȝ. ⁊ heold xxiv. ꝑintꝛa. Ða he ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛde. þa ꝼenȝ Æþelꝛtan to. hiꝛ ꝛunu. ⁊ heold xiv. ȝeaꝛ. ⁊ vii. ꝑucan. ⁊ iii. daȝaꝛ. Ða ꝼenȝ Eadmund to. hiꝛ bꝛoðoꝛ. ⁊ heold ꝛeoꝼoðe healꝼ ȝeaꝛ. butan ii. nihtum. Ða ꝼenȝ Eadꝛed hiꝛ bꝛoðoꝛ to. ⁊ heold ix. ȝeaꝛ. ⁊ vi. ꝑucan. Ða ꝼenȝ Eadꝑiȝ to. Eadmundeꝛ ꝛunu cinȝeꝛ. ⁊ heold iii. ȝeaꝛ. ⁊ xxxvi. ꝑucena. buton ii. daȝum. Ða he ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛde. þa ꝼenȝ Eadȝaꝛ to. hiꝛ bꝛoðoꝛ. ⁊ heold xvi. ȝeaꝛ. ⁊ viii. ꝑucan. ⁊ ii. niht. Ða he ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛde. þa ꝼenȝ Eadꝑeaꝛd to. Eadȝaꝛeꝛ ꝛunu. ⁊ heold ———]

his brother, and reigned five years[1]. Then succeeded Ethelred, his brother, to the kingdom, and held it five years. Then succeeded Alfred, their brother, to the government. And then had elapsed of his age three and twenty winters, and 396 winters from the time when his kindred first gained the land of Wessex from the Welsh. And he held the kingdom a year and a half less than 30 winters[2]. Then succeeded Edward, the son of Alfred, and reigned 24 winters[3]. When he died, then succeeded Athelstan, his son, and reigned 14 years and 7 weeks, and 3 days[4]. Then succeeded Edmund, his brother, and reigned 6 years and a half, wanting 2 nights[5]. Then succeeded Edred, his brother, and reigned 9 years and 6 weeks[6]. Then succeeded Edwy, the son of Edmund, and reigned 3 years and 36 weeks, wanting 2 days[7]. When he died, then succeeded Edgar, his brother, and reigned 16 years and 8 weeks, and 2 nights[8]. When he died, then succeeded Edward, the son of Edgar, and reigned[9] ——

CCCCXCVI.—D.

An. DI. Heꝛ cuom Poꝛt on Bꝛýtene. ⁊ hiꝛ tꝑeȝen ꝛuna[a] Bieda[b] ⁊ Mæȝla. mid

A.D. 501. This year Porta and his two sons, Beda[10] and Mela, came into

[a] ꝛunan, *Laud.* ꝛunu, *C.T.* B i [b] Biedda, *Cot.*

[1] *Vid. an.* 860, 866. [2] *Vid. an.* 871, 901.
[3] *Vid. an.* 901, 925.
[4] *Vid. an.* 925, 941.
[5] *Vid. an.* 941, 946. *Laud.* 948.
[6] *Vid. an.* 946, 955.
[7] *Vid. an.* 955, 957. *Laud.* 959.
[8] *Vid. an.* 957, 958. *Cant.* 959. *Laud.* 975.
[9] From a variety of circumstances, and particularly from this abrupt termination of the MS. (*Tib.* A iii.) from which the Junian transcript was copied, as well as that marked *Cant.* in Gibson's edition, it appears, that this genealogy was compiled from that of king Alfred, prefixed to his Bede, and continued to the year 977 by the writer of the Chronicle marked *Tib.* A vi. In the following year (978) king Edward was assassinated at the gate of Corfe Castle. The genealogy is extended to the reign of Henry I. by Florence of Worcester; p. 695. ed. Franc. 1601.
[10] Bida, Flor. Bleda, M.West.

tpam ſcipum on[a] þæne ſtope þe iſ ȝecpeden[b] Poꞃteſ-muða[c]. [d]⁊ ſona land namon″. ⁊ þæꞃ[e] oꞃſloȝon ænne ȝeonȝne[f] Bꞃettiſcne[g] monnan[h] ſpẏðe æþelne :·

Britain, with two ships, at a place called Portsmouth. They soon landed, and slew on the spot a young Briton of very high rank.

DII.—DVII.

An. DVIII. Heꞃ Ceꞃdic ⁊ Cẏnꞃic [i]oꞃſloȝon ænne″ Bꞃẏttiſcne cẏninȝ. [k]þam pæſ [l]nama Natanleod[m]. ⁊ fif ðuſendo[n] peꞃa mid him. [o]þa æfteꞃ þam′ pæſ″ þ̃ land ȝenemned [p]Natanleaȝa oð″ Ceꞃdiceſ-foꞃd :·

A.D. 508. This year Cerdic and Cynric slew a British king, whose name was Natanleod, and five thousand men with him. After this was the land named Netley, from him, as far as Charford[1].

[[q]An. DIX. Heꞃ ſc̃ſ Benedictuſ ſe abbud. ealꞃa muneca fædeꞃ. feꞃde to heouenan :·]

A.D. 509. This year St. Benedict, the abbot, father of all the monks[2], ascended to heaven.

DX.—DXIII.

An. DXIV. Heꞃ cpomon[r] Ꝑeſt-Seaxe[s] [t]on Bꞃẏtene″. mid þꞃim ſcẏpum. [u]on ðam″ ſtope þe iſ ȝecpeden[x] Ceꞃdiceſoꞃa[y]. [z]⁊ Stuf ⁊ Ꝑihtȝaꞃ[a] ȝefuhton[b] pið Bfẏttaſ. ⁊ hie ȝeflẏmdon[c] :·

A.D. 514. This year came the West-Saxons into Britain, with three[3] ships, at the place that is called Cerdic's-ore. And Stuff and Wihtgar fought with the Britons, and put them to flight.

DXV.—DXVIII.

An. DXIX. Heꞃ Ceꞃdic and Cẏnꞃic Ꝑeſt-Seaxna[d] ꞃice onfenȝun[e]. ⁊ ðẏ

A.D. 519. This year Cerdic and Cynric undertook the government of the

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[a] in, *Laud.* [b] nemned, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. Whel. [d] From *Cot.* [e] From *Cant.* þæꞃ oꞃſloȝan anne Bꞃittiſcne man ſpiþe æþelne. *C.T.* B i. [f] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. ȝunȝne, *Laud.* [g] Bꞃẏtiſcne, *Laud.* Bꞃittiſcne, *C.T.* B i. [h] man, *Cant. Laud. C.T.* B i. Gibson, from Wheloc, repeats monnan after æþelne, though he notices it as absent from *Cant. Laud.* to which add *C.T.* B i. [i] oꞃſloȝan anne, *C.T.* B i. as before. [k] ſe paſ ȝehaten. *Cot.* [l] Abs. *Cant.* to þam pæſ, &c. from the repetition of the same words. [m] Nazaleod, *Laud. Cot.* [n] ðuſend, *Laud. Cot.* V̄. *C.T.* B i. compendiously, for fif ðuſenda. [o] So *C.T.* B i. æfteꞃ ðan, Whel. Gibs. [p] Nazanleoȝ á oð, *Laud.* Nazanleot á oð, *Cot.* incorrectly. [q] From *Cot.* [r] com, *Laud.* comon, *Cot.* coman, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [s] Ꝑeſt-Seaxa, *Laud.* Ꝑeſt-Sexa, *Cot.* [t] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. in Bꞃetene, Gibs. from Whel. [u] in þa, *Laud.* on þaſ, Whel. on þa, *C.T.* B i. [x] ȝenemnud, *Cot.* [y] Ceꞃticeſ, *Laud. Cot.* Ceꞃdiceſhoꞃa, *C.T.* B i. Whel. [z] So *Laud. C.T.* B i. [a] Ꝑitȝaꞃ, Gibs. [b] ȝefuhtan, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] ȝeflẏmdan, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [d] From *Cot.* [e] onfenȝon, *Cant.*

[1] "*Nazaleod, a quo regio illa dicta est Nazaleoli,* quæ modo *dicitur Certichesforde.*"—Hunt. mistaking oþ for oþþe.

[2] Merely of those called from him *Benedictines.* But the compiler of the Cotton MS. who was probably a monk of that order, seems not to acknowledge any other. Matthew of Westminster places his death in 536.

[3] "*duabus.*"—M. West.

ẏlcan ȝeaꞃe hıe ȝeꝼuhton[a] ꝑıð Bꞃẏttaꞅ. [b]þæꞃ mon nu[c] nemneð Ceꞃðıceꞅꝼoꞃð″. [d]ꝺ ꞅıððan ꞃıcꞅaðon Ꝑeꞅt-Seaxna[e] cẏnebeaꞃn oꝼ þam ðæȝe″:·

DXX.—DXXVI.

An. DXXVII. Heꞃ Ceꞃðıc ꝺ Cẏnꞃıc ꝼuhton[f] ꝑıð Bꞃẏttaꞅ on[g] ðæꞃe ꞅtoꝑe[h] þe ıꞅ ȝecꝑeðen Ceꞃðıceꞅ-leah[i]:·

DXXVIII.[k]—DXXIX.

An. DXXX. Heꞃ Ceꞃðıc anð Cẏnꞃıc ȝenamon [l]Ꝑıhte ꝥ[m] ealonð″. anð oꝼꞅloȝon ꝼeala[n] men[o] on Ꝑıhtȝaꞃa[p]-bẏꞃıȝ:·

DXXXI.—DXXXIII.

An. DXXXIV. Heꞃ Ceꞃðıc. [m]ꞅe ꝼoꞃma Ꝑeꞅt-Sexana cẏnȝ″. ꝼoꞃðꝼeꞃðe. ꝺ Cẏnꞃıc hıꞅ ꞅunu [m]ꝼenȝ to ꞃıce. ꝺ″ ꞃıcꞅoðe ꝼoꞃð[c] xxvi.[q] ꝑıntꞃa. ꝺ hı[r] [s]ȝeꞅealðon hıoꞃa″ tꝑam neꝼum[t]. Stuꝼꝼe[u] ꝺ Ꝑıhtȝaꞃe. eall[x] Ꝑıhte[y] ꝥ[m] ealonð:·

DXXXV.—DXXXVII.

An. DXXXVIII. Heꞃ ꞅunne aþẏꞅtꞃoðe[z] [a]ꝼeoꝑeꞃtẏne ðaȝum æꞃ kl. Maꞃtıı″. ꝼꞃom æꞃ[b] meꞃȝene[c] oð unðeꞃn[d]:·

DXXXIX.

[e]An. DXL. Heꞃ ꞅunne aþıꞅtꞃoðe[f]

West-Saxons; the same year they fought with the Britons at a place now called Charford. From that day have reigned the children of the West-Saxon kings.

A.D. 527. This year Cerdic and Cynric fought with the Britons in the place that is called Cerdic's-ley.

A.D. 530. This year Cerdic and Cynric took the isle of Wight, and slew many[1] men in Carisbrook.

A.D. 534. This year died Cerdic, the first king of the West-Saxons. Cynric his son succeeded to the government, and reigned afterwards 26 winters. And they gave to their two nephews, Stuff and Wihtgar, the whole of the isle of Wight.

A.D. 538. This year the sun was eclipsed, fourteen days before the calends of March, from before morning until nine.

A.D. 540. This year the sun was

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[a] ȝeꝼuhtan, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] on þaꞃe ꞅtoꝑe ꞅe ẏꞃ ȝenemneð Ceıꞃðınȝeꞅ-ꝼoꞃð. *Cot.* [c] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [d] From *Petrob.* Whel. and Gibs. abs. *Cant.* [e] So *Laud.* Seaxa, Gibs. from *Petrob.* [f] ȝeꝼuhton, *Laud.* ꝼuhtan, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [g] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. ın, Gibs. [h] ꞅtoꝑa, *Laud.* [i] -ꝼoꞃð, *Laud.* -leaȝ, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [k] *Hoc tempore Dionysius in urbe R. Circulum Paschalem composuit. Tunc Priscianus profunda grammatica rimatus est.* Gibs. from *Laud.* [l] Ꝑıhtlanð, *Laud.* Ꝑıhte ealanð, *C.T.* B i. [m] From *Cot.* [n] So *Ben.* Whel. ꝼea, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [o] manna, *Laud.* [p] Ꝑıhtȝaꞃaꞅ, *Laud.* [q] xxvii. *Cot. Cant. C.T.* B i. [r] heo, *Laud.* hıe, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [s] ꞅealðe heoꞃe, *Cot.* ȝeꞅealðan heoꞃa, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [t] neuum, *Cot.* [u] Stuꝼe, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [x] From *Laud.* [y] Ꝑıhtlanð, *Laud.* [z] aþeꞅtꞃoðe, *Laud.* aþeoꞅtꞃoðe, *Cot. Cant.* [a] on xiv. kal. Maꞃtıı, *Laud. Cot.* Maꞃtıuꞅ, *C.T.* B i. [b] æꞃan, *Cot.* [c] moꞃȝene, *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B i. moꞃȝenne, *Cant.* [d] unðeꞃne, *Laud.* [e] Abs. *Laud.* [f] aþeꞅtꞃoðe, *Laud.* aþeoꞅtꞃoðe, *Cant. C.T.* B i.

[1] "*Paucos homines.*"—Flor. following those manuscripts in which ꝼea occurs for ꝼeala. So Ethelwerd,—"*Attamen* paucos *interimunt Britannos.*" "Innumerabilem *stragem.*"—Hunt.

on XII. kl. Iuliuſ[a]. ⁊ ſteorran hẏ oþẏþ-don[b] ful neah healfe tid ofer[c] un-dern:·

eclipsed on the twelfth day before the calends of July; and the stars showed themselves full nigh half an hour over nine.

DXLI.—DXLIII.

An. DXLIV. Her Wihtgar forð-ferde. ⁊ [d]hine mon bebẏrigde″ on Wiht-garа[e]-bẏrig:·

A.D. 544. This year died Wihtgar; and men buried him at Carisbrook.

DXLV.—DXLVI.

An. DXLVII. Her Ida feng to rice. [f]þonon [g]Norðan-hẏmbra cẏne-cẏn′ æ-roſt[h] onþoc[i]″:· [k]Ida þæſ Eopping. Eop-pa þæſ[l] Eſing. Eſa þæſ[m] [n]Inguing. In-gui″ Angenþiting. Angenþit Alocing[o]. Aloc [p]Beonocing. Beonoc″ Branding. Brand Bældæging. Bældæg Wodening. Woden [m]Freoðolafing. Freoðolaf″ [q]Fri-ðoþulfing. Friðoþulf″ Finning. Finn [r]Godþulfing. Godþulf″ Geating. [s]⁊ he rixode tþelf gear. ⁊ he [t]timbrode Beb-banburh. ſeo þæſ′ æroſt mid hegge be-tẏned. ⁊ þar æfter mid þealle″:·

A.D. 547. This year[1] Ida[2] began his reign; from whom first arose the royal kindred of the Northumbrians. Ida was the son of Eoppa, Eoppa of Esa, Esa of Ingwy, Ingwy of Angenwit, Angenwit of Alloc, Alloc of Bennoc, Bennoc of Brand, Brand of Balday, Balday of Woden, Woden of Fritho-laf, Fritholaf of Frithowulf, Frithowulf of Finn, Finn of Godolph, Godolph of Geata. Ida reigned twelve years. He built Bamburgh-Castle[3], which was first surrounded with a hedge, and af-terwards with a wall.

DXLVIII.—DLI.

An. DLII.[u] Her Cẏnric gefeaht[x] þið Brẏttaſ on[y] ðære[z] ſtoþe þe iſ genem-

A.D. 552. This year Cynric fought with the Britons on the spot that is

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[a] Julii, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] aþẏþedon, *Laud.* hie æteoþdan, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] ouer, *Cot.* [d] þaſ bebẏrigeð. *Cot.* [e] -garaſ, *Laud.* -garer, *Cot.* [f] of him com Norðhumbra cẏnn-cẏne. *Cot.* [g] Norð-hẏmbra, *Laud.* [h] From *Laud.* [i] aþoc, *Laud.* [k] Abs. Geneal. *Laud.* [l] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [m] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [n] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. Inging. Ingin. Gibs. [o] Aloching, Gibs. [p] Benocing. Benoc. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [q] Freoðulfing. Friðulf. *Cant.* [r] Guðulfing. Goðulf. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [s] *Petrob. ad fin. an.* abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [t] getimbrade Bebenburh ſẏ þæſ. *Cot.* [u] DLI. *Cant.* [x] feaht, *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T.* B i. [y] So *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T.* B i. [z] þare, *Cot.*

[1] *An.* 548. M. West.

[2] "*Ida venit cum quadraginta navibus ad Flamburgh juxta Scarburch.*"—Inc. auct. *ap.* Leland. *Collect.* ii. 44. "*An.* 547. *Ida regnare cœpit, a quo regalis Northan-hymbrorum prosapia originem* tenet, *et* XII. *añ. in regno permansit.*"—*Ex cod. an.* 737 *exarat.* Wanl. *Cat.* p. 288. *Vid.* Leland. *Collect.* ii. 48.

[3] "*Construxit autem Bebbanburg; et circumdedit eam prius sepe, postea muro.*"—Hunt. attributing both the hedge and the wall to king Ida. He is followed by M. West. *an.* 548.

ned[z] Seaꞃobẏꞃiȝ[a]. ⁊ þa Bꞃẏtt-ꝑealaꞃ[b] ȝeꞃlẏmde :· [c]Ceꞃdic ꝑæꞃ Cẏnꞃiceꞃ ꝼæ-deꞃ. Ceꞃdic Eleꞃinȝ. Eleꞃa Eꞃlinȝ. Eꞃla Geꝑiꞃinȝ. Geꝑiꞃ Ꝑiȝinȝ. Ꝑiȝ Fꞃea-ꝑininȝ. Fꞃeaꝑine [d]Fꞃiðoȝaꞃinȝ. Fꞃiðo-ȝaꞃ" Bꞃandinȝ. Bꞃand Bældæȝinȝ. Bæl-dæȝ Ꝑodeninȝ :· [[e]Eþelbeꞃht ꝑeaꞃð ȝeboꞃen. Eoꞃmenꞃiceꞃ ꞃunu. ⁊ on ðam ....tiȝoðan[f] ȝeaꞃe hiꞃ ꞃiceꞃ he un-deꞃꞃenȝ ꞃulꝑiht æꞃeꞃt cinȝa on Bꞃẏ-tene" :·]

called Sarum, and put them to flight. Cerdic was the father of Cynric, Cerdic was the son of Elesa, Elesa of Esla, Esla of Gewis, Gewis of Wye, Wye of Frewin, Frewin of Frithgar, Frithgar of Brand, Brand of Balday, Balday of Woden. In this year Ethelbert, the son of Ermenric, was born, who on the two and thirtieth year of his reign received the rite of baptism, the first of all the kings in Britain.

DLIII.—DLV.

An. DLVI. Heꞃ Cẏnꞃic ⁊ Ceaꝑlin[g] ꞃuhton ꝑið Bꞃẏttaꞃ æt Beꞃanbẏꞃiȝ :·

A.D. 556. This year Cynric and Ceawlin fought with the Britons at Beranbury.

DLVII.—DLIX.

An. DLX. Heꞃ Ceaꝑlin [h]ꞃenȝ to ꞃice" on Ꝑeꞃt-Seaxum[i]. ⁊ Ælle ꞃenȝ[k] to Noꞃðan-hẏmbꞃa[l] ꞃice. [m]Idan ꞃoꞃð-ȝeꞃaꞃenum". [n]⁊ þ[o] heold xxx. ꝑinteꞃ[p]". [e]Ælle ꝑæꞃ Yꞃꞃinȝ. Yꞃꞃe Uꞃcꞃꞃeainȝ. Uꞃcꞃꞃea Ꝑilȝiꞃlinȝ. Ꝑilȝiꞃl [q]Ꝑeꞃteꞃ-ꞃalcninȝ. Ꝑeꞃteꞃꞃalcna" Sæꞃuȝlinȝ. Sæꞃuȝl Sæbaldinȝ. Sæbald Siȝeȝeat-inȝ. Siȝeȝeat [r]Sꝑæꞃdæȝinȝ. Sꝑæꞃdæȝ" Siȝeȝaꞃinȝ. Siȝeȝaꞃ Ꝑæȝdæȝinȝ. Ꝑæȝ-dæȝ Ꝑodeninȝ. [k]Ꝑoden Fꞃiðoꝑulꞃinȝ" :·

A.D. 560. This year Ceawlin undertook the government of the West-Saxons; and Ella, on the death of Ida, that of the Northumbrians[1]; each of whom reigned thirty winters[2]. Ella was the son of Iff, Iff of Usfrey, Usfrey of Wilgis, Wilgis of Westerfalcon[3], Westerfalcon of Seafowl, Seafowl of Sebbald, Sebbald of Sigeat, Sigeat of Swaddy, Swaddy of Seagar, Seagar of Waddy, Waddy of Woden, Woden of Fritho-

[z] ȝeclẏpeð, *Cot.* [a] Sæleꞃbeꞃic, *Cot.* Seaꞃobuꞃh, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] Bꞃẏttaꞃ, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] Abs. Geneal. *Laud.* [d] Fꞃeoðoȝaꞃinȝ. Fꞃeoðoȝaꞃ. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [e] From *Cot. vid.* an. DCXVI. [f] *Sic forsan supplenda est lacuna,* on þam ꞃeoꞃon ⁊ þꞃittiȝoðan. Gibs. *vid.* an. DLX. [g] Ceaꝑlinȝ, *Laud.* [h] ꞃice onꞃenȝ, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [i] Seaxan, *Cot.* [k] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [l] Noꞃð-hẏmbꞃa, *Laud. C.T.* B i. [m] From *Laud.* ꞃẏðþan Ida ꝑæꞃ ꞃoꞃðꞃaꞃen. *Cot.* [n] ⁊ hẏꞃa æȝðeꞃ ꞃixade xxx. ꝑintꞃa. *Laud, Cot.* [o] From *Cant.* [p] ꝑintꞃa, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [q] -ꞃalcinȝ. -ꞃalca. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [r] Sꝑeb-dæȝinȝ. Sꝑebdæȝ. *Cant. C.T.* B i. whence Swebdegus, Flor. p. 688.

[1] "*Ælla in provincia Deirorum regnum suscepit, et ferme* 30 *annis strenuissime rexit. Interim super Bernicios regnaverunt Adda, primogenitus Idæ,* 7 *annis, Clappa* 5, *Theodulphus* 1, *Freothulfus* 7, *Theodoricus* 7, *Æthelricus* 2, *vivente Ælla.*"—Flor. 559.

[2] Ceawlin reigned 33 years, according to Florence of Worcester.

[3] "*Westor-Walcna, cujus pater Seomelus, cujus pater Suearta, cujus pater Sæpugelus,*" &c.—Flor. *an,* 559. See also p. 688.

[[a]Ðeꝛ ꝼenʒ Æþelbꝛiht[b] to Cantꝑaꝛa ꝛice. ⁊ heold hit[c] LIII. ꝑintꝛa:· On hiꝛ ðaʒum[d] ꝛende [c]ꝛe halʒa papa″ Gꝛeʒoꝛiuꝛ uꝛ[e] ꝼulluht. [c]þ ꝑaꝛ on þam tꝑam ⁊ þꝛittiʒoðan ʒeaꝛe hiꝛ ꝛiceꝛ″:· And Columba mæꝛꝛe[f]-pꝛeoꝛt com to Pihtum. ⁊ hi ʒecẏꝛde [g]to Cꝛiꝛteꝛ ʒeleauan″. þ ꝛẏnd þonne[h] ꝑæꝛteꝛaꝛ[i] be [k]noꝛðum moꝛum″. ⁊ heoꝛa cẏnʒ[l] him ʒeꝛealde þ iʒland[m] þe man Ií nemnað:· Ðaꝛ ꝛẏndon ꝼiꝼ hẏða. þæꝛ þe [n]man ꝛeʒʒað″. þaꝛ ꝛe Columba[o] ʒetimbꝛade mẏnꝛteꝛ. ⁊ he þaꝛ ꝑaꝛ abbad[p] XXXII. ꝑintꝛa[q]. ⁊ þaꝛ ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛde. þa þa[q] he ꝑaꝛ LXXVII. ꝑintꝛa:· Ða ꝛtoꝑe habbað nu[q] ʒẏt hiꝛ ẏꝛꝼnuman[r]:· Suð-Pihtaꝛ ꝑæꝛon mẏcle[s] æꝛ ʒeꝼulloðe [t]oꝼ Ninna biꝛcope″. ꝛe ꝑaꝛ on Rome ʒelæꝛed:· [[u]Ðæꝛ cẏꝛice ⁊″] [x]hiꝛ mẏnꝛteꝛ″ ẏꝛ æt[y] Ðꝑiteꝛne on S.[z] Maꝛtineꝛ naman ʒehalʒod. þaꝛ he ꝛeꝛteð[a] mid maneʒum

wulf. This year Ethelbert came to the kingdom of the Cantuarians, and held it fifty-three[1] winters. In his days the holy pope Gregory sent us baptism. That was in the two and thirtieth year of his reign. And Columba[2], the mass-priest, came to the Picts, and converted them to the belief of Christ. They are the dwellers by the northern moors[3]. And their king gave him the island of Hii, consisting of five hides, as they say, where Columba built a monastery. There he was abbat two and thirty winters; and there he died, when he was seventy-seven years old. The place his successors yet have. The Southern Picts[3] were long before baptized by bishop Ninnia, who was taught at Rome. His church or monastery is at Hwiterne, hallowed in the name of St. Martin, where he resteth with many holy men. Now, therefore,

[a] From *Petrob.* An. DLXV. *Laud.* Ðeꝛ Columba mæꝛꝛe-pꝛeoꝛt oꝼ Scottum com in Bꝛẏttaꝛ. to læꝛanne Peohtaꝛ. ⁊ hi on þam ealonde mẏnꝛteꝛ ꝑoꝛhte. Whel. an. DLXV. Gibson improperly quotes it—he on þam ealonde. &c. Perhaps we ought to read—on Ði þam ealonde. &c.; for the passage occurs nearly in the same words in *C.T.* B i. *an.* 565.—Ðeꝛ Columba pꝛeꝛbiteꝛ com oꝼ Scottum on Bꝛẏttaꝛ. Peohtaꝛ to læꝛenne. ⁊ on Ðíí þam ealande minꝛteꝛ ꝑoꝛhte. *Cant. C.T.* B i. *an.* 565. *Vid.* Bed. Ethelw. *an.* 565. [b] Æþelbẏꝛht, *Cot.* [c] From *Cot.* [d] ðaʒan, *Cot.* [e] From *Laud. Cot.* [f] meꝛꝛa, *Laud.* [g] to ꝛihtan ʒeleauan. *Cot.* [h] þone, *Laud.* abs. *Cot.* [i] ꝑæꝛteꝛeꝛ, *Laud.* ꝑeaꝛtæꝛeꝛ, *Cot.* [k] noꝛðan moꝛan, *Cot.* [l] cẏninʒ, *Laud.* [m] eʒland, *Laud. Cot.* [n] men cꝑeðað, *Laud.* [o] So *Laud.* Columban, Gibs. from Whel. [p] abbod, *Laud.* [q] From *Laud.* [r] eꝛꝼeꝑæꝛðeꝛ, *Laud.* [s] From *Laud.* mẏcel, *Cot.* [t] þuꝛh Ninna biꝛcope. *Cot.* heom bodade ꝼulꝑiht Ninna biꝛcop. *Laud.* [u] Gibs. from *Laud.* þaꝛ cẏꝛice, *Cot.* [x] Abs. *Cot.* [y] From *Laud.* at, *Cot.* [z] Abs. *Laud.* [a] ꝛeꝛtað, *Laud.*

[1] 56. Flor. from Bede. So M. West. but he adds, "*Verumtamen aliorum sententia apparet probabilior.*"—560-566.

[2] *Vid.* Bed. *Hist. Eccl.* iii. 4. Ethelw. *an.* 565.

[3] "Septentrionales *Picti sunt, qui arduis montium jugis ab Australibus eorum sunt regionibus sequestrati*;—Australes, *qui intra eosdem montes habent sedes.*"—Bed. It is surprising that Gibson, who quotes this passage from Bede, should have erroneously translated the words be noꝛðum moꝛum—"*prope* paludes *aquilonares.*" Meꝛe signifies a lake or *mere*; moꝛ, properly, a mountain; whence the name of Westmoreland. The mistake, however, which was incautiously repeated from Wheloc, is acknowledged and corrected in the table of "*Addenda et Emendanda.*"

halȝum þæꞃum[a]:· Nu ſceal beon æꝼꞃe[b] on Ií abboð. ⁊ na[c] biſcop. ⁊ þam[d] ſculon beon[e] unðeꞃþeoððe[f] ealle Scotta biſcopeſ[d]. ꝼoꞃðan[g] þe Columba[h] þaſ abbað[i]. na[k] biſcop :·]

shall there be ever in Hii an abbat, and no bishop; and to him shall be subject all the bishops of the Scots; because Columba was an abbat—no bishop.

DLXI.—DLXVII.

An. DLXVIII. Heꞃ Ceaꝼlin[l] ⁊ Cuða. [m]Ceaꝼlineſ bꞃoðeꞃ". ȝeꝼuhton þið Æþelbẏꞃhte. ⁊ hine on[n] Cent ȝeꝼlẏmðon. ⁊ tþeȝen ealðoꞃmen[o] on[p] Þibbanðune[q] oꝼſloȝon[r]. Oſlac ⁊ Cnebban :·

A.D. 568. This year Ceawlin, and Cutha the brother of Ceawlin, fought with Ethelbert, and pursued him into Kent. And they slew two aldermen at Wimbledon, Oslake and Cnebba.

DLXIX. DLXX.

An. DLXXI. Heꞃ Cuðþulꝼ[s] ꝼeaht þið Bꞃẏttþealaſ[t] æt Beðican-ꝼoꞃða[u]. ⁊ ꝼeoþeꞃ tunaſ ȝenam. Lẏȝean-buꞃh[x]. ⁊ Æȝeleſ-buꞃh[y]. ⁊[z] Benſinȝtun[a]. ⁊ Eȝoneſ-ham. ⁊ ðẏ[b] ilcan ȝeaꞃe he ȝeꝼoꞃ[c]:·

A.D. 571. This year[1] Cuthulf fought with the Britons at Bedford[2], and took four towns, Lenbury, Aylesbury, Benson, and Ensham. And this same year he died.

DLXXII.—DLXXVI.

An. DLXXVII. Heꞃ Cuðþine ⁊ Ceaꝼlin ꝼuhton þið Bꞃẏttaſ. ⁊ hẏ[d] III. cẏninȝaſ oꝼſloȝon. Commail[e] ⁊ Conðiðan[f]. ⁊ Faꞃinmail[g]. on þæꞃe ſtoþe þe iſ ȝecþeðen[h] Deoꞃham. ⁊ ȝenamon þꞃeo ceaſtꞃa[i] on heom. Gleaþan-ceaſteꞃ[k]. ⁊ Cẏꞃen-ceaſteꞃ[l]. ⁊ Baþan-ceaſteꞃ[m]:·

A.D. 577. This year Cuthwin and Ceawlin fought with the Britons, and slew three kings, Commail, and Condida, and Farinmail, on the spot that is called Derham, and took from them three cities, Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath.

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[a] From *Laud.* [b] æꝼeꞃ, *Laud.* [c] næſ, *Laud.* nan, *Cot.* [d] So *Laud.* [e] Abs. *Laud.* [f] unðeꞃþæððe, *Laud.* [g] ꝼoꞃðam, *Laud.* [h] So *Laud.* Columban, Gibs. from Whel. [i] abbod, *Laud.* [k] neſ, *Laud.* næſ, *Cot.* [l] Cþealin, Whel. incorrectly. [m] From *Cot.* Ceþlineſ, Gibs. ſe Cuða þæſ Ceaꝼlineſ bꞃoðoꞃ. *Laud. an.* 571. [n] So *Cant.* in, Gibs. on Kent ȝeꝼlimðan. *C.T.* B i. [o] ælðoꞃmen, *Laud.* [p] oꝼ, *Cot.* [q] -ðuna, *Laud.* [r] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. Oſlaꝼ, *ibid.* [s] Cuþa, *Laud.* as before. Cuþulꝼ, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [t] Bꞃẏttaſ, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [u] Bieðcanꝼoꞃða, *Cant. Laud. C.T.* B i. [x] -bẏꞃiȝ, *Laud.* Liȝȝeanbuꞃh, *C.T.* B i. [y] Æȝleſbẏꞃiȝ, *Laud.* Æȝleſbuꞃh, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [z] From *Laud. C.T.* B i. [a] So *C.T.* B i. Beneſinȝtun, *Laud.* [b] on ðam, *Laud.* [c] ꝼoꞃðꝼoꞃ, *Laud.* [d] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [e] Commaȝil, *Laud.* Conmæȝl, *Cant. C.T.* B i. Commaiȝl, *Cot.* [f] Canðiðan, *Laud. Cot.* [g] Faꞃinmaȝil, *Laud. Cot.* Faꞃinmæȝl, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [h] ȝenemneð, *Cot.* [i] So *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. cieſtꞃe, *Cot.* -ceſtꞃo, Gibs. and ceſteꞃ afterwards; corrected now from *Cant. C.T.* B i. [k] Gleaþceſtꞃe, *Laud.* Glaþeciaſtꞃe, *Cot.* Gleaþceaſteꞃ, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [l] Ciꞃencieſtꞃe, *Cot.* [m] Baþenceaſteꞃ, *Cot.*

[1] *An.* 580. M.West. from a mistake in the last of the Roman numerals. *Vid.* Ethelw.

[2] Bedanforda, Ethelwerd and Florence of Worcester; who closely follow the best MSS. of the Saxon Chronicle. Matth. of Westminster, though in the wrong place (580), is more circumstantial and explanatory,—"*Bedcanforde castellum, quod modo Bedford nuncupatur.*"

DLXXVIII.—DLXXXII.

[a]An. DLXXXIII. Ðeꝛ Mauꝛiciuſ ꝼenȝ to Romana ꝛice″:·

An. DLXXXIV. Ðeꝛ Ceaꝑlin ⁊ Cuþa ꝼuhton ꝑið ða[b] Bꝛẏttaſ on þam ſteðe þe mon nemneð Feðanleaȝ[c]. ⁊ Cuþan[d] mon þæꝛ[e] oꝼſloh. ⁊ Ceaꝑlin moniȝe[f] tunaſ ȝenam[g]. ⁊ unaꝛimeðlicu[h] heꝛeꝛeaꝼ [i]⁊ ẏꝛꝼe. he ȝehꝑeaꝛꝼ þonan[k] to hiſ aȝenum:·

DLXXXV.—DLXXXVII.

An. DLXXXVIII. Ðeꝛ Ælle cẏninȝ[l] ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛðe. ⁊ Æþelꝛic ꝛicſoðe æꝼteꝛ him v. ȝeaꝛ:·

DLXXXIX. DXC.

An. DXCI. [m]Ðeꝛ micel ꝑæl-ꝼẏll[n] ꝑæſ[o] [b]on Bꝛẏtene″ æt Ꝑoðneſ-beoꝛȝe[p]. anð Ceaꝑlin ꝑæſ utaðꝛiꝼen″. [q]⁊ Ceolꝛic ꝛixaðe vi. ȝeaꝛ″:·

[r]An. DXCII. Ðeꝛ Gꝛeȝoꝛiuſ ꝼenȝ to papðome on Rome″:·

An. DXCIII. Ðeꝛ Ceaꝑlin ⁊ Cꝑichelm ⁊ Cꝛẏða[s] ꝼoꝛꝑuꝛðon. ⁊ Æþelꝼꝛið[t] ꝼenȝ to ꝛice [u]on Noꝛð-hẏmbꝛum″. [b]ſe ꝑæſ Æþelꝛicinȝ. Æþelꝛic Iðinȝ″:·

DXCIV. DXCV.

An. DXCVI. Ðeꝛ Gꝛeȝoꝛiuſ papa

A.D. 583. This year[1] Mauricius succeeded to the empire of the Romans.

A.D. 584. This year Ceawlin and Cutha fought with the Britons on the spot that is called Fretherne[2]. There Cutha was slain. And Ceawlin took many towns, as well as immense booty and wealth. He then retreated to his own people.

A.D. 588. This year died king Ella; and Ethelric reigned after him five years.

A.D. 591. This year there was a great slaughter of Britons at Wanborough; Ceawlin was driven from his kingdom, and Ceolric reigned six years.

A.D. 592. This year[3] Gregory succeeded to the papacy at Rome.

A.D. 593. This year died Ceawlin, and Cwichelm, and Cryda; and Ethelfrith succeeded to the kingdom of the Northymbrians. He was the son of Ethelric; Ethelric of Ida.

A.D. 596. This year[4] Pope Gregory

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[a] So *Petrob.* Whel. Gibs. abs. *C.T.* B i. [b] From *Laud.* [c] -lea, *Laud.* [d] So *Laud. Cant.* Cuþon, Whel. incorrectly. [e] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [f] maniȝa, *Laud.* maniȝe, *C.T.* B i. [g] From *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [h] -lice, *Laud.* -lic, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [i] Abs. *Laud. ad fin. an.* [k] þonon, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [l] cinȝ, *Cot.* kinȝ, *C.T.* B i. [m] DXCII. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [n] Abs. *Laud.* [o] ȝeꝑeaꝛð, *Laud.* ꝑeaꝛð, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [p] Ꝑoððneſ-beoꝛliȝe, Whel. incorrectly. Ꝑoððeſ-, *C.T.* B i. [q] Ðeꝛ Ceol ꝛicſoðe v. ȝeaꝛ. Whel. *an.* 590. So *C.T.* B i. *Vid. an.* 611. [r] From *Laud.* to which Gibson adds from the same MS.—*Gregorius papa hic augmentavit in prædicatione canonem, Diesque nostros in tua pace disponas.* So Flor. *an.* 597. M.West. *an.* 592.—*Gregorius adjecit in missa, Diesque nostros in tua pace disponas, atque ab æterna damnatione nos eripias, et in electorum tuorum grege jubeas numerari.* [s] Cꝛiða, *C.T.* B i. [t] -ꝼeꝛð, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [u] *Petrob.* abs. *Cant.*

[1] *An.* 582. Flor. *An.* 584. M.West.

[2] Fethanleage, Ethelw. Fethanleah, Flor. *apud* Frithanleiam, M.West.

[3] *An.* 589. R. Dicet. *inter X. Script.*

[4] *An.* 590. R. Dicet. *An.* 588. Brompt. *An.* 598. Thorn. *Vid.* Bed. *Hist. Eccles.* i. 23.

ſende to Bꞃetene[a] Auguſtinum[b]. mid ꝑel monegum munecum[c]. [d]ða Godeſ ꝑoꞃð Ænglaᵉ þeode godſpellian[f]″:·

An. DXCVII. Heꞃ ongon[g] Ceolꝑulf ꞃicſian on Ꝑeſt-Seaxum. ⁊ ſẏmble he feaht. ⁊ ꝑon[h]. oððe ꝑið Angel-cẏn[i]. oððe ꝑið Ꝑealaſ. oððe ꝑið Peohtaſ[k]. oððe ꝑið Scottaſ:· [l]Se ꝑæſ Cuþaing. Cuþa Cẏnꞃicing. Cẏnꞃic Ceꞃdicing. Ceꞃdic Eleſing. Eleſa Eſling. Eſla Geꝑiſing. Geꝑiſ Ꝑiging. Ꝑig Fꞃeaꝑining. Fꞃeaꝑine [m]Fꞃiðugaꞃing. Fꞃiðugaꞃ′ Bꞃanding. Bꞃand Bældæging. Bældæg Ꝑodening″:· [n]Heꞃ com Auguſtinuſ ⁊ hiſ geferan to Engla-lande″:·

DXCVIII.—DC.

An. DCI. Heꞃ ſende Gꞃegoꞃiuſ ſe[n] papa[o] Auguſtine[p] Aꞃcebiſceope pallium on Bꞃẏtene. ⁊ ꝑel monige[q] godcunde laꞃeoꝑaſ[r] him to fultume. [s]⁊ Paulinuſ biſceop gehꝑẏꞃfde[t] Eadꝑine[u] Noꞃð-hẏmbꞃa[x] cẏning to fulꝑihte[y]″:·

DCII.

An. DCIII. [z]Heꞃ Ægþan. Scotta

sent Augustine to Britain with very many[1] monks, to preach the word of God to the English people.

A.D. 597. This year[2] began Ceolwulf to reign over the West-Saxons; and he constantly fought and conquered, either with the Angles, or the Welsh, or the Picts, or the Scots. He was the son of Cutha, Cutha of Cynric, Cynric of Cerdic, Cerdic of Elesa, Elesa of Gewis, Gewis of Wye, Wye of Frewin, Frewin of Frithgar, Frithgar of Brand, Brand of Balday, and Balday of Woden. This year came Augustine and his companions to England[3].

A.D. 601. This year[4] Pope Gregory sent the pall[5] to Archbishop Augustine in Britain, with very many learned doctors[6] to assist him; and Bishop Paulinus converted Edwin, king of the Northumbrians, to baptism.

A.D. 603. This year Ædan[7], king of

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[a] Bꞃẏtene, *Cant. Laud.* Bꞃitene, *C.T.* B i. [b] Aguſtinum, *C.T.* B i. [c] munucum, *Laud.* [d] ðe Godeſ ꝑoꞃð Engla ðeoda godſpelloðon. *Laud.*—þa Godeſ ꝑoꞃð ſcoldan boðian Angelcẏnne. *Cot.* [e] Angla, *C.T.* B i. Engla, Gibs. [f] godſpelledan, *Cant. C.T.* B i. *Hoc tempore monasterium sancti Benedicti a Longobardis destructum est.* Gibs. from *Laud.* [g] ongan, *Cant. Laud. C.T.* B i. [h] ꝑan, *Laud.* ꝑann, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [i] Angel-cẏnn, *Cant. Laud. C.T.* B i. [k] Pẏhtaſ, *Laud.* [l] Abs. *Laud.* [m] Fꞃeoðogaꞃing. Fꞃeoðogaꞃ. *Cant. C.T.* B i. as before. [n] From *Cot.* [o] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [p] Auguſtino, Whel. Aguſtine, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [q] manega, *Laud. Cot.* manige, *C.T.* B i. [r] laꞃeꝑaſ, *Laud.* [s] ⁊ betꝑẏnam þam ꝑæſ Paulinuſ. þe ſiððan biſcop gehꝑẏꞃfde to Cꞃiſte Edꝑine Noꞃðumbꞃa cing. *Cot.* [t] gehꝑiꞃfede, *Laud.* [u] So *Cant. Laud. C.T.* B i. [x] Noꞃðan-hẏmbꞃa, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [y] So *C.T.* B i. fulluhte, *Laud.* [z] *Petrob.* to Ðæꞃ man, &c. Heꞃ ꝑæſ geferoht æt Egeſanſtane. *Cant. C.T.* B i. Whel.

[1] "*Ferme quadraginta.*"—Bed. Brompt. M. West.

[2] *An.* 598. Flor. *Vid.* Ethelw.

[3] For an interesting and minute account of the arrival of Augustine and his companions in the isle of Thanet, their entrance into Canterbury, and their general reception in England, *vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* i. 25. and the following chapters, with the Saxon translation by king Alfred. The succeeding historians have in general repeated the very words of Bede.

[4] *An.* 603. Thorn. *Vid.* Ethelw.

[5] *Vid.* Bed. *Hist. Eccles.* i. 29. ii. 8.

[6] Mellitus, Justus, Paulinus, Ruffinianus, &c.

[7] So Bede. Aidanus, Fordun. Ædon, Ælfr.

cýnʒ. ꝼeaht ꝑið Dælꞃeoda[a] ⁊ ꝑið Æþelꝼeꞃðe. Noꞃð-hýmbꞃa cýnʒe. æt Dæʒꞃtane[b]. ⁊ man oꝼꞃloh mæꞃt ealne[c] hiꞃ heꞃe". [d]Ðæꞃ man oꝼꞃloh Ðeodbald. Æþelꝼeꞃþeꞃ bꞃoþoꞃ. mid eallan hiꞃ ꝑeoꞃode. Ne doꞃꞃte ꞃiððan nan Scotta ciniꞃʒa lædan heꞃe on þaꞃ þeoda. Heꞃinʒhuꞃꞃan ꞃunu lædde þone heꞃe þideꞃ":

An. DCIV. [e]Heꞃ Aʒuꞃtinuꞃ ʒehalʒode II. biꞃcopaꞃ. Mellitum ⁊ Iuꞃtum: Mellitum he ꞃende to bodianne[f] Eaꞃt-Seaxum ꝼulluht. þaꞃ ꝑæꞃ ꞃe cinʒ ʒehaten[g] Sæbýꞃht[h]. Ricolan ꞃunu. Æþelbýꞃhteꞃ ꞃꝑýꞃteꞃ[i]. ðone[k] Æþelbýꞃht[l] ʒeꞃette þæꞃ[d] to cýnʒe[m]. ⁊ Æþelbýꞃht[l] ʒeꞃealde[n] Mellite biꞃcop-ꞃetl on Lundenꝑic[o]. ⁊ Iuꞃto [p]he ꞃealde" biꞃcopꞃetl[q] on[r] Hꞃoꝼeꞃ-ceaꞃtꞃe[s] ꞃe[t] ýꞃ XXIV. mila ꝼꞃam Doꞃꝑit-ceaꞃtꞃe:

DCV.

An. DCVI.[u] Heꞃ ꝼoꞃðꝼeꞃde Gꞃeʒoꞃiuꞃ ýmb[r] týn ʒeaꞃ þæꞃ þe he uꞃ ꝼulꝑiht ꞃende. ⁊ hiꞃ ꝼædeꞃ ꝑæꞃ haten Goꞃdianuꞃ. [x]⁊ hiꞃ modoꞃ Sýluia":

An. DCVII. Heꞃ Ceolꝑulꝼ ʒeꝼeaht[y] ꝑið Suð-Seaxum[z]: [a]And heꞃ Æþelꝼꞃið

the Scots, fought with the Dalreathians, and with Ethelfrith, king of the Northumbrians, at Theakstone[1]; where he lost almost all his army. Theobald also, brother of Ethelfrith, with his whole armament, was slain. None of the Scottish kings durst afterwards bring an army against this nation[2]. The son of Heringhuse led the army thither.

A.D. 604. This year Augustine consecrated two bishops, Mellitus and Justus. Mellitus he sent to preach baptism to the East-Saxons. Their king was called Seabert[3], the son of Ricola, Ethelbert's sister, whom Ethelbert placed there as king. Ethelbert also gave Mellitus the bishopric of London; and to Justus he gave the bishopric of Rochester[4], which is twenty-four miles from Canterbury[5].

A.D. 606. This year[6] died Gregory; about ten years since he sent us baptism. His father was called Gordianus[7], and his mother Silvia.

A.D. 607. This year Ceolwulf fought with the South-Saxons. And Ethel-

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[a] Deolꞃeda, *Laud. vid.* p. 2. [b] Dæʒꞃanꞃtane, *Laud.* [c] ælne, *Laud.* [d] From *Laud.* [e] *Petrob. ad fin. an. Vid.* Bed. ii. 3. Heꞃ Eꞃt-Seaxe onꝼenʒon ʒeleaꝼan. ⁊ ꝼulꝑihteꞃ bæð. undeꞃ Sæbýꞃhte cýninʒe. Whel. *Cant. C.T.* B i. ---⁊ Mellite biꞃceope. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [f] bodiende, *Petrob.* bodiʒenne, Ælfr. [g] ʒeclýped, *Cot.* [h] Sæbeꞃht, *Laud.* [i] ꞃuꞃteꞃ, *Laud.* [k] þan, *Petrob.* [l] -beꞃht, *Laud.* [m] ciniꞃʒa, *Laud.* [n] ʒiꝼe, *Laud.* [o] Lundaꝑic, *Cot.* Lunden-ceaꞃtꞃe, Ælfr. [p] From *Laud.* he ʒieꝼ, *Cot.* [q] From *Cot.* [r] Abs. *Laud.* [s] Roueꞃcieꞃtꞃe, *Cot.* Hꞃovecýꞃte, Whel. from *Petrob.* [t] ꞃeo, *Laud.* Ælfr. [u] DCV. *Laud. C.T.* B i. [x] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [y] ꝼeaht, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [z] Seaxe, Whel. *C.T.* B i. [a] *Petrob. ad fin. an.* abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. An. DCV. *Laud.*

[1] Degsastan, Bed. Ælfr. H. Hunt. &c.

[2] *Vid.* Bed. *Hist. Eccles.* i. 34.

[3] *al.* Sigeberhtus. Sæbꞃihte, *C.T.* B i.

[4] "Hꞃoꝼeceaꞃtꞃe. ꞃeo iꞃ ꝼꞃam Cantꝑaꞃa-býꞃiʒ on ꝼeoꝑeꞃ ⁊ xx. milum ꝑeꞃtꞃihte."—Ælfr.

[5] *Vid.* Bed. *Hist. Eccles.* ii. 3.

[6] *An.* 605. Bed. Flor. M. West. *An.* 606. Ethelw.

[7] *Vid.* Bed. *Hist. Eccles.* ii. 1.

lædde hiſ fæſtne to Legaceaſtre[a]. ⁊ þaſ oſſloh unſim Walena. ⁊ ſwa wearð gewyld Augustinus witegunge. þe he cwæð[b]—Giſ Wealaſ nellað sibbe siðe us. hi[c] sculon æt Seaxna[d] handa forfuð-ðan:· Ðaſ man sloh eac cc. preosta. þa comon þyder þ hi scoldan gebiddan for Walena here. Brocmail[e] waſ gehaten heora[f] ealdorman[g]. se aðbærſt[h] þanon fiftiga sum:·

DCVIII.—DCX.

An. DCXI. Ðer Cynegyls feng to rice on Weſt-Seaxum[i]. ⁊ heold xxxi. wintra. [k]se Cynegils waſ Ceolinges. Ceol[l] Cuþainges. Cuþa Cynrices[m]:·

DCXII. DCXIII.

An. DCXIV. Ðer Cynegils ⁊ Cwichelm gefuhton on Beamdune. ⁊ ofslogon twa þusendo[m] Wealan[n] ⁊ xlvi.[o]:·

DCXV.

An. DCXVI. Ðer Æðelbyrht. Cantwara[p] cyning. forðferde. [q]se æresta Sulhrht undergeng Englisca cinga. ⁊ he waſ Eormenrices sunu[r]. And [s]he rixade lvi.[s] wintra. ⁊ æfter him[t] [u]Eadfrith led his army to Chester; where he slew an innumerable host of the Welsh; and so was fulfilled the prophecy of Augustine, wherein he saith—"If the Welsh will not have peace with us, they shall perish at the hands of the Saxons." There were also slain 200 priests[1], who came thither to pray for the army of the Welsh. Their leader was called Brocmail, who with some fifty men escaped thence.

A.D. 611. This year Cynegils succeeded to the government in Wessex, and held it one and thirty winters. Cynegils was the son of Ceol, Ceol of Cutha, Cutha of Cynric.

A.D. 614. This year Cynegils and Cwichelm fought at Bampton, and slew two thousand and forty-six of the Welsh.

A.D. 616. This year died[2] Ethelbert, king of Kent, the first of English kings that received baptism[4]: he was the son of Ermenric[3]. He reigned fifty-six winters, and was succeeded by his son

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[a] So *Laud.* Legeg-ceaſtre, Gibs. Whel. from *Petrob.* [b] cwað, *Laud.* [c] heo, *Laud.* [d] Seaxena, *Laud.* [e] Scomail, *Laud.* [f] hyra, *Laud.* [g] ealdor, *Laud.* [h] æðbærſt, *Laud.* [i] Weaſt- *Laud.* [k] Abs. *Laud.* Kynegils, *C.T.* B i. [l] Ceola, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [m] þusend, *Laud.* II. *C.T.* B i. *l.* II. [n] Walana, *Laud.* [o] lxv. *Laud.* xlv. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [p] Cantwara, *Laud. Cot.* Æðelbyrht Cantwara king. *C.T.* B i. [q] From *Cot. Vid.* an. dlii. [r] From *Laud. Cot.* [s] liii. *Cot.* [t] feng Eadbold to rice hiſ sunu. *Laud.*—feng to rice Eadbold hiſ sunu. *Cot.*

[1] It was originally, perhaps, in the MSS. CC. the abbreviation for 1,200; which is the number of the slain in Bede. The total number of the monks of Bangor is said to have been 2,100; *most* of whom appear to have been employed in prayer on this occasion, and only fifty escaped by flight. *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* ii. 2. and the tribe of Latin historians who copy him.

[2] 24 *Febr.* Bed. Flor.

[3] Hirmerici, Brompt. Ermerici, Will. Malmesb. Eormenrices, Ælfr. and Ethelw. Irminrici, Bed.

[4] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* ii. 5—6.

bald his sunu fenz to rice″:· [a]And þẏ ẏlcan zeare pæs azan fram frẏmðe middan-zearder fif ðusendu pintra. [b]ꝗ vi. hund pintra. ꝗ xviii.″:· [[c]Se forlet his fulluht[d]. [e]ꝗ leovode[f] on hæþenum þeape″. spa ꝥ he[g] hæfde his fæder lave to pive. [h]Ða mẏnt Laurentius. þe þa pas erceb' on Cent[i]. ꝥ he polde suð ofer sæ ꝗ ꝥ[k] eall forlæten. Ac him com to on niht se apl Petrus. ꝗ hine hetelice spanz. forðan þe[l] he polde [m]spa þa″ Godes hẏrde forleton. ꝗ het hine zan to þam cẏnze. ꝗ bodian him rihtne[n] zeleafan. ꝗ he spa dẏde. ꝗ se cinz [o]zecẏrde to rihtan[n] zeleavan″:· On þẏses cinzes dazum. [p]se ẏlca″ Laurentius arceb'. se[q] pas on Cent æfter Auzustine[r]. forðferde [s]iv. Non. Febr. ꝗ he pas bebẏrzed be Azustine″:· [t]Se haliza Auzustinus be his halan liue hine hadode to biscope. to þi ꝥ Cristes zelaþunz. þe þa zit pæs nipe on Enzla-lande. nane hpile æfter his forðsiðe nære butan arcebi-

Eadbald. And in this same year had elapsed from the beginning of the world five thousand six hundred and eighteen winters[1]. This Eadbald renounced his baptism, and lived in a heathen manner; so that he took to wife the relict of his father. Then Laurentius, who was archbishop in Kent, meant to depart southward over sea, and abandon every thing. But there came to him in the night the apostle Peter, and severely chastised him[2], because he would so desert the flock of God. And he charged him to go to the king, and teach him the right belief. And he did so; and the king returned to the right belief. In this king's days the same Laurentius, who was archbishop in Kent after Augustine, departed this life on the second of February, and was buried near Augustine. The holy Augustine in his life time invested him bishop, to the end that the church of Christ, which yet was new in England, should at no time after his decease be

[a] Abs. *Laud. Cot.* [b] ꝗ dccc. *Cant. C.T.* B i. vi. hund pintra ꝗ xvi. Whel. [c] *Petrob. Laud. Cot.* abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [d] Cristendom, *Cot.* [e] Abs. *Cot.* [f] lifode, *Laud.* [g] Abs. *Laud.* [h] To þam tẏman pas Laurentius arceb. ꝗ for ðare sarnesse þe he hæfde for ðæs cẏnzes unzeleauon he hæfde zemẏnt eall þis land for-lætan. ꝗ ouer sæ faran. Ac sc's Petrus se apl' anes nihtes hine heardlice spanz. forði þe he polde Godes heorde spa for-læton. ꝗ het hine þam cẏnze heardlice rihtne zeleauan tæcan. *Cot.* [i] Cænt, *Laud.* [k] From *Laud. Cot.* [l] ꝥ, *Laud.* [m] From *Laud.* [n] rihte, *Laud.* [o] zecerde ꝗ pearð zefulloð. *Laud.* [p] From *Cot.* [q] þe, *Laud.* [r] -tinus, *Laud.* [s] ꝗ pæs bebẏrzed be Auzustine in die iv. Nonarum Febr. *Laud.*—iiii. Febr. ꝗ he pas bebẏrið. Whel. [t] *Cot.* from Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* ii. 4.

[1] Ethelwerd computes 5800 years to the year 606; in which he places the death of pope Gregory. The whole clause is omitted in *Laud. Cot.* more conveniently, perhaps, to introduce the legend which follows, abridged apparently from Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* ii. 6.

[2] Literally, "*swinged*, or scourged him." The expression of king Alfred, in his translation of Bede, is still stronger: "ꝗ hine mẏcelre tẏde þære dezlan neahte mid zrimmum spinzum sponz," &c. But both Bede and Alfred begin by recording the matter as a *vision*, or a *dream*; whence the transition is easy to a matter of *fact*, as here stated by the Norman interpolators of the Saxon annals.

ſcope″:· Ða[a] æfteꝛ him fenȝ Mellituſ to aꝛceb'-ðome[b] ſe[c] þaſ æꝛ[a] biſcop of Lunðen. [d]þa þuꝛðon Lunðen-þaꝛe hæþene. þæꝛ Mellituſ æꝛ þæſ″. [e]⁊ ðaſ binnan fif þintꝛe″. [f]ꝛixienðum Eaðbalðum″. Mellituſ foꝛðfeꝛðe[g]. Ða æfteꝛ him[h] fenȝ to aꝛceb'-ðome Iuſtuſ. [i]ſe þaſ biſcop of Hꝛove-ciſtꝛe. ⁊ ðæꝛ to ȝehalȝoðe Romanum to biſcope″:·]

[f]An. DCXVII. Heꝛ þeaꝛð Æþelfꝛið. Noꝛðýmbꝛa cininȝ. ofſlaȝen fꝛam Reoðþalðe. Eaſt-Enȝla cininȝe. ⁊ Eaðþine Ællinȝ fenȝ to ꝛice. ⁊ ȝeýðe eall Bꝛýtene buton Cant-þaꝛe anꝛe. ⁊ aðꝛefðe ut þa æþelinȝaſ. Æþelfꝛiðeſ ſuna. ꝥ þæſ æꝛeſt Eanfꝛið. Oſþalð ⁊ Oſþiu. Oſlac. Oſþuðu. Oſlaf ⁊ Offa″:·

without an archbishop. After him Mellitus, who was first bishop of London, succeeded to the archbishopric. The people of London, where Mellitus was before, were then heathens[1]; and within five winters of this time, during the reign of Eadbald, Mellitus died. To him succeeded Justus, who was bishop of Rochester, whereto he consecrated Romanus bishop.

A.D. 617. This year[2] was Ethelfrith, king of the Northumbrians, slain by Redwald, king of the East-Angles; and Edwin, the son of Ella, having succeeded to the kingdom, subdued all Britain, except the men of Kent alone, and drove out the Ethelings, the sons of Ethelfrith, namely, Enfrid, Oswald, Oswy, Oslac, Oswood, Oslaf, and Offa.

DCXVIII.—DCXX.

[k]An. DCXXIV. Heꝛ foꝛðfeꝛðe Mellituſ eꝛcebiſcop″:·

An. DCXXV. [l]Heꝛ Paulinuſ fꝛam Iuſto þam aꝛcebiſceope þæſ ȝehaðoð Noꝛðan-hýmbꝛum[m] to biſcope″: [f]on xii. kl. Auȝ.″[n]:·

A.D. 624. This year[3] died archbishop Mellitus.

A.D. 625. This year[4] Paulinus was invested bishop of the Northumbrians, by archbishop Justus, on the twelfth day before the calends of August.

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[a] From *Laud. Cot.* [b] -ſtole, *Cot.* [c] þe, *Laud.* [d] *Laud.* from Bede. [e] ⁊ þeſ þa ýmb v. þintꝛa. *Laud.* [f] From *Laud.* [g] foꝛ to Cꝛiſte. *Laud.* [h] Abs. *Laud.* [i] ⁊ he ȝehalȝoðe to Hꝛoſeceaſtꝛe Romanum. þæꝛ he æꝛ þæſ biſcop. *Laud.* [k] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [l] So *C.T.* B i. Heꝛ Iuſtuſ aꝛceb' ȝehalȝoðe Pauline to aꝛcebiſcop to Noꝛðumbꝛe. *Cot.* Heꝛ Iuſtuſ aꝛceb' ȝehalȝoðe Paulinum to biſcope. *Laud.* [m] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. Noꝛð-hýmbꝛum, Gibs. from Whel. [n] *Hic Cyclus Dionysii quinque decennovenalibus constans, hoc est,* xcv. *annis. Sumitque exordium a* xxx. *anno Incarnationis Domini, et desinit in* DCXXVI. *anno. Hic ordo decennovenalis quem Græci ennia kaith, Johannes Papa Kaderida vocat, a S. Patribus in Nicea synodo fuit constitutus, in quo* xiv. *luna paschal' omni anno sine ulla dubitatione.* Gibs. from *Laud. Vid.* M.West. *an.* 532.—The following explanation of this semi-barbarous passage appears absolutely necessary: Here ends the *sixth* cycle of Dionysius. The cycle consists of five nineteens; that is, ninety-five years; and commences its computation from

[1] "Mellitum *Londinenses abjecerunt, idololatris magis pontificibus servire gaudentes.*"—Brompt. from Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* ii. 6.

[2] *An.* 616. Flor.

[3] *An.* 625. Flor. Thorn. "8 *kal. Maii.*"—Flor.

[4] *An.* 626. Flor. R. Dicet.

An. DCXXVI. [a]Ðeꞃ com Ꞓomeꞃ ꝼꞃam Cꝑichelme. Ꝑeꞃt-Seaxna ciningꝛ. þohte ꝥ he ꝑolde oꝼꞃtingꝛan Ꞓadꝑine ciningꝛ. Ac he oꝼꞃtangꝛ Lillan hiꞃ þegn. ⁊ Foꞃðheꞃe. ⁊ þone ciningꝛ gepundode:· And þæꞃe ilcan nihte ꝑeꞃ Ꞓadꝑine dohteꞃ acenned. ꞃeo ꝑæꞃ gehaten Ꞓanꝼled. Ða gehet ꞃe ciningꝛ Pauline. ꝥ he ꝑolde hiꞃ dohteꞃ geꞃẏllan Gode. gif he ꝑolde abiddan æt Gode. ꝥ he moꞃt hiꞃ ꝼeond aꝼẏllan. þe þone ꞃcaþan þideꞃ æꞃ ꞃende:· And he þa ꝼoꞃ on Ꝑeꞃt-Seaxum mid ꝼẏꞃde. ⁊ aꝼẏlde þæꞃ v. ciningaꞃ. ⁊ þæꞃ ꝼolceꞃ mẏcel oꝼꞃloh″:· [b]Ðeꞃ Ꞓanꝼlæd. Ꞓdꝑineꞃ dohtoꞃ cẏningeꞃ. ꝑæꞃ geꝼulꝑad[c] on þone halgan æꝼen Pentecoꞃten″. [d]⁊ ꞃe ciningꝛ binnan xii. monað ꝑæꞃ geꝼulloð on Ꞓaꞃtꞃum. mid eallum hiꞃ duꝛoðe. þa ꝑæꞃon Æꞃtꞃan on ii. iduꞃ Apꞃ'. Ðiꞃ ꝑæꞃ gedon on Ꞓoꝼeꞃꝑic. þæꞃ he æꞃ het getimbꞃian cẏꞃican oꝼ tꞃeoꝑe. ꞃeo ꝑæꞃ gehalgode on ꞃc̃e Petꞃeꞃ naman. Ðæꞃ ꞃe ciningꝛ ꞃealde Pauline biꞃcop-ꞃetl. ⁊ þæꞃ he het eꝼt timbꞃian maꞃan cẏꞃican oꝼ ꞃtane″. [e]And heꞃ ꝼengꝛ Penda to ꞃice. ⁊ ꞃixade xxx. ꝑintꞃa″. ⁊ he hæꝼde ꝼiꝼti ꝑintꞃa þa þa[f] he to ꞃice ꝼengꝛ. [g]Penda ꝑæꞃ Ꝑẏbbingꝛ.

A.D. 626. This year[1] came Eamer from Cwichelm, king of the West-Saxons, with a design to assassinate king Edwin; but he killed Lilla his thane, and Forthere, and wounded the king[2]. The same night a daughter was born to Edwin, whose name was Eanfleda. Then promised the king to Paulinus, that he would devote his daughter to God, if he would procure at the hand of God, that he might destroy his enemy, who had sent the assassin to him. He then advanced against the West-Saxons with an army, felled on the spot five kings, and slew many of their men. This year Eanfleda, the daughter of king Edwin, was baptized, on the holy eve of Pentecost[3]. And the king within twelve months was baptized, at Easter, with all his people. Easter was then on the twelfth of April. This was done at York, where he had ordered a church to be built of timber, which was hallowed in the name of St. Peter. There the king gave the bishopric to Paulinus; and there he afterwards ordered a larger church to be built of stone. This year Penda began to reign; and reigned thirty

the thirtieth year of the incarnation of our Lord. The *sixth* cycle, therefore, ends in the year 625. This arrangement of time into periods of nineteen years each, which the Greeks and Pope John call Εννεακαιδεκαετηριδα, was established by the holy fathers at the Council of Nice [A.D. 311], wherein it was determined, that the fourteenth *plenilunium* should be the paschal full moon, every year, without any doubt or controversy.

[a] *Laud.* from Bede. [b] An. DCXXVII. *Cot.* ⁊ Paulinuꞃ geꝼulladе hiꞃ dohtoꞃ on Pentecoꞃten tꝑelꝼa ꞃum. *Laud.* [c] geꝼulloð, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [d] From *Laud.* [e] So *Laud.* ⁊ Penda hæꝼde xxx. ꝑintꞃa ꞃice. Whel. *C.T.* B i. [f] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [g] Abs. *Laud.* to the end of the year.

[1] *An.* 627. Flor. *Vid.* Bed. *Hist. Eccles.* ii. 9.

[2] "*Verum Lilla minister regi amicissimus mox ante ictum pungentis suum interposuit corpus; sed tanta vi ferrum infixit hostis, ut etiam regem vulneraret per corpus occisi militis.*"—Florence, from Bede.

[3] "*In die Pentecostes.*"—Bed. "xii°. *die post Pentecosten.*"—Nen. *ap.* Gale, Lel. &c.

Ꝑẏbba [a]Cꞃẏðinȝ. Cꞃẏða' Cẏneꝑalðinȝ. Cẏneꝑalð Cnebbinȝ. Cnebba Icelinȝ. Icel Eomæꞃinȝ. Eomæꞃ Anȝelþeoꝑinȝ. Anȝelþeoꝑ Oꝼꝼinȝ. Oꝼꝼa Ꝑæꞃmunðinȝ. Ꝑæꞃmunð Ꝑihtlæȝinȝ. Ꝑihtlæȝ Ꝑoðeninȝ":

winters. He had seen fifty winters when he began to reign. Penda was the son of Wybba, Wybba of Creoda, Creoda of Cynewald, Cynewald of Cnebba, Cnebba of Icel, Icel of Eomer, Eomer of Angelthew, Angelthew of Offa, Offa of Wearmund, Wearmund of Whitley, Whitley of Woden.

An. DCXXVII. [b]Heꞃ Edꝑine cininȝ[c] ꝑæꞃ ȝeꝼulꝑað[d] [e]ꝼꞃam Pauline'. mið hiꞃ ðioðe. [f]on Eaꞃtꞃon":. [e]And eac þeꞃ Paulinuꞃ boðað ꝼulluht on Lindiꞃꞃe. þæꞃ ȝeliꝼðe æꞃeꞃt ꞃum ꞃice man mið ealꞃe hiꞃ ðuȝuþe. ꞃe ꝑæꞃ ȝehaten Blecca":. [g]And [h]in þaꞃ tið'. Honoꞃiuꞃ ꝼenȝ to paꝑðome [i]æꝼteꞃ Boniꝼace'. þe ꞃende Pauline hiðeꞃ[i] pallium. And Iuꞃtuꞃ eꞃcebiꞃcop ꝼoꞃðꝼeꞃðe IV. id. Nov. ⁊ Honoꞃiuꞃ ꝑeꞃ ȝehalȝoð ꝼꞃam Pauline on Lincollan[k] [l]to aꞃceb' to Cant'. And' [m]þam Honoꞃium ꞃe papa ꞃende eac pallium'. ⁊ he ꞃende Scottum ȝeꝑꞃit. ꝥ hi ꞃcolðon ȝeceꞃꞃan to ꞃihtum Eaꞃtꞃum":.

A.D. 627. This year[1] was king Edwin baptized at Easter[2], with all his people, by Paulinus, who also preached baptism in Lindsey, where the first person who believed was a certain rich man, of the name of Bleek, with all his people. At this time[3] Honorius succeeded Boniface in the papacy, and sent hither to Paulinus the pall; and archbishop Justus having departed this life on the tenth of November[4], Honorius was consecrated at Lincoln archbishop of Canterbury by Paulinus; and pope Honorius[5] sent him the pall. And he sent an injunction to the Scots, that they should return to the right celebration of Easter[6].

An. DCXXVIII. Heꞃ Cẏneȝilꞃ ⁊ Cꝑichelm ȝeꝼuhtun[n] ꝑið Pendan æt

A.D. 628. This year[7] Cynegils and Cwichelm fought with Penda at Ciren-

[a] Cꞃeoðinȝ. Cꞃeoða. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] Heꞃ Paulinuꞃ ȝeꝼulloðe Edꝑine. Noꞃðumbꞃa cinȝ. on Eaꞃtꞃan. mið hiꞃ þeoðe. *Cot.* [c] kinȝ, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [d] ȝeꝼulloð, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [e] From *Laud.* [f] Abs. *Laud.* on Eaꞃtꞃan, *C.T.* B i. [g] From *Laud. Cot.* [h] on þiꞃan ȝeaꞃe. *Cot.* [i] Abs. *Cot.* [k] Lincoln, *Cot.* [l] From *Cot.* [m] Ðam eac ꞃe papa Honoꞃiuꞃ ꞃende pallium. *Cot.*—Honorius being the name of the pope and the archbishop. [n] ȝeꝼuhton, *Laud.* ȝeꝼuhtan, *Cant. C.T.* B i.

[1] *An.* 628. Flor. "*Prædicabat autem Paulinus verbum etiam provinciæ Lindissi, quæ est prima ad meridianam Humbre fluvii ripam, pertingens usque ad mare, præfectumque Lindocolinæ civitatis, cui nomen erat Blecca, primum cum domo sua convertit ad dominum.*"—Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* ii. 14.

[2] "*Eboraci, die paschæ, pridie id. Aprilis, in ecclesia S. Petri.*"—Bed. "*Die paschæ, qui tunc fuit idus Aprilis.*"—Thorn.

[3] *An.* 622. R. Dicet. [4] *An.* 629. R. Dicet.

[5] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* ii. 18.

[6] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* ii. 19. iii. 25. "*Eo tempore* XIV. *annorum errorem in observatione paschæ apud Scotos exortum Honorius papa per epistolam redarguit.*"—Flor. "*Observandum esse pascha putarunt a* 14 *luna usque ad vicesimam Dominicæ resurrectionis diem.*"—Bed.

[7] *An.* 629. M. West.

Cẏṛen-ceaṛtṛe[a]. [b]⁊ ṛiððan″ [c]ʒeþinʒoðan þa″:·

DCXXIX.—DCXXXI.

An. DCXXXII. Heṛ þæṛ[d] Eoṛpþald ʒeꝼulþad[e]:·

An. DCXXXIII. Heṛ Edþine cininʒ[f] þæṛ[g] oꝼṛleʒen[h] [i]ꝼṛam Cadþallan ⁊ Pendan on Heð-ꝼelda. on II. idus Octob. ⁊ he ṛixade XVII.[k] ʒ̄ṛ. ⁊ eac man ṛloh hiṛ ṛunu Oṛꝼṛið mid him. And þa ṛẏðþan ꝼoṛan Ceadþala ⁊ Penda. ⁊ ꝼoṛdẏdan eall Noṛð-hẏmbṛa land″:· [l]Ða þ̄ Paulinuṛ ʒeṛeah. þa ʒenam Æþelbuṛʒe. Eadþineṛ laꝼe. ⁊ ʒeþat on ṛcipe to Cent. ⁊ Eadbold ⁊ Honoṛiuṛ him onꝼenʒon ṛþiðe aṛþuṛðlice. ⁊ ṛealdon him biṛcopṛetle on Roꝼeṛ-ceṛtṛe. ⁊ he þæṛ þunode to hiṛ ende″:·

An. DCXXXIV. [i]Heṛ ꝼenʒ to Deaṛne[m]-ṛice Oṛṛic. þone Paulinuṛ æṛ ʒeꝼulloð. ṛe þæṛ Ælꝼṛiceṛ ṛunu Ædþineṛ ꝼædeṛan. And to Bæṛnicum ꝼenʒ Æþelꝼṛiðeṛ ṛunu Eanꝼṛið:· And eac″ heṛ Bẏṛinuṛ biṛcop[n] bodude[o] æṛeṛt[i] Þeṛt-Seaxum ꝼulþẏht[p] [i]undeṛ Cẏneʒilṛe cininʒe:· Se Biṛinuṛ com þideṛ be Honoṛiuṛ þoṛdum þeṛ papan. ⁊ he

cester, and afterwards entered into a treaty there.

A.D. 632. This year[1] was Orpwald[2] baptized.

A.D. 633. This year[3] king Edwin was slain by Cadwalla and Penda, on Hatfield moor, on the fourteenth of October[4]. He reigned 17 years. His son Osfrid was also slain with him. After this Cadwalla and Penda went and ravaged all the land of the Northumbrians; which when Paulinus saw, he took Ethelburga, the relict of Edwin, and went by ship to Kent. Eadbald and Honorius received him very honourably, and gave him the bishopric of Rochester, where he continued to his death[5].

A.D. 634. This year Osric, whom Paulinus baptized, succeeded to the government of Deira. He was the son of Elfric, the uncle of Edwin. And to Bernicia succeeded Eanfrith, son of Ethelfrith. This year also[6] bishop Birinus first preached baptism to the West-Saxons, under king Cynegils. The said Birinus went thither by the command of pope

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[a] Ciṛn-, *Laud.* [b] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] -ʒodon, *Laud.* [d] ꝼeaṛð, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [e] ʒeꝼulloð, *Laud.* ʒeꝼullad, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [f] From *Laud.* cinʒ, *Cot.* [g] þeaṛð, *Cant. Laud. C.T.* B i. [h] oꝼṛlaʒan, *Laud.* [i] From *Laud.* [k] VII. *Laud.* incorrectly. [l] From *Laud. ad fin. an.* And Paulinuṛ hþeṛꝼe to Cant-þaṛum ⁊ ʒeṛæt þ̄ biṛceop-ṛetl on Hṛoꝼeṛ-ceaṛtṛe. Whel.—hþeṛꝼe eꝼt to Hṛoꝼceaṛtṛe. *Cant. C.T.* B i.—And Paulinuṛ hþẏṛꝼde anʒean mid Æþelbuṛʒe. Edþineṛ laue. to Cant-þaṛum. ⁊ Honoṛiuṛ aṛeb' undeṛꝼenʒ hi mid mẏcelan þuṛðṛcẏpe. and ʒiꝼ Pauline biṛcop-ṛetl on Hṛoue-ceṛtṛe. ⁊ he þaṛ þunode. ⁊ ʒeṛæt þ̄ biṛceop-ṛetl on Hṛoꝼe-ceaṛtṛe. *Cot.* [m] We ought to read Deaṛna, or Deiṛa, as superscribed in *Laud.* So also an. DCXLIV. [n] Abs. *Laud.* bẏṛceop, *Cant.* [o] bodade, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [p] ꝼulluht, *Laud.* ꝼulþiht, *C.T.* B i. Cṛiṛteṛ ʒeleauan, *Cot.*

[1] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* ii. 15.
[2] Eorpenwaldus, M. West.
[3] *An.* 634. M. West.
[4] "*Die iduum Octobris.*"—Fl. "IV. *id. Oct.*"—Bed.
[5] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* ii. 20.
[6] *An.* 633. R. Dicet.

þæꞃ ꝑaſ biſcop oð hiſ lẏfeſ ende. And Oſꝑold eac heꞃ ꝼenȝ to Noꞃðan-hẏmbꞃan ꞃice. ⁊ he ꞃixade ix. ꝑinteꞃ. Man ȝetealde him ꝥ niȝonðe ꝼoꞃ ðan heþenſcipe þe hi ðꞃuȝon þe hi þet an ȝeaꞃ ꞃixodon betꝑix him ⁊ Eadꝑine″:·

An. DCXXXV. Heꞃ Cẏneȝilſ cinȝ[a] ꝑæſ[b] ȝeꝼulꝑad[c] ꝼꞃom Bẏꞃine[d] þam biſcope[e] [f]on Doꞃc-ceaſtꞃe″. ⁊ Oſꝑold[g]. [h]Noꞃð-hẏmbꞃa ciniȝ″. hiſ onꝼenȝ:·

An. DCXXXVI. Heꞃ Cꝑichelm cinȝ[h] ꝑæſ ȝeꝼulꝑad[i] on Doꞃceſ-ceaſtꞃe[k]. ⁊ þẏ[l] ilcan ȝeaꞃe he[m] ꝼoꞃðꝼeꞃde. And Felix biſcop bodade Eaſt-Enȝlum[n] Cꞃiſteſ ȝeleaꝼan[o]:·

DCXXXVII. DCXXXVIII.

An. DCXXXIX. [p]Heꞃ Bẏꞃinuſ ꝼulꝑade[q] Cuþꞃed cinȝ[r] on Doꞃceſ-ceaſtꞃe[k]. [s]⁊ onꝼenȝ hine″ him to ſuna[t]:·

An. DCXL.[u] Heꞃ Eadbald[x]. Cantꝑaꞃa cẏninȝ. ꝼoꞃðꝼeꞃde. [y]⁊ he ꞃicſode xxv. ꝑinteꞃ″:· [z]He hæꝼde tꝑeȝene ſunu. Eꞃmenꞃed ⁊ Eꞃcenbeꞃht″. [a]⁊ þeꞃ Eꞃcenbeꞃht ꞃixode æꝼteꞃ hiſ

Honorius; and he was bishop there to the end of his life. Oswald also this year succeeded to the government of the Northumbrians, and reigned nine winters. The ninth year was assigned to him[1] on account of the heathenism in which those lived who reigned that one year betwixt him and Edwin[2].

A.D. 635. This year king Cynegils was baptized by bishop Birinus at Dorchester; and Oswald, king of the Northumbrians, was his sponsor[3].

A.D. 636. This year king Cwichelm was baptized at Dorchester, and died the same year. Bishop Felix also preached to the East-Angles the belief of Christ.

A.D. 639. This year Birinus baptized king Cuthred at Dorchester, and received him as his son.

A.D. 640. This year died Eadbald[4], king of Kent, after a reign of twenty-five winters. He had two sons, Ermenred and Erkenbert[5]; and Erkenbert reigned there after his father. He over-

[a] kinȝ, *Laud. C.T.* B i. [b] ꝑeaꞃð, *Cant. Cot. C.T.* B i. [c] ȝeꝼulloð, *Laud.* ȝeꝼullad, *Cant. Cot. C T.* B i. [d] Bẏꞃino, Whel. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [e] biſcop, Whel. [f] in Doꞃca-ceaſtꞃe. *Laud.* on Doꞃke-ceaſtꞃe. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [g] Oſꝑald, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [h] From *Cot.* [i] ȝeꝼulloð, *Cant. Laud. C.T.* B i. [k] Doꞃke-ceaſtꞃe, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [l] þam, *Laud.* [m] From *Laud.* [n] Eanȝlum, *Laud.* [o] ȝeleꝼan, *Laud.* [p] Heꞃ Cuþꞃe cinȝ ꝑeaꞃð ȝeꝼulloð. *Cot.* [q] ꝼullade, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [r] So *C.T.* B i. kinȝ, *Cant.* [s] ⁊ eac hiſ onꝼenȝ. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [t] ſunu, *Laud. C T.* B i. [u] DCXXXIX. *Laud.* [x] So *Laud, Cant.* Eadbold, *Cot.* Redbald, Whel. [y] ſe ꝑæſ ciniȝ xxiv. ꝑintꞃa. *Laud. Cot.* [z] *Petrob.* abs. *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T.* B i. [a] *Petrob.* abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i.—þa ꝼenȝ hiſ ſunu Eꞃcenbꞃiht to þam ꞃice. *Laud.* ⁊ ꝼenȝ hiſ ſunu Eꞃcenbeꞃht to ꞃice. *Cot.*

[1] "*Cunctis placuit, regum tempora computantibus, ut ablata de medio regum perfidorum memoria, idem annus sequentis regis, id est Osualdi, viri Deo dilecti, regno assignaretur.*"—Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* iii. 1.

[2] Osric and Eanfrith. *Vid.* Bed. *H. Eccl.* iii. 1.

[3] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* iii. 7.

[4] *al.* Æthelbald.

[5] *al.* Ercomberht, Arcenbriht, Ecbright, &c. *Vid. an.* 664.

ſæðeꞃ". [a]Se ꞇoꝑeaꞃp ealla þa ðeoꝼel[b]-ʒẏlð on hiſ ꞃice. ⁊ æꞃoſꞇ Ɛnʒliſcꞃa[c] cininʒa he ʒeſeꞇꞇe Ɛaſꞇoꞃ[d]-ꝼæſꞇen[e]. Ðæſ ðohꞇoꞃ[f] pæſ ʒehaꞇen Ɛꞃconʒoꞇa[g]. hali ꝼemne. ⁊ ꝑunðoꞃlic man. þæꞃe[h] moðoꞃ pæſ Sexbuꞃh. Annan ðohꞇoꞃ. Ɛaſꞇ-Ɛnʒla cinʒeſ[i]:· [k]Anð Ɛꞃmenꞃeð ʒeſꞇꞃẏnðe ꞇꝑeʒen ſunu. þa ſẏððan ꝑaꞃðen ʒemaꞃꞇꞃoðe oꝼ Ðunoꞃe":·

DCXLI.

An. DCXLII.[l] [m]Ðeꞃ Oſꝑalð. Noꞃþan-hẏmbꞃa cẏninʒ. oꝼſleʒen pæſ" [[n]ꝼꞃam Penðan Suð-hẏmbꞃum on Maſeꞃ-ꝼelð. on þam ðæʒe non. Auʒ. ⁊ hiſ lic pæſ bebẏꞃʒeð on Beaꞃþan-eʒe. Ðæſ halineſ ⁊ ꝑunðoꞃ[o] pæꞃon ſẏððan maniʒ-ꝼealðe ʒecẏððe ʒeonð hiſ[p] eʒlanð. ⁊ hiſ handa ſindon on Bebban-buꞃh unʒe-bꞃoſnoðe. Anð þam ilcan ʒeaꞃe þe Oſꝑalð pæſ oꝼſlaʒen ꝼenʒ Oſꝑiu hiſ bꞃoðoꞃ ꞇo Noꞃðan-hẏmbꞃan ꞃice. ⁊ he ꞃixoðe ꞇꝑa læſ xxx. ʒeaꞃa:·]

An. DCXLIII.[q] [r]Ðeꞃ Cenꝑalh[s] ꝼenʒ ꞇo Ꝑeſꞇ-Seaxna ꞃice. ⁊ ꝥ[t] heolð xxxi.[u]

turned all the idols in the kingdom[1], and first of English kings appointed a fast before Easter[2]. His daughter was called Ercongota[3]—holy damsel of an illustrious sire!—whose mother was Sexburga, the daughter of Anna, king of the East-Angles. Ermenred also begat two sons[4], who were afterwards martyred by Thunnor.

A.D. 642. This year[5] Oswald, king of the Northumbrians, was slain by Penda, king of the Southumbrians, at Mirfield[6], on the fifth day of August; and his body was buried at Bardney. His holiness and miracles were afterwards displayed on manifold occasions throughout this island; and his hands remain still uncorrupted at Bamburgh[7]. The same year in which Oswald was slain, Oswy his brother succeeded to the government of the Northumbrians, and reigned two less than thirty years.

A.D. 643. This year Kenwal succeeded to the kingdom of the West-

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[a] From *Laud. Cot.* to ⁊ Ɛꞃmenꞃeð. [b] ðeouol- *Cot.* [c] Ɛnʒla, *Cot.* [d] Ɛaſꞇeꞃ, *Cot.* [e] ꝼeaſꞇen, *Laud.* [f] ðohꞇeꞃ, *Cot.* [g] Ɛꞃcenʒoꞇa, *Cot.* [h] þaꞃe, *Cot.* [i] cininʒaſ, *Laud.* [k] *Petrob.* abs. *Laud. Cant. Cot. C.T.* B i. [l] DCXLI. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [m] Ðeꞃ pæſ Oſꝑalð oꝼ-ſlaʒen Noꞃðẏmbꞃa cininʒ. *Laud.* [n] From *Laud.* [o] *f.* ꝑulðoꞃ, Gibs. [p] An *erratum* perhaps for ꞇhiſ, N.S. unless it refers to Bardney. [q] DCXLI. *Laud. C.T.* B i. [r] DCXLI. *Cant.* [s] Kenꝑealh, *Cant. C.T.* B i. almost invariably. [t] From *Cant.* [u] XXI. *Laud.* *Vid.* an. DCLXXII.

[1] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* iii. 8. "*Æthelberhtus et Edbaldus, avus ac pater Erconberhti, fidem amplexi fuerant, tamen* citra destructionem idolorum eam colebant."—Malmsb.

[2] *i. e. Quadragesimale.*

[3] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* iii. 8.

[4] Ethelbert and Ethelred. *Vid.* Capgrave, *in* Æthelbrighto et Ethelredo, *Monast. Angl.* i. 84. Sim. Dunelm. *init. Hist.* "*Thunor, jubente vel connivente Ecbrighto, Cantiorum rege, Ethelredum atque Ethelbrightum, regios juvenes, et veros Cantiæ hæredes, interfecit apud Estriam.*" (*sc. Eastry.*)—*Vid. Vit. Edburgæ.* "*Filii Ermenredi, patrui Ecberti, regis Cantiæ, à Thunner occisi sunt in Estrey, villa regia.*"—M.West.

[5] *An.* 644. M.West.

[6] Marsefeld, Brompt. Marelfeld, M.West.

[7] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* iii. 6, 9, 10, &c.

pintpa". [a]And [b]he Cenpalh het atýmbpan[c] þá[d] ealdan[e]. cýpican[f] on Pintancealtpe". [g]on pče Petpes naman". [h]⁊ he pæs Cýnegilsinz":

Saxons, and held it one and thirty winters. This Kenwal ordered the old [f] church at Winchester to be built in the name of St. Peter. He was the son of Cynegils.

An. DCXLIV.[i] Her [k]Paulinus popðfepde" [g]on Hpoue-ceastre". se þe[e] pæs ærcebiscop [l]æt on Eoforpic-ceastre. ⁊ eft" on Hpofer-ceastre[m]. [h]VI. id. Octobr." [n]Se pæs biscop an læs XX. pintra. ⁊ II. monþas ⁊ XXI. daga". [o]And hes senz Osswines sebnan suna. sunu Osricis. to Deanre-rice. ⁊ rixade VII. pintes":

A.D. 644. This year[2] died at Rochester, on the tenth of October, Paulinus, who was first archbishop at York, and afterwards at Rochester[3]. He was bishop nineteen[4] winters, two months, and one and twenty days. This year the son of Oswy's uncle (Oswin), the son of Osric, assumed the government of Deira, and reigned seven winters.

An. DCXLV.[p] Her Cenpalh cinz[q] pæs[r] adrýsen[s] [h]of his rice" fram Pendan cýninge:

A.D. 645. This year king Kenwal was driven from his dominion by king Penda.

An. DCXLVI.[t] Her Cenpalh cinz[s] pæs[u] zesulpad[x]:

A.D. 646. This year king Kenwal was baptized.

DCXLVII.

An. DCXLVIII.[y] Her Cenpalh zesealde Cuþrede[z] his mæze III. þusenda[a] hida[c] londes[b] be Æscesdune: [l]Se

A.D. 648. This year Kenwal gave his relation Cuthred three thousand hides of land[5] by Ashdown. Cuthred was the

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[a] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. [b] An. DCXLII. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] zetimbpan, *Cot.* atýmbpian, *Laud.* [d] þ, *Cot.* [e] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [f] cýpicean, *Cant. C.T.* B i. mynster, *Cot.* [g] From *Cot.* [h] From *Laud.* [i] DCXLIII. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [k] pofðfepde Paulinus ærcebiscop. *Laud.* [l] Abs. *Laud.* [m] Hpofceastre, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [n] From *Laud. Cot.* he, *Cot.* [o] From *Laud.* Gibson, who has attempted to correct this passage from William of Malmsbury, might have referred the reader to the Chronicle itself, *an.* 634. I suspect that we ought to read Osriues for Osrines. *Vid. Laud.* 617, 642, 651, 670. So also, *an.* 655 (654, *Laud.*), where Osrin is introduced several years after his death, we ought to read Osri, not Osriu, as Gibson proposes. [p] DCXLIV. *Cant. Laud. C.T.* B i. [q] kinz, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [r] pearð, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [s] ut-adrifen, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [t] DCXLV. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [u] pearð, *Cot.* [x] zefullod, *Laud. Cot.* zefullad, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [y] DCXLVII. *Cant.* DCXLVI. *C.T.* B i. [z] Eadbede, *Laud.* [a] þusenda, *Laud.* III. *C.T.* B i. for III. [b] landes, *Laud. C.T.* B i.

[1] *This* epithet *appears to have been inserted in some copies of the Saxon Chronicle so early as the tenth century; to distinguish the old church or minster at Winchester from the new,* consecrated A.D. 903.

[2] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* iii. 14.

[3] *Vid. an.* 625, 626, 633.

[4] Literally, "one less than twenty," &c. So in Latin, *undeviginti.* "18 *annis, mens.* 2, *et* 21 *diebus.*"—Flor.

[5] "*Ter mille villas.*"—H. Hunt. *f.* Cyichelmes hleap, Cuckamsley Hill, in Berkshire.

Cuþred þæs Cpichelminz. Cpichelm Cýnezilsinz″:·

son of Cwichelm, Cwichelm of Cynegils.

DCXLIX.

An. DCL.[a] [b]Her Æzelbýrht[c] of Galpalum[d] æfter Býrine. þam Romaniscan[e] bisceope[f]. onfenz [g]Vest-Seaxna[h] biscopdome[i]″:·

A.D. 650. This year Egelbert, from Gaul, after Birinus the Romish bishop, obtained the bishopric of the West-Saxons[1].

An. DCLI.[k] [l]Her Osþine cýninz þeard[m] offlezen″. [n]on XIII. kl. Septembris″. ⁊ [n]þæs ýmbe XII. niht″. Aidan[o] bisceop forðferde [n]on II. kl. Septembris″:·

A.D. 651. This year king Oswin was slain, on the twentieth day of August; and within twelve nights afterwards died bishop Aidan, on the thirty-first of August[2].

An. DCLII. Her Cenþalh zefeaht æt Bradan-forda be Afene:·

A.D. 652. This year Kenwal fought at Bradford by the Avon.

An. DCLIII.[p] Her Middel[q]-Enzle[r] onfenzon under Peadan[s] ealdorman[t] rihtne zeleafan:·

A.D. 653. This year the Middle-Angles under alderman Peada received the right belief.

An. DCLIV.[u] Her [x]Anna cýninz″ þeard[y] offlezen[z]. ⁊ Botulf[a] [b]onzon þæt mýnster timbrian″ [c]æt Icanhoe″. [d]And her forðferde Honorius ercebiscop″. [n]on II. kl. Octobr.″:·

A.D. 654. This year king Anna was slain[3], and Botolph[4] began to build that minster at Icanhoe. This year[5] also died archbishop Honorius, on the thirtieth of September.

An. DCLV.[e] [f]Her Penda forþeard″

A.D. 655. This year Penda was slain[6]

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[a] DCXLIX. *Cant. Laud. C.T.* B i. [b] Her forðferde Birinus biscop. ⁊ Æzbertus se Frencisca þæs zehadod. *Cot.* [c] -brihtt, *Cant. Laud. C.T.* B i. [d] Galþealum, *Cant. C.T.* B i. Garþalum, Whel. [e] -nisca, *Laud.* -niscean, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [f] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. biscop, Whel. [g] bisceopdomes on Vest-Seaxum. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [h] Sexena, *Laud.* [i] -domas, *Laud.* [k] DCL. *Laud.* [l] Her het Osþiu cininz offlean Osþine cininz. *Laud.* [m] þæs, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [n] From *Laud.* [o] Aidanus, *Laud.* [p] DCLII. *Laud.* [q] Middal- *Laud.* [r] So *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. Seaxe, Whel. [s] Pendan, *Laud.* [t] -mæn, *Laud.* -menn, *C.T.* B i. -mon, *Cant.* [u] DCLIII. *Laud.* [x] Onna cýnz, *C.T.* B i. [y] þerð, *Laud.* [z] offlazen, *Laud.* [a] Botuulf, *Laud.* [b] onzann, *Cant.* azan to maciende þ mýnster. *Cot.* [c] From *Laud.* on Ikanhou. *Cot.* æt Yceanho. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [d] From *Laud. Cot.* An. DCLIII. *Cot.* [e] DCLIV. *Laud.* [f] Her Osþin cinz offloh Pendan. *Laud.*

[1] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* iii. 7.

[2] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* iii. 4.

[3] "*A Penda, rege Merciorum, an. regni sui* 19, *an. vero D.* 654, *et in loco, qui Blidesburg (Blithburgh) nuncupatur, sepelitur.*"—*Vit. Etheldredæ.*

[4] "*A.D.* 651. *S. Botolphus abbas monasterium construxit prope orientalem partem Lincolniæ in Ycanno.*"—*Vid.* Lel. *Collect.* iii. 33. "*Destructum fuit hoc cœnobium Danis, posteaque leviter reparatum, ut* nunc *sit monasteriolum duorum aut trium monachorum Marianorum Eboraci.*"—*Not. in loc.*

[5] *An.* 653. Flor. Bed. Thorn. M.West.

[6] "*Ab exercitu Oswi regis Northumbriæ.*"—*Vita Etheldredæ.*

[a]on Ƿinþiđ-ƒelđa. ⁊ xxx. cýne-beaɾna miđ him. ⁊ þa þæɾon ſume ciningaſ. þeɾe ſum þæſ Æþelheɾe. Annan bɾođeɾ. Eaſt-Engla ciningeſ″. ⁊ Mýɾce puɾđon[b] Cɾiſtene:· Đa þæſ [c]agan ƒɾom ƒɾuman″ miđđan-geaɾđeſ v. þuſend[d] þintɾa. ⁊ dccc. [e]⁊ l.″ þintɾa. ⁊ Peađa ƒeng [f]to Mýɾcna ɾice″ Pendinge:· [[h]On hiſ time þa comon togađeɾe heo ⁊ Oſþin[i]. Oſþaldeſ bɾođoɾ cýningaſ. ⁊ ſpɾecon ꝥ hi þolđen an mýnſtɾe aɾeɾen Cɾiſte to loue. ⁊ ſc̃e Petɾe to puɾđminte:· And hi ſþa điđen. ⁊ nama hit gauen Međeſhamſtede. ƒoɾđan þet þæɾ iſ an þæl. þe iſ gehaten Međeſþæl. And hi ongunnon þa ꝥ gɾundþalla. ⁊ þæɾ on þɾohten. betahten hit þa an munec. Saxulƒ þæſ gehaten. He þæſ ſþiđe Gođeſ ƒɾeond. ⁊ him luuede al þeode. ⁊ he þæſ ſþiđe æþel-boɾen on þeoɾulđe. ⁊ ɾice. he iſ nu mýcelne ɾiccеɾe miđ Cɾiſte. Oc ſe kining Peađa ne ɾixade nane hþile. ƒoɾđan he þæſ beſþicen þuɾh hiſ agen cþen on Eſtɾentide:·] [k]Heɾ Iđamaɾ. [l]Roƒe-ceaſtɾe biſcop′. gehalgode Deuſ-đeđit to Cantþaɾa-býɾig. on vii. kl. Apɾiliſ″:·

An. DCLVI.[m] [n]Heɾ þæſ Peađa oƒſlagen″. ⁊ Ƿulƒheɾe[o] Pendinge ƒeng to Mýɾcna[p] ɾice:· [[q]On hiſ time þæx

at Wingfield, and thirty royal personages with him, some of whom were kings. One of them was Ethelhere, brother of Anna, king of the East-Angles. The Mercians after this became Christians[1]. From the beginning of the world had now elapsed 5850 winters, when Peada, the son of Penda, assumed the government of the Mercians. In his time came together himself and Oswy, brother of king Oswald, and said, that they would rear a minster to the glory of Christ, and the honour of St. Peter. And they did so, and gave it the name of Medhamsted; because there is a well there, called Meadswell. And they began the ground-wall, and wrought thereon; after which they committed the work to a monk, whose name was Saxulf. He was very much the friend of God, and him also loved all people. He was nobly born in the world, and rich: he is now much richer with Christ. But king Peada reigned no while; for he was betrayed by his own queen, in Easter-tide. This year[2] Ithamar, bishop of Rochester, consecrated Deus-dedit to Canterbury, on the twenty-sixth day of March.

A.D. 656. This year[3] was Peada slain; and Wulfhere, son of Penda, succeeded to the kingdom of the Mer-

[a] From *Laud.* [b] puɾđane, *Cant.* [c] agangen ƒɾam ƒɾýmđe. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [d] From *Laud. Cot.* V. *C.T.* B i. [e] Abs. *Laud.* [f] to ɾice on Mýɾcum. *Cant.* [g] From *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [h] From *Laud.* An interpolation, in the Anglo-Norman dialect: heo for he, &c. [i] *l.* Oſþiu. [k] From *Laud. Cot.* [l] Abs. *Cot.* [m] DCLVII. Whel. *C.T.* B i. to ɾice. The remainder is a Norman interpolation, from *Laud.* [n] Heɾ ƒoɾđƒeɾđe Peađa. Whel. *C.T.* B i. [o] Ƿulƒeɾe, *Cant.* [p] Meɾcna, Whel. Mýɾcena, *Cot.* [q] From *Laud. Vid. an.* 655.

[1] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* iii. 21. [2] *An.* 653. [3] *An.* 657. M.West.

þet abbodrice Medeshamstede spiðe rice. ꝥ his broðor hafde ongunnen. Ða luuede se kining hit spiðe. for his broðer luuen Peada. ⁊ for his ped-broðeres luuen Ospi. ⁊ for Saxulfes luuen þes abbodes. Cpeð þa ꝥ he polde hit porðminten ⁊ arpurðen. be his broðre ræd. Æþelred and Merpala. ⁊ be his spustre red. Kýneburges and Kýnespiðes. and be se ærcebiscopes ræd. se pæs gehaten Deus-dedit. ⁊ be al his gepiten ræd. læred ⁊ laped. þe on his kýne-rice pæron. ⁊ he spa dide. Ða seonde se kýning æfter þone abbode. þet he æuestelice scolde to him cumon. ⁊ he spa dýde. Ða cpæd se kýning to þan abbode. La leof Sæxulf. ic haue geseond æfter þe for mine saule þurfe. ⁊ ic hit pile þe pæl secgon for hpi. Min broðor Peada ⁊ min leoue freond Ospi ongunnen an mýnstre. Cristе to loue ⁊ sancte Petre. Oc min broþer is faren of þisse liue. spa spa Crist polde. oc ic pile þe gebidden. la leoue freond. ꝥ híí pirce æuostlice on þere perce. ⁊ ic þe pile finden þærto gold and siluer. land and ahte. and al þet þær to behofeð. Ða feorde se abbot ham. and ongan to pircene. Spa he spedde spa him Crist huðe. spa þet in feuna geare pæs ꝥ mýnstre gare. Ða þa kýning heorda þæt gesecgon. þa pærð se spiðe glæd. heot seonden geond al hi þeode æfter alle his þægne. æfter ærcebiscop. ⁊ æfter biscopes. ⁊ æfter his eorles. ⁊ æfter alle þa þe Gode luuedon. ꝥ hi

cians. In his time waxed Medhamsted very rich, which his brother had begun. The king loved it much, for the love of his brother Peada[1], and for the love of his wed-brother Oswy[1], and for the love of Saxulf[1] the abbot. He said, therefore, that he would dignify and honour it by the counsel of his brothers, Ethelred and Merwal; and by the counsel of his sisters, Kyneburga and Kyneswitha; and by the counsel of the archbishop, who was called Deus-dedit; and by the counsel of all his peers, learned and lewd, that in his kingdom were. And he so did. Then sent the king after the abbot, that he should immediately come to him. And he so did. Then said the king to the abbot: "Beloved Saxulf, I have sent after thee for the good of my soul; and I will plainly tell thee for why. My brother Peada and my beloved friend Oswy began a minster, for the love of Christ and St. Peter: but my brother, as Christ willed, is departed from this life; I will therefore intreat thee, beloved friend, that they earnestly proceed on their work; and I will find thee thereto gold and silver, land and possessions, and all that thereto behoveth. Then went the abbot home, and began to work. So he sped, as Christ permitted him; so that in a few years was that minster ready. Then, when the king heard say that, he was very glad; and bade men send through all the nation, after all his thanes; after the archbishop, and after bishops; and after his earls; and after all those that

[1] *Vid. an.* 655.

ſcolðon to him cumene. ⁊ ſeotte þa dæi hponne man ſcolde þ̄ mẏnſtre ȝehaleȝon. Ða man halȝode ſeo mẏnſtre. þa pæſ ſeo kẏninȝ Vulfere þæn. ⁊ hiſ broðer Æþelred. and hiſ ſpuſtre. Kẏneburȝ ⁊ Kẏneſuuith. ⁊ ſeo mẏnſtre halȝode ſeo ærcebiſcop Deuſdedit of Cantparbẏriȝ. ⁊ ſeo biſcop of Rofecæſtre. Ithamar. ⁊ ſeo biſcop of Lundone. þe pæſ Vina ȝehaten. and ſeo Mẏrcene biſcop. Ieruman pæſ ȝehaten. ⁊ Tuda biſcop. And þæn pæſ Vilfrid preoſt. þe ſiþþon pæſ biſcop. ⁊ þæn pæron ælle hiſ þeȝnaſ þe pæron on hiſ kẏnerice. Ða ſeo mẏnſtre pæſ ȝehalȝod on ſancte Petreſ nama. ⁊ ſ̄. Pauleſ. ⁊ ſ̄. Andr̄. þa ſtod ſeo kẏninȝ up toforen ealle hiſ þæȝna. ⁊ cpæd luddor ſtæfne.—Ðancod purð hit þon hæȝe ælmihti God þiſ purðſcipe þ̄ her iſ ȝedon. ⁊ ic pile purðiȝen þiſ dæi Criſt ⁊ ſc̄e Peter. ⁊ ic pille þ̄ ȝe ealle ȝetiðe mine porde.—Ic Vulfere ȝife to dæi ſc̄e Petre. ⁊ þone abbode Saxulf. ⁊ þa munecaſ of þe mẏnſtre. þaſ landeſ. ⁊ þaſ pateneſ. ⁊ mereſ. ⁊ fenneſ. ⁊ pereſ. ⁊ ealle þa landeſ þa þæn abuton liȝȝeð. þa of mine kẏnerice ſindon. freolice. ſpa þet nan man na haue þæn nan onſtinȝ. buton ſeo abbot. ⁊ ſe muneceſ.—Ðaſ iſ ſe ȝife. Fram Medeſhamſtede to Norð-burh. ⁊ ſpa to þet ſtede þet man cleopeð Folieſ. ⁊ ſpa æl ſe feon riht to Eſendic. ⁊ fra Eſendic to þ̄ ſteode þe man cleopeð Feþer-muþe. ⁊ ſpa þ̄ riht peie x. mile lanȝ to Cuȝȝedic. ⁊ ſpa to Raȝ-

loved God; that they should come to him. And he fixed the day when men should hallow the minster. And when they were hallowing the minster, there was the king, Wulfere, and his brother Ethelred, and his sisters, Kyneburga and Kyneswitha. And the minster was hallowed by archbishop Deus-dedit of Canterbury; and the bishop of Rochester, Ithamar; and the bishop of London, who was called Wina; and the bishop of the Mercians, whose name was Jeruman; and bishop Tuda. And there was Wilfrid, priest, that after was bishop; and there were all his thanes that were in his kingdom. When the minster was hallowed, in the name of St. Peter, and St. Paul, and St. Andrew, then stood up the king before all his thanes, and said with a loud voice: "Thanks be to the high almighty God for this worship that here is done; and I will this day glorify Christ and St. Peter, and I will that you all confirm my words.—I Wulfere give today to St. Peter, and the abbot Saxulf, and the monks of the minster, these lands, and these waters, and meres, and fens, and wiers, and all the lands that thereabout lye, that are of my kingdom, freely, so that no man have there any ingress, but the abbot and the monks.—This is the gift. From Medhamsted to Northborough; and so to the place that is called Foleys; and so all the fen, right to Ashdike; and from Ashdike to the place called Fethermouth; and so in a right line ten miles[1] long to Ugdike; and so

[1] *Vid.* Chart. Lat. *Hist. Petrob.* and Spelman. *Glossar. voc.* leuca.

ȝepılh. ⁊ ꝼꝛa Raȝȝepılh v. mıle to þe ꝛıhte æ þe ȝað to Ælm ⁊ to Ꝑıſebece. ⁊ ſꝑa abutan III. mıle to Ðꝛokonholt. ⁊ ꝼꝛa Ðꝛokonholt ꝛıht þuꝛh al þe ꝼen to Deꝛeuoꝛde. ꝥ ıſ XX. mıle lanȝ. and ſꝑa to Gꝛætecꝛoſ. ⁊ ꝼꝛa Gꝛætecꝛoſ þuꝛh an ſcẏꝛ pæteꝛ Bꝛaðan-æ hatte. ⁊ þeonon VI. mıle to Paccelade. and ſꝑa ꝼoꝛð þuꝛh ælle þa meꝛeſ and ꝼeonneſ þa lıȝȝen topaꝛd Huntendune poꝛte. ⁊ þaſ meꝛeſ and laceſ. Scælꝼꝛemeꝛe ⁊ Ꝑıtleſmeꝛe. ⁊ ælle þa oþꝛe þa þaꝛ abutan lıȝȝan. mıd land ⁊ mıd huſeſ þa ſındon on æſt-halꝼe Scælꝼꝛe-meꝛe. ⁊ þeonen ælle þa ꝼeonnon to Medeſ-hamſtede. ⁊ ꝼꝛa Medeſhamſtede al to Ꝑelmeſ-ꝼoꝛde. ⁊ ꝼꝛa Ꝑelmeſ-ꝼoꝛde to Cliue. ⁊ þeonen to Æſtune. ⁊ ꝼꝛa Æſtune to Stan-ꝼoꝛd. ⁊ ꝼꝛa Stan-ꝼoꝛd ſꝑa ſꝑa ꝥ pæteꝛ ꝛenneð to ſeo ꝼoꝛen-ſpꝛecone Noꝛð-buꝛh.—Ðıſ ſındon þa landeſ ⁊ þa ꝼeonneſ þe ſeo kẏnınȝ ȝeꝼ ınto ſc̃e Petꝛeſ mẏnſtꝛe.—Ða cꝑæð ſeo kẏnınȝ. Hıt ıſ lıtel þeoſ ȝıꝼe. ac ıc ꝑılle ꝥ hı hıt hælden ſꝑa kẏnelıce ⁊ ſꝑa ꝼꝛeolıce. ꝥ þæꝛ ne be numen oꝼ na ȝeld. ne ȝaule. buton to þa munecan ane. Ðuſ ıc ꝑılle ꝼꝛeon þıſ mınſtꝛe. þet hıt ne be undeꝛ-þed buton Rome ane. ⁊ hıdeꝛ ıc ꝑılle ꝥ ꝑe ſecan ſc̃e Petꝛe. ealle þa þa to Rome na maȝen ꝼaꝛen. Betꝑıx þaſ ꝑoꝛde þa ȝeoꝛnde ſeo ab-bode þet he ſcolde hım tẏþıan þet he at hım ȝeoꝛnde. ⁊ ſeo kınınȝ hıt hım tẏdde. Ic haue heꝛe ȝodeꝼꝛıhte mu-neceſ. þa ꝑolden dꝛohtıen heꝛe lıꝼ on

to Ragwell[1]; and from Ragwell[1] five miles to the main river that goeth to Elm and to Wisbeach; and so about three miles to Trokenholt; and from Trokenholt right through all the fen to Derworth; that is twenty miles long; and so to Great Cross[2]; and from Great Cross[2] through a clear water called Bradney; and thence six miles to Paxlade; and so forth through all the meres and fens that lye toward Huntingdon-port; and the meres and lakes—Shelfermere and Wittlesey mere, and all the others that thereabout lye; with land and with houses that are on the east side of Shelfermere; thence all the fens to Medhamsted; from Medhamsted all to Welmsford[3]; from Welmsford[3] to Clive; thence to Easton; from Easton to Stamford[4]; from Stamford[4] as the water runneth to the aforesaid Northborough."—These are the lands and the fens that the king gave unto St. Peter's minster.—Then quoth the king: "It is little—this gift—but I will that they hold it so royally and so freely, that there be taken therefrom neither gild nor gable, but for the monks alone. Thus I will free this minster; that it be not subject except to Rome alone; and hither I will that we seek St. Peter, all that to Rome cannot go." During these words the abbot desired that he would grant him his request. And the king granted it. "I have here (said he) some good monks that would lead their life in retirement, if they wist where. Now

[1] Raggewith, *Chart. Lat.*

[2] Gratescros, *Chart. Lat.*

[3] Walmisford, *Chart. Lat.*

[4] So *Chart. Lat.*

ankeꝛ-ſetle. ȝiꝼ hi ꝑiſten hꝑeꝛe. Oc heꝛ iſ an iȝland ꝥ man cleopeð Ancaꝛiȝ. and ic ꝑile þeſ ȝeoꝛnen. ꝥ ꝑe moten þæꝛ ꝑiꝛcen an mẏnſtꝛe ſc̃e Maꝛie to loue. þet hi moten þæꝛ ꝑunen þa þa heꝛe liꝼ ꝑilen læden mid ſibbe and mid ꝛeſte. Ða andſꝑeꝛode ſeo kẏninȝ ⁊ þuſ cꝑæð. Saxulꝼ la leoꝼ. ne þet an ꝥ þu ȝeoꝛneſt. oc ealle þa þinȝ ꝥ ic ꝑat þet þu ȝeoꝛneſt on uꝛe Dꝛihtneſ halꝼe. ſꝑa ic luꝼe ⁊ tẏðe. And ic bidde þe, bꝛoþeꝛ Æþelꝛed. ⁊ mine ſꝑuſtꝛe Cẏnebuꝛh ⁊ Cẏneſuuith. ꝼoꝛ iuꝛe ſaꝑle aleſedneſſe. þet ȝe beon ꝑitneſſe. ⁊ ꝥ ȝeo hit ꝑꝛite mid iuꝛe ꝼinȝꝛe. And ic bidde ealle þa þa æꝼteꝛ me cumen. beon hi mine ſuneſ. beon hi mine bꝛeþꝛe. ouþeꝛ kẏninȝaſ þa æꝼteꝛ me cumen. ꝥ uꝛe ȝẏꝼe mote ſtanden. ſꝑa ſꝑa hi ꝑillen beon del-nimende on þa ece liꝼ. ⁊ ſꝑa ſꝑa hi ꝑilen ætbeoꝛſtan þet ece ꝑite. Sꝑa hꝑa ſꝑa uꝛe ȝiꝼe ouþeꝛ oþꝛe ȝodene manne ȝẏꝼe ꝑanſiað. ꝑanſie him ſeo heoꝼenlice iateꝑaꝛd on heoꝼen-ꝛice. And ſꝑa hꝑa ſꝑa hit eceð. ece him ſeo heoꝼenlice iateꝑaꝛd on heoꝼen-ꝛice.—Ðaſ ſindon þa ꝑitneſ þe þæꝛ ꝑæꝛon. ⁊ þa ꝥ ȝeꝑꝛiten mid heꝛe ꝼinȝꝛe on Cꝛiſteſ mele. and ietten mid heꝛe tunȝe. Ðet ꝑæſ. ꝼiꝛſt ſeo kẏninȝ Ꝑulꝼeꝛe. þe ꝥ ꝼeoſtnode ꝼiꝛſt mid hiſ ꝑoꝛde. ⁊ ſiþþon mid hiſ ꝼinȝꝛe ȝeꝑꝛat on Cꝛiſteſ mel. ⁊ þuſ cꝑæð. Ic Ꝑulꝼeꝛe kẏninȝ. mid þaſ kẏninȝaſ. ⁊ mid eoꝛleſ. ⁊ mid heoꝛotoȝaſ, and mid þæȝnaſ. þaſ ȝeꝑitneſſe mineſ ȝiꝼeſ. toꝼoꝛan þone æꝛcebiſcop Deuſ-dedit ic hit ꝼeſtnia mid Cꝛiſteſ mel. ✠ And ic Oſꝑi. Noꝛð-himbꝛe kẏ-

here is an island, that is called Ankerig; and I will request, that we may there build a minster to the honour of St. Mary; that they may dwell there who will lead their lives in peace and tranquillity." Then answered the king, and quoth thus: "Beloved Saxulf, not that only which thou desirest, but all things that I know thou desirest in our Lord's behalf, so I approve, and grant. And I bid thee, brother Ethelred, and my sisters, Kyneburga and Kyneswitha, for the release of your souls, that you be witnesses, and that you subscribe it with your fingers. And I pray all that come after me, be they my sons, be they my brethren, or kings that come after me, that our gift may stand; as they would be partakers of the life everlasting, and as they would avoid everlasting punishment. Whoso lesseneth our gift, or the gift of other good men, may the heavenly porter lessen him in the kingdom of heaven; and whoso advanceth it, may the heavenly porter advance him in the kingdom of heaven."—These are the witnesses that were there, and that subscribed it with their fingers on the cross of Christ, and confirmed it with their tongues. That was, first the king, Wulfere, who confirmed it first with his word, and afterwards wrote with his finger on the cross of Christ, saying thus: "I Wulfere king, in the presence of kings, and of earls, and of captains, and of thanes, the witnesses of my gift, before the archbishop Deus-dedit, I confirm it with the cross of Christ." ✠—"And I Oswy, king of the Northumbrians, the friend

ning. þeos mýnstres freond. ⁊ þes abbotes Saxulf. hit loue mid Cristes mel. ✠—And ic Sighere kýning hit týðe mid Cristes mel. ✠—And ic Sibbi kýning hit þrite mid Cristes mel. ✠—And ic Æþelred. þes kýningas broþer. þet ilce týde mid Cristes mel. ✠—And þe. þes kýningas sþustre. Cýneburh ⁊ Cýnesuith. þe hit louien.—And ic. Kantþarabýrig ærcebiscop. Deus-dedit. hit týðe.—Siþþan þa getton hit ælle þa oþre. þe þær þæron. mid Cristes mel. ✠ Det þæron be nam. Ithamar. biscop of Rofecestre. ⁊ Þine biscop of Lundene. ⁊ Ieruman. se þæs Mýrcene biscop. ⁊ Tuda biscop. ⁊ Þilfrid þreost. seo þæs siððon biscop. ⁊ Eoppa þreost. þe seo kýning Þulhfere seonde to bodian cristendome on Þiht. ⁊ Saxulf abbot. and Immine ealdorman. and Eadberht ealdorman. and Herefrid ældorman. ⁊ Þilberht ældorman. ⁊ Abon ældorman. Æðelbold. Brordan. Þilberht. Ælhmund. Freþegis. Þas ⁊ feola oþre þa þæron þær. kýninges þeonest men. hit geotton ealle:· Þes þrit þæs gepriton æfter ure Drihtnes acennednesse DCLXIV. þes kýningas Þulhferes seoueþende gear. þes ærcebiscopes Deus-dedit IX. gear. Leidon þa Godes curs. ⁊ ealre halgane curs. ⁊ al cristene folces. þe ani þing undýde þ̃ þær þæs gedon. Sþa beo hit. seið alle. Am̃.

of this minster, and of the abbot Saxulf, commend it with the cross of Christ." ✠—"And I Sighere, king, ratify it with the cross of Christ." ✠—"And I Sibbi, king, subscribe it with the cross of Christ." ✠—"And I Ethelred, the king's brother, granted the same with the cross of Christ." ✠—"And we, the king's sisters, Kyneburga and Kyneswitha, approve it."—"And I archbishop of Canterbury, Deus-dedit, ratify it."—Then confirmed it all the others that were there with the cross of Christ ✠: namely, Ithamar, bishop of Rochester; Wina, bishop of London; Jeruman, bishop of the Mercians; and Tuda bishop; and Wilfrid priest, who was afterwards bishop; and Eoppa[1] priest, whom the king, Wulfere, sent to preach christianity in the isle of Wight[2]; and Saxulf abbot; and Immine alderman, and Edbert alderman, and Herefrith alderman, and Wilbert[3] alderman, and Abo alderman; Ethelbald, Brord, Wilbert, Elmund, Frethegis. These, and many others that were there, the king's most loyal subjects, confirmed it all. This charter was written after our Lord's nativity 664—the seventh year of king Wulfhere—the ninth year of archbishop Deus-dedit. Then they laid God's curse, and the curse of all saints, and all christian folks, on whosoever undid any thing that there was done. "So

[1] Coppa, *Chart. Lat.* From a similar mistake of the Saxon Ɛ, and its resemblance to C, we find the celebrated Montesquieu gravely descanting on the Saxon nobles, whom he calls *Coples*, instead of Ɛopleȝ. This is excusable, perhaps, in a French writer; but in this path of error we find Sir J. Dalrymple as gravely following him.

[2] *Vid. infr. an.* 661.

[3] Yitbert, *Chart. Lat.* between Eadberht and Herefrith; which seems to be a corruption of Eadbert.

—Ða þiſ þing þæſ geðon. þa ſeonde ſeo kÿning to Rome to ſeo papa Uitalianuſ þe þa þaſ. ⁊ geornde ꝥ he ſcolde tÿþian mid hiſ þrit. ⁊ mid hiſ bletſinge. eal þiſ ſorſprecene þing. And ſeo papa ſeonde þa hiſ þrit þuſ cþæþend. Ic Uitalianuſ papa geate þe. Þulhfere cÿning. ⁊ Deuſ-dedit ærcebiſcop. ⁊ Saxulf abb'. ealle þe þing þe ge geornon. ⁊ ic forbede þet ne kÿning. ne nan man. ne haue nan onſting. buton þon abb' ane. ne he ne herſumie nan man. buton þone papa on Rome. ⁊ ſe ærcebiſcop on Cantþarbÿrig. Gif hþa þiſ tobrekeð æni þing. ſc̃e Petre mid hiſ ſþeord him adÿlige. Gif hþa hit hælt. ſ̃. Petre mid heofne keie undo him heofen-rice:—Ðuſ þæſ ſeo mÿnſtre Medeſhamſtede agunnen. ꝥ man ſiþþon cleopede Burh.—Siþþon com an oþre ærceb' to Cantþarbÿrig. ſeo þæſ gehaten Theodoruſ. ſþiþe god man ⁊ þiſ. ⁊ heold hiſ ſinoð mid hiſ biſcopeſ. ⁊ mid þe lerede-folc. Ða þæſ Þinfrid. Mÿrcene biſcop. don of hiſ biſcop-rice. and Saxulf abb' þaſ þær gecoren to biſcop. and Cuðbald. munec of þe ſelue mÿnſtre. þæſ coren to abbot. Ðiſ ſinað þaſ gehalden æfter ure Drihtneſ acennedneſſe ſeox hundred þintra. and III. and hund ſeofenti þintra:-]

be it," saith all, "Amen."—When this thing was done, then sent the king to Rome to the pope Vitalianus that then was, and desired, that he would ratify with his writ and with his blessing, all this aforesaid thing. And the pope then sent his writ, thus saying: "I Vitalianus, pope, grant thee, king Wulfhere, and Deus-dedit archbishop, and abbot Saxulf, all the things that you desire. And I forbid, that any king, or any man, have any ingress, but the abbot alone; nor shall he be subject to any man, except the pope of Rome and the archbishop of Canterbury. If any one breaketh any thing of this, St. Peter with his sword destroy him. Whosoever holdeth it, St. Peter with heaven's key undo him the kingdom of heaven."—Thus was the minster of Medhamsted begun, that was afterwards called Peter-borough[1]. Afterwards came another archbishop to Canterbury, who was called Theodorus; a very good man and wise; and held his synod with his bishops and with his clergy. There was Wilfrid, bishop of the Mercians, deprived of his bishopric; and Saxulf abbot was there chosen bishop; and Cuthbald, monk of the same minster, was chosen abbot. This synod was holden after our Lord's nativity 673 winters.

DCLVII.

An. DCLVIII. Her Cenþalh[a] gefeaht æt Peonnum þið Þealaſ. ⁊ hÿ[b] gefliÿmde oð Pedridan[c]. Ðiſ þæſ ge-

A.D. 658. This year Kenwal fought with the Welsh at Pen, and pursued them to the Parret. This battle was fought

[a] -þealh, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. *Vid. an.* 643. [b] heo, *Laud.* hi, *C.T.* B i. [c] Pedredan, *Laud.* Pederedan, *Cant. C.T.* B i.

[1] *Vid. an.* 963.

ꝑohten ꝛiððan he oꝼ Eaꝛt-Engluma com. and he pæꝛ ꝥæꝑ bIII. ȝeaꝛ on ꝑꝛæcec. ðýðeꝛ hæꝼde hine Penda aðꝛýꝼeneᵈ". ⁊ ꝛiceꝛ benumeneᵉ. ꝑoꝛꝑon ᶠꝥ he" hiꝛ ꝛꝑuꝛtoꝛanᵍ ꝑoꝛleꝛt:

DCLIX.

An. DCLX.ʰ Þeꝛ Æȝelbꝛýhtⁱ biꝛcopᵏ ȝepaꝛt ꝑꝛomˡ Cenpalleᵐ. ⁊ Ꝑine heolð ꝥone biꝛcopdomⁿ III. ȝeaꝛ. And ꝛeº Æȝelbýhtⁱ onꝼenȝ Paꝛiꝛianaᵖ biꝛcopdomeꝛᵍ. on Galpalumʳ be Siȝneˢ:

An. DCLXI. Þeꝛ Cenpalhᵗ ȝeꝼeahtᵘ onˣ Eaꝛtꝑonʸ on Poꝛꝛenteꝛ-býꝛiȝ. ⁊ ȝeheꝛȝadeᶻ Ꝑulꝼheꝛe Pendinȝ oðᵃ Æꝛceꝛðune. And Cuþꝛeðᵇ Cꝛichelminȝ. ⁊ Cenbýhtᶜ cýninȝᵈ on anum ȝeaꝛe ꝑoꝛðꝼeꝛdanᵉ. And on Ꝑiht ȝeheꝛȝadeᶻ Ꝑulꝼheꝛe Pendinȝ. and ȝeꝛealde Ꝑihtꝑaꝛanᶠ Æþelpalde ᵍ. Suð-Seaxna cýninȝeʰ. ꝑoꝛðon þeⁱ Ꝑulꝼheꝛe hineᵏ onꝼenȝ æt ꝼulpihte. And Eoꝑꝑa mæꝛꝛeꝑꝑeoꝛtˡ. be Ꝑilꝼeꝛðeꝛᵐ poꝛðeⁿ. ⁊ °Ꝑulꝼheꝛeꝛ cýninȝeꝛ". bꝑohte Ꝑiht-ꝑaꝑumᵖ ꝼulpiht æꝑeꝛtᵠ mannaʳ:

after his return from East-Anglia, where he was three years in exile. Penda had driven him thither and deprived him of his kingdom, because he had discarded his sister.

A.D. 660. This year bishop Egelbert departed from Kenwal; and Wina held the bishopric three years. And Egelbert accepted the bishopric of Paris, in Gaul, by the Seine[l].

A.D. 661. This year, at Easter, Kenwal fought at Pontesbury; and Wulfhere, the son of Penda, pursued him as far as Ashdown. Cuthred, the son of Cwichelm, and king Kenbert, died in one year. Into the isle of Wight also Wulfhere, the son of Penda, penetrated, and transferred the inhabitants to Ethelwald, king of the South-Saxons, because Wulfhere adopted him in baptism. And Eoppa, a mass-priest, by command of Wilfrid and king Wulfhere, was the first of men who brought baptism to the people of the isle of Wight.

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[a] Engla, *Laud.* [b] on ꝑꝛæce III. ȝeaꝛ. ꝥýðeꝛ hine hæꝼde Penda aðꝑæꝼedne. *Cant.* So nearly *C.T.* B i. [c] ꝑꝛecce-ꝛið, *Laud.* [d] aðꝑeꝼedne, *Laud.* [e] -menne, *Cant.* [f] From *Laud.* [g] ꝛꝑuꝛtoꝛ, *Laud.* ꝛꝑeoꝛtoꝛan, *Cant.* ꝛꝑeoꝑtoꝛ an, *C.T.* B i. *l.* ꝛꝑeoꝛtoꝛ. [h] DCLIX. *Laud.* [i] Æȝlbꝛihtˌ *Laud.* Æȝelbꝛihtˌ *Cant. C.T.* B i. Æþelbꝛýhtˌ Gibs. *Vid. an.* 650. [k] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [l] ꝑꝛam, *Cant.* [m] -pala, *Laud.* Kenpeale, *Cant.* Cenpeale, *C.T.* B i. [n] -dome, *Laud.* býꝛceoꝛdome, *Cant.* [o] ꝛeo, *Laud.* [p] Peꝛꝛa, *Laud. Cant.* [q] biꝛceoꝑ. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [r] Galpealum, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [s] Sigene, *Laud.* [t] -pealh, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [u] ꝼeahtˌ *Laud.* [x] So *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. in, Gibs. [y] Eaꝛtꝑan, *Cant.* [z] -ȝode, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [a] on, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] So *Laud. Cant.* Cuþꝑede, Whel. [c] Centbꝑihtˌ *Laud.* [d] cinȝ, *Cant.* [e] -ꝛeꝑdon, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [f] *Ꝑihtꝑaꝑum*, *Laud.* incorrectly. [g] Æþelpolde, *Laud. Cant.* Aþelpolde. ꝛuþ-ꝛexana cýnȝe. *C.T.* B i. [h] cinnȝa. *Laud.* cýnȝ. *Cant.* [i] From *Cant.* [k] hiꝛ, *Cant.* [l] Abs. *Laud. Cant. Cot.* ꝑꝑeꝛbiteꝛ, *C.T.* B i. [m] So *Laud. Cant, C.T.* B i. *Ꝑilꝼꝛiðeꝛ*, *Cot.* Ꝑilvepdeꝛ, Gibs. [n] hæꝛe, *Cot.* [o] So *Laud.* --*Ꝑulꝼheꝛeꝛ cýnȝeꝛ*, *Cot.* Ꝑulꝼheꝛe cýninȝ, Whel. Ꝑulꝼheꝛe cýnȝ, *Cant.* Ꝑulꝼheꝛe cinȝ, *C.T.* B i. [p] -ꝑaꝑan, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [q] æꝑoꝛt, *Laud.* æꝑoꝛ, *Cot.* [r] From *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T.* B i.

[l] "*Kenwalchius West-Saxonicum provinciam in duas parochias divisit, et episcopo Winæ in civitate Wenta sedem episcopatus tribuit. Unde Agelberhtus episcopus graviter offensus in Galliam rediit, et episcopatum Parisiacæ civitatis accepit.*"—Flor. *Vid.* Bed. *Hist. Eccles.* iii. 7.

DCLXII. DCLXIII.

An. DCLXIV. Ðeꝛ ſunne aþẏſtꝛoðe[a] [b]on v. non. Maii". ⁊ Eꝛcenbꝛẏht[c]. Cantꝛaꝛa cẏnıng[d]. ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛðe. [e]⁊ Ecgbꝛıht hıſ ſunu ꝼeng to þam ꝛıce". And Colman mıð hıſ geꝼeꝛum ꝼoꝛ to hıſ cẏððe. [f]And þẏ ẏlcan geaꝛe. ꝼæſ" mıcel man-cꝼealm [e]on Bꝛẏtene ıgland. ⁊ on þam cꝼealme ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛðe Tuda bıſcop. ⁊ ꝼæſ bebẏꝛged on Ꝼageleʺ. And Ceadda[g] ⁊ Ꝼılꝼeꝛð[h] ꝼæꝛon[i] gehadode. And þẏ[k] ẏlcan geaꝛe. [l]ſeo æꝛcebıſcop" Deuſ-dedıt ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛðe:·

A.D. 664. This year the sun was eclipsed[1], on the eleventh of May; and Erkenbert[2], king of Kent, having died[3], Egbert[4] his son succeeded to the kingdom. Colman with his companions this year returned to his own country[5]. This same year there was a great plague in the island Britain, in which died bishop Tuda, who was buried at Wayleigh[6]—Chad[7] and Wilferth were consecrated—And archbishop Deus-dedit died.

DCLXV. DCLXVI.

[[b]An. DCLXVII. [m]Ðeꝛ Oſꝛıu ⁊ Ecbꝛıht ſendon Ꝼıgheaꝛd pꝛeoſt to Rome". ꝑ hıne man ſcolde halgıan þaꝛ[n] to æꝛcebıſcope [n]to Cantuaꝛb'". ac he ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛðe ſona ſꝼa[o] he þıdeꝛ com:·]

An. DCLXVIII. [p]Ðeꝛ Ðeodoꝛuſ man hadode to æꝛcebıſceope". [b]⁊ ſende hıne to Bꝛẏtene":·

An. DCLXIX. Ðeꝛ Ecbẏꝛht[q] cẏnıng[r] ſealde Baſſe mæſſe[s]-pꝛeoſte[t] Raculꝼ. mẏnſteꝛ on[u] to tẏmbꝛıanne:·

A.D. 667. This year Oswy and Egbert sent Wighard, a priest, to Rome, that he might be consecrated there archbishop of Canterbury; but he died as soon as he came thither[8].

A.D. 668. This year Theodore was consecrated archbishop[9], and sent into Britain[10].

A.D. 669. This year king Egbert gave to Bass, a mass-priest, Reculver—to build a minster upon.

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[a] aþeſtꝛode, *Laud.* aþeoſtꝛode, *Cant.* [b] From *Laud. Cot.* [c] Eꝛcenbꝛıht, *Laud.* Eaꝛkenbꝛıht, *Cant.* Aꝛcenbꝛıht, *C.T.* B i. [d] cıng, *Cant.* cẏng, *C.T.* B i. [e] From *Laud.* [f] So *C.T.* B i. On þıſſum geaꝛe com. *Laud.* [g] Ceadde, *Laud.* [h] So *C.T.* B i. *Laud. Cant.* -veꝛð, Gibs. [i] ꝼæꝛan, *Cant.* [k] on þam, *Laud.* [l] From *Laud.* ſeo, as usual, for ſe, N.S. [m] Ðeꝛ Ꝼıghaꝛd ꝼeꝛde to Rome. ealſꝼa Oſꝼı cẏng ⁊ Egbẏꝛht hıne ſendan. *Cot.* [n] From *Cot.* [o] þaſ, *Cot.* [p] Ðeꝛ Uıtalıanuſ ſe papa gehadode Theodoꝛuſ to aꝛcebıſcop. *Laud.* gehalgode Ðeodoꝛ. *Cot.* [q] Egbꝛıht, *Laud.* Ægbꝛıht, *Cant.* Ecgbꝛıht, *C.T.* B i. [r] cıng, *Cant.* [s] Abs. *Laud. Cot.* [t] pꝛeoſt, *Laud.* [u] Abs. *Laud.*

[1] "Eclıpſıſ añ añ (*annos ante*) LXXIII."—*Fragm. Chron. ap.* Wanl. p. 288. written in the year 737; from which if we deduct 73 years, we shall find the notice of the eclipse to correspond with that of the Saxon Chronicle.

[2] *Vid. an.* 640.

[3] "*Pridie iduum Julii.*"—Thorn.

[4] *al.* Egebertus and Vigeberhtus. *An.* 673. Ecbryhtus.

[5] *Vid.* Bed. *Hist. Eccles.* iii. 26.

[6] Pegnaleth, Bed. So Gibson; but Leland reads Vegnalech. "*Tuda raptus est de mundo, et in monasterio, quod vocatur Vegnalech, honorifice sepultus.*"—Leland. from Bed. *Collect.* ii. 143. ed. 1774.

[7] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* iii. 28.

[8] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* iii. 29.

[9] "*Sub die* VII. *kal. Aprilis.*"—Bed.

[10] "VI. *kal. Junii.*"—Bed. "VI. *kal. Julii.*"—Thorn.

An. DCLXX. Ðeꞃ ꞃoꞃðꞃeꞃðe Oꞃꞃeo[a]. Noꞃðan[b]-hẏmbꞃa cẏnɪnʒ. [c]on xv. kl. Maꞃ'". ⁊ Ecꞃeꞃð[d] [e]hɪꞃ ꞃunu" ꞃɪcꞃoðe æꞃteꞃ hɪm. Anð Hloðeꞃe ꞃenʒ to bɪꞃcopðome oꞃeꞃ Ꝑeꞃt-Seaxena[e] landꞃ[f]. Æʒelbẏꞃhteꞃ[g] bɪꞃceopeꞃ neꞃa. anð heolð vii. ʒeaꞃ. ⁊[h] Ðeoðoꞃ[i] bɪꞃceop hɪne ʒehalʒoðe[k]. [l]Anð ꞃe Oꞃꞃeo pæꞃ [m]Æþelꞃeꞃðɪnʒ. Æþelꞃeꞃð' Æþelꞃɪcɪnʒ. Æþelꞃɪc Iðɪnʒ. Iða Eoppɪnʒ":

A.D. 670. This year died Oswy, king of Northumberland, on the fifteenth day before the calends of March; and Egferth[1] his son reigned after him[2]. Lothere, the nephew of bishop Egelbert, succeeded to the bishopric over the land of the West-Saxons, and held it seven years. He was consecrated by archbishop Theodore. Oswy was the son of Ethelfrith, Ethelfrith of Ethelric, Ethelric of Ida, Ida of Eoppa.

An. DCLXXI. Ðeꞃ pæꞃ þæt mɪcele[n] ꞃuʒla pæl:

A.D. 671. This year happened that great destruction among the fowls[3].

An. DCLXXII. Ðeꞃ ꞃoꞃðꞃeꞃðe Cenꞃalh[o] cɪnʒ[p]. ⁊ Seaxbuꞃh[q] [r]heolð an ʒeaꞃ ꞃɪce. hɪꞃ cꞃen". æꞃteꞃ hɪm:

A.D. 672. This year died king Cenwal; and Sexburga his queen held the government one year after him.

An. DCLXXIII. Ðeꞃ Ecbꞃẏht[s]. Cantꞃaꞃa cẏnɪnʒ. ꞃoꞃðꞃeꞃðe. [t]Anð ðẏ ɪlcan[u] ʒeaꞃe pæꞃ ꞃɪnoð[x] æt Ðeoꞃtꞃoꞃðan[y]. Anð ꞃc̃e Æþeldꞃẏð[z] onʒon[a] þ mẏnꞃteꞃ æt Elẏ[b]:

A.D. 673. This year died Egbert, king of Kent; and the same year there was a synod at Hertford[4]; and St. Etheldritha began that monastery at Ely[5].

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[a] Oꞃꞃiu, *Laud.* [b] Noꞃð- *Cant.* [c] From *Laud.* [d] Æʒꞃeꞃð, *Cant.* Ecʒꞃeꞃð, *C.T.* B i. Ecveꞃð, Gibs. [e] Ꝑeaꞃt-Seaxum, *Laud.* Ꝑeꞃꞃexna, *C.T.* B i. almost invariably from this year. [f] From *Cant.* abs. *C.T.* B i. *Laud. Cot.* Whel. [g] Æʒlbꞃɪhteꞃ, *Laud.* Æʒelbꞃɪhteꞃ, *Cant. C.T.* B i. Æþel- Gibs. as before, *an.* 660. [h] From *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [i] Ðeoðoꞃuꞃ, *Laud.* [k] halʒoðe, *Laud.* [l] Abs. *Laud.* [m] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. -veꞃðɪnʒ. -veꞃð, Gibs. [n] mɪccle, *Cant.* [o] Kenꞃealh, *Cant.* [p] From *Cot.* [q] Sexbuꞃh, *Laud.* [r] an ʒeaꞃe ꞃɪxaðe hɪꞃ cꞃen. *Laud.* hɪꞃ cꞃen ꞃɪxaðe an ʒeaꞃ. *Cot.* hɪꞃ cꞃen ꞃɪxoðe æꞃteꞃ hɪm an ʒeaꞃ. *Cant.* 1. ʒéꞃ ꞃɪxoðe hɪꞃ cꞃén. *C.T.* B i. [s] Ecʒbꞃɪht, *Laud.* Æʒbꞃɪht, *Cant.* Ecʒ- *C.T.* B i. [t] ⁊ Ðeoðoꞃuꞃ æꞃcebɪꞃcop ʒeꞃomnoðe. *Cot.* [u] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [x] ꞃeonoð, *Cant.* [y] -ꞃoꞃðe, *Laud.* -ꞃoꞃða, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [z] So *Cot.* -bꞃɪð, *Laud.* -bꞃẏht, Whel. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [a] aʒan, *Laud.* onʒann, *Cant.* aʒann, *Cot.* onʒann þ menꞃteꞃ, *C.T.* B i. [b] Ðelɪʒe, *Laud.* Elɪʒe, *Cant. C.T.* B i.

[1] Ecgfridus, Bed. *hod.* Everth, Everet, &c.

[2] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* iv. 5.

[3] From the equivocal signification of the word pæl, Henry of Huntingdon and Matthew of Westminster have derived an ingenious story of a great *battle* among the birds, &c. Not so Ethelwerd and Florence of Worcester, who are better interpreters of the Saxon annals.

[4] "*Convenimus autem die 24° mensis Septembris, indictione primâ, in loco qui dicitur Herutford.*"—Bed. *Hist. Eccles.* iv. 5. *Vid. Concilia,* edited by Spelman and Wilkins.

[5] "*A.D.* 673. *Virgo Etheldreda in loco eminentiori in Ely monasterium construxit, prope fluentis alveum, et centum utriusque sexus sub monachali habitu congregavit: quibus ipsa prima abbatissa præfuit, consecrata ab Wilfrido episcopo. Duravit hoc monasterium sub abbatissarum regimine* 197 *annis, usque ad annum D.* 870, *quo quidem anno ecclesia Eliensis a paganis combusta est.*"—*Annal. Monast. Eliensis.*

An. DCLXXIV. Her fenz Æscpine to rice on Vest-Seaxum. [a]se pæs Cenfusinz. Cenfus Cenferðinz. Cenferð Cuþzilsinz. Cuþzils Ceolpulfinz. Ceolpulf Cynricinz. Cynric Cerdicinz":

A.D. 674. This year[1] Escwin succeeded to the kingdom of Wessex. He was the son of Cenfus, Cenfus of Cenferth, Cenferth of Cuthgils, Cuthgils of Ceolwulf, Ceolwulf of Cynric, Cynric of Cerdic.

An. DCLXXV. Her Vulfhere Pendinz. ⁊ Æscpine Cenfusinz[b] zefuhton æt Bedan-heafde[c]. And þy[d] ylcan zeare Vulfhere forðferde. ⁊ Æþelred fenz to rice: [[e]On his time þa seonde he to Rome Vilfrid biscop to þam pape þe þa pes. Azaðo he pæs zehaten. ⁊ cydde him mid prit ⁊ mid porde. hu his breðre. Peada ⁊ Vulfhere. ⁊ se abbot Saxulf. heafden proht an minstre. Medeshamstede pæs zehaten. ⁊ þ hi hit heafden zefreod. þið kyninz ⁊ þið biscop. of ealle þeþdom. ⁊ bed him þ he scolde þ zeten mid his prit. ⁊ mid his bletsunze. And seo papa seonde þa his zeprite to Enzlalande þus cpeðende. Ic Azaðo. papa of Rome. zrete þel seo þurðfulle Æþelred. Myrcene kyninz. ⁊ se ærcebiscop Deodorum of Cantparbyriz. ⁊ seo Myrcene biscop. Saxulf. seo ær pæs abbot. ⁊ alle þa abbotes þa sindon on Enzlalande. Godes zretinze. ⁊ minre bletsunze. Ic haue zeheord seo kyninzes Æþelredes zeornunze. ⁊ þes ærcebiscopes Deodorus. ⁊ þes biscopes Saxulfes. ⁊ þes abbotes Cuþbaldes.

A.D. 675. This year Wulfhere, the son of Penda, and Escwin, the son of Cenfus, fought at Bedwin. The same year died Wulfhere, and Ethelred succeeded to the government. In his time sent he to Rome bishop Wilfrid to the pope that then was, called Agatho, and told him by word and by letter, how his brothers Peada and Wulfhere, and the abbot Saxulf, had wrought a minster, called Medhamsted; and that they had freed it, against king and against bishop, from every service; and he besought him that he would confirm it with his writ and with his blessing. And the pope sent then his writ to England, thus saying: "I Agatho, pope of Rome[2], greet well the worthy Ethelred king of the Mercians, and the archbishop Theodorus of Canterbury, and Saxulf the bishop of the Mercians, who before was abbot, and all the abbots that are in England; God's greeting and my blessing. I have heard the petition of king Ethelred, and of the archbishop Theodorus, and of the bishop Saxulf, and of the abbot Cuthbald; and I will it, that

[a] Abs. *Laud.* [b] From *Laud.* [c] Biedan- *Cant. C.T.* B i. [d] þa, *Laud.* [e] A Norman interpolation from *Laud.* to the end of the year. It has been very incorrectly reprinted by Wilkins, *Concil.* i. 49.

[1] *An.* 656. R. Dicet.

[2] *Vid.* Hug. Cand. *ap.* Sparke, p. 9; *Monast. Angl.* i. 66; and Gunton's *History of Peterborough Minster.*

⁊ ic hit pille þ hit on ælle pise beo spa spa ge hit sprecon hauen. And ic bebeode of Godes half. ⁊ s. Petres. ⁊ ealra halgan. ⁊ ealre hadode hæfde. þet ne kyning. ne biscop. ne eorl. ne nan man ne haue nan onsting. ne gafle. ne geold. ne feording. ne nanes cinnes þeudom ne nime man of þ abbotrice of Medeshamstede. Ic beode æc. þ þe scyrbiscop ne seo spa dyrstlece. þ he ne hading ne haleging ne do on þis abbotrice. buton seo abbot hit him bidde. ne biscoppite. ne sinað. ne nanes kinnes þing na haue þær nan onsting. And ic pille þ seo abbot beo gehealden for legat of Rome ofer eal þ iglande. ⁊ hpilo abbot þe beð þær coren of þe munecan. þ he beo gebletsad of þan ærcebiscop of Cantparbyrig. Ic pille ⁊ tyðe. þ hpilc man spa haued behaten to faren to Rome. ⁊ he ne muge hit forþian. ouþer for untrumnisse. ouþer for lauerdes neode. ouþer for haueleste. ouþer for hpilces cinnes oþer neod he ne muge þær cumon. beo he of Englelande. ouþer of hpilc oðer igland beo he. cume to þ mynstre on Medeshamstede. ⁊ haue þ ilce forgiuenesse of Cristе. ⁊ s. Peter. ⁊ of þone abbot. ⁊ of þone muneca. þ he scolde hauen gif he to Rome fore:·· Nu bidde ic þe. broher Deodorus. þ þu lete bedon geond æl Englelande. þet seo sinað purðe gegaderod. ⁊ þis prite purðe geredd ⁊ gehealdon.

it in all wise be as you have spoken it. And I ordain, in behalf of God, and of St. Peter, and of all saints, and of every hooded head, that neither king nor bishop, nor earl[1], nor any man whatever, have any claim, or gable, or gild, or levy, or take any service of any kind, from the abbey of Medhamsted. I command also, that no shire-bishop[2] be so bold as to hold an ordination or consecration within this abbacy, except the abbot intreat him, nor have there any claim to proxies, or synodals, or any thing whatever of any kind. And I will, that the abbot be holden for legate of Rome over all that island; and whatever abbot is there chosen by the monks, that he be consecrated by the archbishop of Canterbury. I will and decree, that, whatever man may have made a vow to go to Rome, and cannot perform it, either from infirmity, or for his lord's need, or from poverty, or from any other necessity of any kind whatever, whereby he cannot come thither. be he of England, or of whatever other island he be, he may come to that minster of Medhamsted, and have the same forgiveness of Christ and St. Peter, and of the abbot, and of the monks, that he should have if he went to Rome. Now bid I thee, brother Theodorus, that thou let it be proclaimed through all England, that a synod be gathered, and this writ be read and observed. Also I

[1] So in the Norman-Saxon original; but it must be recollected, that the title was not at this time in existence. *Vid. an.* 656.

[2] *i. e.* "No *diocesan* bishop." *Parochianus pontifex* and *episcopus diœceseos*,—*Chart. Lat.*

Al ſpa ic beode þe. Saxulf biſcop. ꝥ ſpa ſpa þu hit ȝeorneſt. ꝥ ſeo mẏnſtre beo freo. ſpa ic forbeode þe. ⁊ ealle þe biſcopaſ þe æfter þe cumon of Criſte ⁊ of ealle hiſ halȝan. ꝥ ȝe nan onſtinȝ ne hauen of ꝥ mẏnſtre. buton ſpa micel ſpa þone abbot pile:· Nu pille ic hit ſeȝȝe mid porde. ꝥ hpa ſpa halt þiſ prite ⁊ þiſ bode. þa purðe he efre puniende mid God ælmihti on heuenrice. ⁊ hpa ſpa hit tobreceð. þa purðe he amanſumed. ⁊ aniðrod mid Iudaſ. ⁊ mid ealle deofle on helle. buton he cume to dedbote. Amen.—Ðaſ prit ſeonde ſeo papa Aȝaðo. ⁊ an hundred ⁊ fif ⁊ tpenti biſcopeſ. bi Vilfrid ærcebiſcop of Eoferpic to Enȝlalande:· Ðiſ pæſ ȝedon æfter ure Drihtneſ acennedneſſe DCLXXX. þeſ kiningeſ VI. ȝear Æþelredeſ. Ða heot ſeo kining þone ærcebiſcop Ðeodoruſ. ꝥ he ſcolde ſetton ealle ȝepitene mot æt þone ſtede ꝥ man cleopeð Heatfelde. Ða hi pæron þær ȝeȝaderod. þa leot he rædon þa ȝeprite. þe ſeo papa þider ſeonde. ⁊ ealle hit ȝetton. ⁊ fulfeoſtnodon. Ða ſeide ſe kẏninȝ. Ealle þa þinȝ þe min broþer Peada. ⁊ min broðer Vulfere. and mine ſpuſter. Cineburh ⁊ Kẏneſuið. ȝeafon ⁊ ȝetton ſc̃e Peter ⁊ þone abbot. þa pile ic ꝥ ſtande. ⁊ ic pile on min dæi hit æcon for here ſaple. and for minre ſaple. Nu ȝife ic ſc̃e Peter to dæi into hiſ minſtre. Medeſhamſtede. þaſ landeſ. ⁊ eal ꝥ þær to liȝȝed. þet iſ. Bredune. Hrepingaſ. Cedenac. Spineſhæfed. Heantell thee, bishop Saxulf, that, as thou desirest it, that the minster be free, so I forbid thee, and all the bishops that after thee come, from Christ and from all his saints, that ye have no demand from that minster, except so much as the abbot will. Now will I say in a word, that, whoso holdeth this writ and this decree, then be he ever dwelling with God almighty in the kingdom of heaven. And whoso breaketh it, then be he excommunicated, and thrust down with Judas, and with all the devils in hell, except he come to repentance. Amen!"—This writ sent the pope Agatho, and a hundred and twenty-five bishops, by Wilfrid, archbishop of York, to England. This was done after our Lord's nativity 680, the sixth year of king Ethelred. Then the king commanded the archbishop Theodorus, that he should appoint a general Wittenmoot at the place called Hatfield. When they were there collected, then he allowed the letter to be read that the pope sent thither; and all ratified and confirmed it. Then said the king: "All things that my brother Peada, and my brother Wulfere, and my sisters, Kyneburga and Kyneswitha, gave and granted to St. Peter and the abbot, these I will may stand; and I will in my day increase it, for their souls and for my soul. Now give I St. Peter to-day into his minster, Medhamsted, these lands, and all that thereto lyeth; that is, Bredon, Repings, Cadney, Swineshead[1], Hanbury[2],

[1] Suineshcued, *Chart. Petrob.*

[2] Heanbrig, *Chart. Petrob.*

byrig. Lodesfhac[a]. Scuffanhalch. Costerford. Stretford. Wætellebyrne. Lusgeard[b]. Æðelhunigland. Barþanig. Ðas landes ic gife fce Petes eal fpa fpeolice fpa ic feolf hit ahte. ⁊ fpa þ nan min æftengengles þæs nan þing of ne nime. Gif hpa hit doð. þes papa cunft of Rome. ⁊ ealne bircope cunft he habbe. ⁊ hene ealne þe hes be gewitnesse. ⁊ þis ic festnie mið Cristes tacne. ✠ Ic Ðeodorus. æncebircop of Cantparaburig. am witnesse of þas gesprite of Medeshamstede. ⁊ ic festnie mið min gesprite. ⁊ ic amansumie ealle þa þæs ani þing ofbreke. ⁊ ic bletsie ealle þa þe hit healden. ✠ Ic Wilfrið. æncebiscop of Eoferwic. ic eam witnesse of þas gesprite. and ic gæte þæs ilce cunft. ✠ Ic Saxulf. þe æst first abbot. and nu eam biscop. ic gife hi min cunft ⁊ ealle min æftengengle. þe þis tobreket.—Ic Ostriðe. Æþelredes cwen. hit tyðe.—Ic Adrianus legat hit gete.—Ic Putta. biscop of Rofecestre. ic hit writte.—Ic Waldhere. biscop of Lundene. hit festnie.—Ic Cuðbald. abbot hit geate. swa þet hpa swa hit breket. ealne bircope cunsunge and eal Cristene socer he hafe. Amen :]

Lodeshall[1], Scuffanhall, Cosford, Stratford, Wattleburn, Lushgard[2], Ethelhun-island[3], Bardney[4]. These lands I give St. Peter just as freely as I possessed them myself; and so, that none of my successors take any thing therefrom. Whoso doeth it, have he the curse of the pope of Rome, and the curse of all bishops, and of all those that are witnesses here. And this I confirm with the token of Christ." ✠ "I Theodorus, archbishop of Canterbury, am witness to this charter of Medhamsted; and I ratify it with my hand, and I excommunicate all that break any thing thereof; and I bless all that hold it." ✠ "I Wilfrid, archbishop of York, am witness to this charter; and I ratify this same curse." ✠ "I Saxulf, who was first abbot, and now am bishop, I give my curse, and that of all my successors, to those who break this."—"I Ostritha, Ethelred's queen, confirm it."—"I Adrian[5], legate, ratify it."—"I Putta, bishop of Rochester, subscribe it."—"I Waldhere, bishop of London, confirm it[6]."—"I Cuthbald, abbot, ratify it; so that, whoso breaketh it, have he the cursing of all bishops and of all christian folk. Amen."

An. DCLXXVI. Ðes Æscwine forðsende. ⁊ Hædde feng to biscopdome[c].

A.D. 676. This year, in which Hedda succeeded to his bishopric, Escwin died;

[a] Perhaps this ought to be Lodes-halc or -halch, like the termination of Scuffan-halch. For Cedenac, however, I presume we ought to read Cedenae, as there is still a place in Lincolnshire called Cadney.
[b] Lufgeard, Gibs. [c] bysceop- *Cant.*

[1] Lodeshale, *Chart. Petrob.*
[2] Lusgerd, *Chart. Petrob.* Hug. Cand.
[3] Hethelhuniglond, *Chart. Petrob.*
[4] Barchanig, *Ch. Pet.* Hug. Cand. for Barthanig.
[5] "*Et Joannes Romanus legatus.*"—*Chart. Pet.* Hug. Cand. &c.
[6] "*Et omnes comites, et principes terræ totius Angliæ.*"—*Chart. Petrob.* Hug. Cand.

[a] ⁊ Centpine fenz to Pest-Seaxna[b] rice". [c] ⁊ se Centpine pæs Cynezilsinz. Cynezils Ceolpulfinz". And [d] Æþelred. Myrcna" cyninz. [e] ofer-herzade Cent-land":

and Centwin obtained the government of the West-Saxons. Centwin was the son of Cynegils, Cynegils of Ceolwulf. Ethelred, king of the Mercians, in the mean time, over-ran the land of Kent.

DCLXXVII.

An. DCLXXVIII. Her oþyþde[f] cometa se steorra [g] on Auzuste". [h] ⁊ scan III. monþas ælce morzen" [g] spilce sunne beam". And Pilfrið[i] biscop[k] pæs adrifen of his biscopdome[l] from Eczferðe[m] cyninze. [n] ⁊ man zehalzode II. biscopas on his stal. Bosan to Derum. ⁊ Eatan to Beornicum. And man zehalzode Lindisparum to biscope Eadhed. se pæs on Lindissi ærost biscopa":

A.D. 678. This year appeared the comet-star in August, and shone every morning, during three months, like a sun-beam. Bishop Wilfrid being driven from his bishopric by king Everth, two bishops were consecrated in his stead, Bosa over the Deirians, and Eata over the Bernicians. About the same time also Eadhed was consecrated bishop over the people of Lindsey, being the first in that division.

An. DCLXXIX. [o] Her Ælfpine pæs offlezen". [g] be Trentan. þær þær Ezferð ⁊ Æþelred zefuhton". And her[g] sc̃e Æþeldrið[p] forðferde. [q] And Coludesburh forbarn[r] mid zodcundum[s] fyre":

A.D. 679. This year Elwin was slain, by the river Trent, on the spot where Everth and Ethelred fought. This year also died St. Etheldritha; and the monastery of Coldingham was destroyed by fire from heaven[1].

An. DCLXXX. Her zesæt Ðeodorus arcebiscop sinoð[t] on Hæð-felda. [u] forðon þe[x] he polde þone Cristes[y] zeleafan[z] zerihtan". And þy ylcan[a]

A.D. 680. This year[2] archbishop Theodore appointed a synod at Hatfield[3]; because he was desirous of rectifying the belief of Christ[4]; and the

[a] From *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. abs. *Laud.* [d] Æþered Myrcne. *Cant.* [e] -zode Cent-lond. *Cant.* [f] ateopede, *Laud.* oþeopde, *Cant.* ætypde, *Cot.* [g] From *Laud.* [h] From *Laud. Cot.* ⁊ scan þry monþas on ærne morzen. *Cot.* [i] Pilferð, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. *Vid. an.* 644. [k] bysceop, *Cant.* [l] -stole, *Cot.* [m] So *C.T.* B i. Ecferðe, *Laud.* Ezfriðe, *Cot.* Ægferðe, *Cant.* Eczverð, Gibs. [n] From *Laud. Vid.* Bed. *Hist. Eccles.* [o] Her man offloh Ælfpine. *Laud.* [p] -ðrið, Whel. [q] From *Laud. Cot.* [r] forðferde, *Cot.* [s] -dan, *Cot.* [t] seonoð, *Cant.* [u] to zerihtanne Cristes zeleauan. *Cot.* [x] From *Laud. Cant.* [y] Christes, *Cant.* [z] zelæfan, *Laud.* [a] Abs. *Laud.*

[1] "*His temporibus monasterium virginum, quod Coludi urbem cognominant,—per culpam incuriæ flammis absumptum est.*"—Bed. *Hist. Eccl.* iv. 25.

[2] *An.* 683. R. Dicet.

[3] Hethlege, Ethelw. Hæthfeld, Flor. Hathfelde, M.West. *Vid. MS. Laud. an.* 675.

[4] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* iv. 17. Wilkins, *Concil.* i. 51.

ȝeaꞃe ꝼoꞃðꝼeꞃde Hild abbodiſſe[a] [b]on Stꞃeoneſ-heale″:

An. DCLXXXI. [c]Heꞃ man halȝode Tꞃumbꞃiht[d] biſcop to Haȝuſtaldeſ-ea. ⁊ Tꞃumpine Pihton[e]. ꝼoꞃðan [f]hẏ hẏꞃdon″ þa[g] hideꞃ[h]. [i]Heꞃ on þiſſum ȝeaꞃe[k] Centpine ȝeꞃlẏmde Bꞃẏt-pealaſ[l] oð ſæ″:

DCLXXXII. DCLXXXIII.

[i]An. DCLXXXIV. Heꞃ on þiſſum ȝeaꞃe ſende Ecȝꝼeꞃð heꞃe on Scottaſ. ⁊ Bꞃiht hiſ ealdoꞃman mid. ⁊ eaꞃmlice hi Godeſ cẏꞃican hẏndan ⁊ bæꞃndon″:

An. DCLXXXV. [m]Heꞃ hæt Ecȝꝼeꞃð cining ȝehalȝian Cuðbeꞃht to biſcope. ⁊ Deodoꞃuſ aꞃchiep̃ſ hine ȝehalȝode on Eoꝼeꞃpic. þam ꝼoꞃman Eaſtoꞃ dæȝe. to biſcope to Haȝuſtaldeſham. ꝼoꞃþam Tꞃumbꞃiht pæſ adon oꝼ þam biſcopdome″. And þẏ ilcan ȝeaꞃe [n]man oꝼſloh Ecȝꝼeꞃð cining″ [i]be noꞃðan ſæ. ⁊ mẏcelne heꞃe mid him on XIII. kl. Iunii. He pæſ XV. pinteꞃ cining. ⁊ Aldꝼꞃið hiſ bꞃoðoꞃ ꝼenȝ æꝼteꞃ him to ꞃice″. [o]Se Ecȝꝼeꞃð pæſ Oſpeoinȝ. Oſpeo Æðelꝼeꞃðinȝ. Æþelꝼeꞃð Æþelꞃicinȝ. Æþelꞃic Idinȝ. Ida Eoppinȝ″: And heꞃ Ceadpalla onȝan æꝼteꞃ ꞃice pinnan. [p]ſe Ceadpalla pæſ [q]Coenbẏꞃhtinȝ. Coenbẏꞃht Ceaddinȝ. Cead-

same year died Hilda, abbess of Whitby[1].

A.D. 681. This year[2] Trumbert was consecrated bishop of Hexham, and Trumwin bishop of the Picts; for they were at that time subject to this country. This year also Centwin pursued the Britons to the sea.

A.D. 684. This year Everth sent an army against the Scots[3], under the command of his alderman Bright, who lamentably plundered and burned the churches of God.

A.D. 685. This year king Everth commanded Cuthbert to be consecrated a bishop; and archbishop Theodore, on the first day of Easter, consecrated him at York bishop of Hexham; for Trumbert had been deprived of that see[4]. The same year Everth was slain by the north sea, and a large army with him, on the thirteenth day before the calends of June. He continued king fifteen winters; and his brother Elfrith succeeded him in the government. Everth was the son of Oswy, Oswy of Ethelferth, Ethelferth of Ethelric, Ethelric of Ida, Ida of Eoppa. About this time Ceadwall began to struggle for a kingdom. Ceadwall was the son of Kenbert, Kenbert of Chad, Chad

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[a] -deſſa, *Laud.* abbatiſſa, *Cant.* abbudeſſe, *C.T.* B i. [b] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] From *Laud. Cot.* [d] Tꞃumbẏꞃht, *Cot.* [e] So *Cot.* Pihtum, *Laud.* [f] hi hẏꞃað, *Cot.* [g] Abs. *Cot.* [h] þideꞃ, *Cot.* [i] From *Laud.* [k] DCLXXXII. *Laud.* DCLXXXIII. *C.T.* B i. [l] Bꞃẏttaſ, *Cant.* [m] From *Laud.* to And þẏ ilcan. &c. [n] Ecȝꝼeꞃð mon oꝼſloh. *Ben.* And þẏ ẏlcan ȝeaꞃe Ecȝꝼeꞃð pæſ Oſpeoinȝ. &c. Whel. [o] From Whel. *Cant.* abs. *Laud.* [p] Abs. *Laud.* [q] Cenbꞃihtinȝ. Cenbꞃiht Ceaddinȝ. Ceadda Cuþinȝ. *Cant. C.T.* B i. Cadinȝ. Cada. Gibs.

[1] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* iv. 28.

[2] *An.* 683. R. Dicet.

[3] Hiberniam, Flor. from Bede.

[4] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* iv. 27, 28.

ða Cuþaing'. Cuþa Ceaplining. Ceaplin Cynricing. Cynric Cerdicing". ⁊ Mul þæs Ceadþallan broðor. ⁊[a] [b]þone mon eft" on Cent forbærnde:· And Hloðhere[c]. [d]Cantþara cining". þy ylcan geare forðferde. And man[e] gehalgode Iohannes on Agustald to biscope. ⁊ he þær þæs oþþe Þilferið in com. Syððan feng Iohannes to Ceastre-biscopdome. forðan Bosa biscop þæs forðfaren. Ða þæs Þilferð his preost syððan gehalgod Ceastre to biscope. ⁊ for to his mynstre on Derapuda":· [[f]Her þearð on Brytene blodi ren. ⁊ meolc ⁊ buter þurdon geþende to blode:·]

An. DCLXXXVI. Her Ceadþalla[g] and Mul [d]his broðor" Cent ⁊ Þiht forhergedon[h]. [[i]Ðæs Cædþala gef into sc̃e. Petres minstre Medeshamstede Hoge. ꝥ is in an igland Heabur-eahg hatte. þa þæs abbot on þære minstre. Egbalð þæs gehaten. heo þæs se þridde abbot æfter Saxulfe. þa þæs Ðeodorus ærceb' on Cent:·]

An. DCLXXXVII. Her Mul þearð on Cent forbærned[k]. ⁊ oþre XII. men mid him. ⁊ þy geare[l] Ceadþalla[g] eft Cent forhergade[m]:·]

An. DCLXXXVIII.[n] Her for Ceadþala[o] [p]cining to Rome". [q]⁊ fulþiht on-

of Cutha, Cutha of Ceawlin, Ceawlin of Cynric, Cynric of Cerdic. Mull, who was afterwards consigned to the flames in Kent[1], was the brother of Ceadwall. The same year died Lothhere, king of Kent; and John was consecrated bishop of Hexham, where he remained till Wilferth was restored, when John was translated to York on the death of bishop Bosa. Wilferth his priest was afterwards consecrated bishop of York, and John retired to his monastery[2] in the woods of Deira. This year there was in Britain a bloody rain, and milk and butter were turned to blood.

A.D. 686. This year Ceadwall and his brother Mull spread devastation in Kent and the isle of Wight. This same Ceadwall gave to St. Peter's minster, at Medhamsted, Hook; which is situated in an island called Egborough. Egbald at this time was abbot, who was the third after Saxulf; and Theodore was archbishop in Kent.

A.D. 687. This year was Mull consigned to the flames in Kent, and twelve other men with him; after which, in the same year, Ceadwall over-ran the kingdom of Kent.

A.D. 688. This year[3] Ceadwall went to Rome, and received baptism at the

[a] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] þone eft man. *C.T.* B i. After this sentence in *C.T.* B i. we find the death and genealogy of Ecgferth. [c] Loþere, *Laud.* Loþhere, *Cant.* Hlotere, *Cot.* [d] From *Laud. Cot.* [e] From *Laud.* [f] From *Cot.* N.S. [g] -þala, *Laud.* -þealla, *C.T.* B i. Mul ⁊ Ceadþalla. *Cant.* [h] -goðan, *Laud. Cot. Cant.* -goðon, *C.T.* B i. [i] From *Laud.* N.S. [k] bærned, *Laud.* [l] geara, *Laud.* gere, *C.T.* B i. [m] -gode, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [n] So Gibs. from *Laud.* An. DCLXXXIX. *Cot.* Whel. [o] -þalla, *Cant.* -þealla, *C.T.* B i. [p] Abs. Whel. *Cant. Cot. C.T.* B i. [q] From *Cot. Cant.* Whel. *C.T.* B i. and onfeng fulluht æt Sergium þam papan. ⁊ he him scop Petrum to name. Gibs. from *Laud.* N.S.

[1] *Vid. infr. an.* 687.

[2] Beverley-minster, in Yorkshire.

[3] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccl.* v. 7; and king Alfred's Saxon translation.

ꝑenȝ ꝑꝛam þam papan Seꝛȝie[a]. ⁊ ꝛe papa hine heꞇ Peꞇꝛuꝛ". ⁊ he [b]ꝛýþþan' ymbe vii. niht" ꝑoꝛðꝑeꝛde [c]on xii. kal. Mai. undeꝛ Cꝛiꝛꞇeꝛ claðum". [d]⁊ he pæꝛ ȝebýꝛȝed innan ꝛċe Peꞇꝛeꝛ cýꝛican". [e]⁊ heꝛ Ine ꝑenȝ to Weꝛꞇ-Seaxna ꝛice æꝛꞇeꝛ him". ꝛe[f] ꝛixaðe[g] xxxvii.[h] ꝓinꞇꝛa. [i]⁊ he ȝeꞇýmbꝛaðe þæꞇ mýnꝛꞇeꝛ æꞇ Glæꝛꞇingabýꝛig". ⁊[k] ꝛýððan ȝepaꞇ[l] to Rome. ⁊ þæꝛ [m]punoðe oð hiꝛ endeðæȝ". Ðone[n] pæꝛ ꝛe Ine Cenꝛeðinȝ. Cenꝛeð Ceolpalðinȝ. Ceolpalð pæꝛ Cýnegilꝛeꝛ bꝛoðuꝛ[o]. ⁊ þa pæꝛon beȝen[p] Cuðꝛineꝛ ꝛuna Ceaplinȝeꝛ. Ceaplin Cýnꝛiciȝ. Cýnꝛic Ceꝛðiciȝ.

hands of Sergius the pope, who gave him the name of Peter; but in the course of seven nights afterwards, on the twelfth day before the calends of May, he died in his crisom-cloths[l], and was buried in the church of St. Peter.—To him succeeded Ina in the kingdom of Wessex, and reigned thirty-seven winters. He founded the monastery of Glastonbury; after which he went to Rome, and continued there to the end of his life. Ina was the son of Cenred, Cenred of Ceolwald; Ceolwald was the brother of Cynegils; and both were the sons of Cuthwin, who was the son of Ceawlin; Ceawlin was the son of Cynric, and Cynric of Cerdic.

DCLXXXIX.

An. DCXC. Ðeꝛ Ðeoðoꝛuꝛ aꝛcebiꞇ-ꝛcoꝑ[q] ꝑoꝛðꝑeꝛde. [r]Ðe pæꝛ xxii. ꝓinꞇꝛa biꞇcop". [s]⁊ he pæꝛ bebýꝛȝed innan Canꞇꝛaꝛbýꝛig". [t]⁊ [u]ꝑenȝ Beoꝛhꞇalð[x] to þam biꞇceoꝛðome". [r]on kl. Iulii. he pæꝛ æꝛ[y] abboꞇ on Raculꝛe". [z]Æꝛ þiꝛ-ꝛan[a] pæꝛun[b] Romaniꝛce[c] biꞇcopaꝛ. [r]⁊ ꝛýððan pæꝛun[b] Engliꝛce". [d]Ða pæꝛon

A.D.690. This year archbishop Theodore, who had been bishop twenty-two[z] winters, departed this life[s], and was buried within the city of Canterbury. Bertwald, who before this was abbot of Reculver, on the calends of July succeeded him in the see; which was ere this filled by Romish bishops, but henceforth with

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[a] From *Cot.* abs. Whel. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] Abs. Whel. *C.T.* B i. þæꝛ ymb vii. niht. *Cant.* binnan vii. nihtan. *Cot.* ⁊ ymb vii. niht he ꝛeþde ꝑoꝛð. *C.T.* B i. [c] Abs. *Cot. Cant.* Whel. *C.T.* B i. [d] ⁊ he peaꝛð bebýꝛȝed innan ꝛ. Peꞇꝛeꝛ mýnꝛꞇe. *Cot.* abs. *Cant.* Whel. *C.T.* B i. [e] Æꝛꞇeꝛ him undeꝛꝛenȝ ꝛice Ina. *Cot.* Ðeꝛ Ine ꝑenȝ to Weꝛꞇ-Seaxna ꝛice. *Cant.* Whel. Weꝛꝛexna, *C.T.* B i. to ꝛice on Wæꝛꞇ-Sæxna. Gibs. from *Laud.* N.S. [f] ⁊, *Cant. C.T.* B i. ⁊ he, *Cot.* Whel. [g] heolð, *Cant.* Whel. *C.T.* B i. [h] So *Cot.* Whel. *Cant. C.T.* B i. xxvii. *Laud.* [i] From Whel. [k] Abs. Whel. [l] ꝛeþde, *Cot.* [m] ꝑoꝛð-ꝛeþde, *Cot.* [n] Ðonne, *Cant.* abs. *Laud.* to the end of the year. [o] -ðoꝛ, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [p] From *Cant.* [q] -ꝛceoꝑ, *Cant.* [r] From *Laud. Cot.* [s] From *Laud.* [t] An. dcxcii. *Laud. Cot.* [u] Bꝛihꞇ-ꝛolduꝛ pæꝛ ȝecoꝛen to æꝛcb'. *Laud.* paꝛ Bꝛihꞇꝛold ȝecoꝛen to aꝛcb'. *Cot.* [x] Bꝛihꞇꝛold, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [y] Abs. *Cot.* [z] An. dcxcii. *Laud.* [a] From *Laud.* þiꝛon, *Cot.* [b] þæꝛon, *Laud. Cant. Cot. C.T.* B i. [c] -niꝛcan, *Cot.* [d] From *Laud. Cot.* an. dcxcii. *Vid. an.* 694.

[l] undeꝛ Cꝛiꝛꞇeꝛ claðum, Sax. undeꝛ cꝛiꝛman, Ælfr. Bed.—*in* albis *adhuc positus*, West. from Bede, *an.* 689. The *chrysom*, in Latin *chrismale*, is a white hood of cloth or linen placed upon the head of a person baptized.

[s] So Bed. Flor. Brompt. xii. in *mss. Vid. an.* 668.

[s] "xiii. *kal. Octobris.*"—Flor. Thorn. *Vid.* Bed. *Hist. Eccles.* v. 8. He was a native of Tarsus in Cilicia, the birth-place of St. Paul.

II. cininzaf on Cent. Pihtfed[a] and Pæbheaf∂″:·

DCXCI. DCXCII.

[b]An. DCXCIII. Dæf pæf Bfihtfalð zehalzod to æfcebifcop fram Godune. Galpala bifcope[c]. on v. non. Iul. [d]Innan faf tÿð″ Gifemund. [e]fe pæf″ bifcop [f]on Dfoue-cieftfe″. fof∂fefde. ⁊ Bfihtfalð afcb'[e]-zehalzode[g] Tobian[h] on hif fteall[i].. [k]And Dfÿhtelm pæf of lÿfe zelæð″:·

An. DCXCIV. Dæf Cantfafe[l] zefinzodan[m] fið Ine. ⁊ [n]him zefealdon[o]″ [p]xxx. þufenda″ punda[q] [e]to fpeondfcipe″. fof∂on þe hi æf Mul [e]hif bfoðof″ fofbæfnðon. And Pihtfed feng to Cantfafa fice. ⁊ heold hit[e] [r]xxxiii. pintfa″.. [s]Se Pihtfed pæf Ecgbÿfhting. Ecgbÿfht Encenbÿfhting. Encenbÿfht Eadbalding. Eadbald Æþelbÿfhting″:· [t]And fona þaf þe he cing paf. he het gadefian mycel concilium on þafé fto∂e þe if zeclÿpod Baccancelde. on þafe paf Pihtfed fittendé Cantfafe cing. and fe afceb' of Cantuafebÿfi Bfihtfalð. ⁊ fe bifcop Tobiaf

English. Then were there two kings in Kent, Wihtred[1] and Webherd[2].

A.D. 693. This year was Bertwald consecrated archbishop by Godwin[3], bishop of the Gauls, on the fifth day before the nones of July[4]; about which time died Gifmund[5], who was bishop of Rochester; and archbishop Bertwald consecrated Tobias in his stead. This year also Dryhtelm[6] retired from the world.

A.D. 694. This year the people of Kent covenanted with Ina, and gave him 30,000 pounds in friendship, because they had burned his brother Mull. Wihtred, who succeeded to the kingdom of Kent, and held it thirty-three winters, was the son of Egbert, Egbert of Erkenbert, Erkenbert of Eadbald, Eadbald of Ethelbert. And as soon as he was king, he ordained a great council to meet in the place that is called Bapchild[7]; in which presided Wihtred king of Kent, the archbishop of Canterbury, Brihtwald, and bishop Tobias of Rochester; and with them were collected

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[a] nihtfed, *Laud.* instead of uihtfed. [b] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv. [c] So *Cot.* bifcop, *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [d] On þÿf timan, *Cot.* [e] From *Cot.* [f] From *Cot.* N.S. [g] zehaðade, *Cot.* [h] þaf-to Tobian, *Cot.* Tobiam, *C.T.* B iv. Gefmund—Dfÿhtelm, *ibid.* [i] loh, *Cot.* N.S. *i.e. lieu, loco.* [k] From *Laud. C.T.* B iv. Bfihtelm, Gibs. Dfÿhthelm, Ælfr. Bed. [l] -pafa, *Laud. i.e.* the genitive case before the verb! [m] þinzoðan, *Cot.* [n] hi zifuan him, *Cot.* [o] -ðan, *Cant.* [p] So *Laud. Cot.* xxx. manna. Whel. xxx. *C.T.* B i. omitting the horizontal line above for þufenda. [q] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [r] þfe ⁊ tfenti pintfa. *Laud. Vid. an.* 694, 725. [s] Abs. *Laud.*

[1] Victredus, Bed. *hod.* Whiter.

[2] Suebheardus, Bed. Flor. Wedbard, Brompt.

[3] Godwino, Flor.

[4] "III. *kal. Julii.*"—Bed. *Vid. an.* 730.

[5] Gebmundus, Flor. from Bede.

[6] This brief notice of Dryhtelm, for so I find the name written in *C.T.* B iv. is totally unintelligible without a reference to Bede's Ecclesiastical History, v. 12; where a curious account of him may be found, which is copied by Matthew of Westminster, *an.* 699.

[7] *Vid.* Spelman, *Concil.* i. 189. Thorn, *Evident. Eccl. Christ. Cant.* Leland, *Collect.* ii. 56. Wilkins, *Concil.* i. 56. and Somner, *Ant. Cant.* p. 231.

of Hroue-ceastre. ⁊ mid heom abbodas ⁊ abbedessen. ⁊ manige þise menn. þær þæron gegaderade. ealle to smeagende embe Godes cyrcan bote. þa beoð innan Cent. Nu agann se cyng to specende. ⁊ sæde. Ic þylle þ ealle þa mynstra ⁊ þa cyrican þa þæron giuene ⁊ becþeðene Gode to þyrðmynte be geleaffulra cinga dagan. minra forengenglan. ⁊ be minra magon dagon. be Ægelberhtes cinges. ⁊ þara þe him æfter fyligdan. sþa beliuan Gode to þyrðmynte ⁊ fæstlice standan á to ecnesse æure ma. Forðon ic Þihtred. eorðlic cing. fram þam heouenlice cinge onbryrd. ⁊ mid andan þare rihtþisnisse[a] anæld. of uran ealdran fæderan gesetnesse[b] ic habbe þ geleornod. þat nan læþede man nah mid rihte to stingan hine an anre cirican. na anan þara þingan þe to cyrcan belimpð. And for þi strangliсe ⁊ tryþlice þe gesettað ⁊ demað. ⁊ on Godes naman þes ealmihtiges. ⁊ on ealra halgena. þe forbeodað eallon uron æftergengan cingan. ⁊ ealdermannum. ⁊ eallan læþedan mannum. æure ænne hlauordscipe ouer circan. ⁊ ouer eallan heora þingan. þe ic oððe mine yldran on ealdon dagan giuan Cristе to loue on ece erfþyrðnesse. ⁊ ure hlæfdian sc̃a Marian. ⁊ þan halgan apostolan. Ac loc. hþenne hit geþurðe þ biscop. oððe abbod. oþþe abbedesse. geþite of þysan liue. sy hit gecydd þan arcb'. ⁊ mid his ræde ⁊ geþeahte sy gecoren sþilce þurðe beo. And his lif. þe man sceal to sþa ge-

abbots and abbesses, and many wise men, all to consult about the advantage of God's churches that are in Kent. Now began the king to speak, and said, "I will that all the minsters and the churches, that were given and bequeathed to the worship of God in the days of believing kings, my predecessors, and in the days of my relations,—of king Ethelbert and of those that followed him,—shall so remain to the worship of God, and stand fast for evermore. For I Wihtred, earthly king, urged on by the heavenly king, and with the spirit of righteousness annealed, have of our progenitors learned this, that no layman should have any right to possess himself of any church or of any of the things that belong to the church. And therefore, strongly and truly, we set and decree, and in the name of almighty God, and of all saints, we forbid all our succeeding kings, and aldermen, and all laymen, ever, any lordship over churches, and over all their appurtenances, which I or my elders in old days have given for a perpetual inheritance to the glory of Christ and our Lady St. Mary, and the holy apostles. And look! when it happeneth, that bishop, or abbot, or abbess, depart from this life, be it told the archbishop, and with his counsel and injunction be chosen such as be worthy. And the life of him, that shall be chosen to so holy a thing, let the archbishop examine, and his cleanness; and in no wise be chosen any one, or to so holy

[a] ‡ aceneð superscribed in *Dom.* A viii. *i.e. regenerate.*

[b] From *Dom.* A viii. abs. Gibs.

þonne þýnge cýran. arece ꝑe aꝓcb'[a]. ⁊ hiꝛ clænneꝛꝛe. ⁊ an ane piꝛan ne puꝺe gecoꝛen nan. na to ꝛꝑa geþonan þingan gehalgoð. butan þeꝛ aꝓcb' þæðe:· Cýnge ꝛceolan ꝛettan eoꝛlaꝛ. ⁊ ealðeꝛmen. ꝛciꝛiꝛeuan. ⁊ ðomeꝛmenn. ⁊ aꝓcb'. ꝛceal Goðeꝛ gelaþunge piꝛꝛian ⁊ þæðan. ⁊ biꝛcopaꝛ ⁊ abboðaꝛ ⁊ abbeðeꝛꝛan. ⁊ ꝓꝛeoꝛtaꝛ ⁊ ðiaconaꝛ ceoꝛan ⁊ ꝛettan. ⁊ halgian anð getꝛýman mið goðan mýnegunga ⁊ ꝓoꝛnebýꝛene. þe læꝛte þe æni oꝛ Goðeꝛ heoꝛðe ðpelie ⁊ loꝛie ——]

DCXCV. DCXCVI.

[b]An. DCXCVII. Þeꝛ Suðan-hýmbꝛe oꝛꝛlogon Oꝛtꝛýðe[c]. Æþelꝛeðeꝛ epen[d]. Ecgꝛꝛiðeꝛ ꝛpuꝛteꝛ[e]":·

DCXCVIII.

[f]An. DCXCIX. Þeꝛ Pýhtaꝛ ꝛlogon Beꝛht ealðoꝛman":·

DCC. DCCI.

[g]An. DCCII. Þeꝛ Kenꝛeð ꝛeng to Suð-hýmbꝛa ꝛice":·

An. DCCIII. Þeꝛ Þeðde[h] biꝛcop ꝓoꝛðꝛeꝛðe[i]. ⁊ he heolð þone biꝛcoꝛðom. xxvii.[k] pinteꝛ[l] on Þintan-ceaꝛtꝛe:·

An. DCCIV. Þeꝛ Æþelꝛeð Penðing. Meꝛcna[m] cýning. onꝛeng munuc-hade. ⁊ hý ꝛice heolð xxix. pintꝛa. þa ꝛeng Cenꝛeð to:·

a thing consecrated, without the archbishop's counsel. Kings shall appoint earls, and aldermen, sheriffs, and judges; but the archbishop shall consult and provide for God's flock; bishops, and abbots, and abbesses, and priests, and deacons, he shall choose and appoint; and also sanctify and confirm with good precepts and example, lest that any of God's flock go astray and perish ——"

A.D. 697. This year[1] the Southumbrians[2] slew Ostritha, the queen of Ethelred, the sister of Everth.

A.D. 699. This year the Picts slew alderman Burt[3].

A.D. 702. This year Kenred assumed the government of the Southumbrians[2].

A.D. 703. This year[4] died bishop Hedda, having held the see of Winchester twenty-seven winters.

A.D. 704. This year Ethelred, the son of Penda, king of Mercia, entered into a monastic life, having reigned 29 winters[5]; and Cenred succeeded to the government.

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[a] There appears to be no chasm or defect here in the original MS. *Dom.* A viii. though Gibson has so printed the clause. The defect is rather at the end, after loꝛie, where the compiler of the Norman interpolation seems to have inserted much more of the *speech* of Wihtred, but afterwards obliterated it.
[b] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv. [c] Oꝛtꝛeðe, *Cot.* [d] epene, *Cot.* [e] ꝛꝑýꝛteꝛ, *Cot.* [f] From *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [g] From *Laud. Cot.* [h] Dæðe, *Laud.* Dæðde, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [i] ꝓoꝛꝛeꝛðe, *Cant.* [k] xxxvii. *Cant. C.T.* B i. *Vid. an.* 676. [l] pintꝛa, *Laud. C.T.* B i. [m] Mýꝛcena, *Cot.* Miꝛcna, *Cant.* Mýꝛcna, *C.T.* B i. almost invariably. *Rex Mercæ*, H. Hunt.

[1] *An.* 696. M.West.
[2] "*Mercii, qui dicuntur Suthumbri, id est, illa pars Merciorum, quæ est à parte boreali Trent fluminis.*"—M.West.
[3] Brihtricum, M.West.
[4] *An.* 704. M.West.
[5] xxx. M.West. "xxix. *et sepultus est apud Bardenie fæliciter.*"—H. Hunt.

An. DCCV. Ðeꞃ Ɛaldꞃeꞃð[a]. Noꞃðan-hẏmbꞃa cẏnınʒ. ꞃoꞃðꞃeꞃde [b]on xix. kl. Iañꞃ. on Dꞃıꞃꞃelda″. [c]⁊ Seaxulꞃ bıꞃceop″. [d]Ða ꞃenʒ Oꞃꞃed hıꞃ ꞃunu to ꞃıce″:·

A.D. 705. This year died Ealdferth[1], king of the Northumbrians, on the nineteenth day before the calends of January, at Driffield; and was succeeded by his son Osred. Bishop Saxulf also died the same year.

DCCVI.—DCCVIII.

An. DCCIX. Ðeꞃ Aldhelm[e] bıꞃcop ꞃoꞃðꞃeꞃde. ꞃe[f] þæꞃ be Ƿeꞃtan-þuda[g] bıꞃceop. [h]And þæꞃ″ todæled on ꞃoꞃe-þeaꞃdum[i] Danıheleꞃ[k] daʒum on[l] tþa bıꞃcopꞃcıꞃa Ƿeꞃt-Seaxna[m] lond[n]″. ⁊ æꞃ hıt þæꞃ an. oþeꞃ heold[o] Danıel. oþeꞃ heold Aldhelm[p] bıꞃcop[b]″. Æꞃteꞃ Aldhelme[e] ꞃenʒ Foꞃðheꞃe[q] to. And Ceolꞃed kınʒ[r] ꞃenʒ to Mẏꞃcna ꞃıce. And Cenꞃed ꞃoꞃ to Rome. ⁊ Oꞃꞃa mıd hım. [b]⁊ Cenꞃed þæꞃ þæꞃ oð hıꞃ lıꞃeꞃ ende″. [s]And þı[t] ılcan ʒeaꞃe Ƿılꞃeꞃð[u] bıꞃcop ꞃoꞃðꞃeꞃde on Undalum. ⁊ hıꞃ lıc man lædde to Rıpum. Ðe þæꞃ bıꞃcop. þone Ɛcʒꞃeꞃð[x] cınınʒ æꞃ bedꞃaꞃ to Rome″:·

A.D. 709. This year died Aldhelm, who was bishop by Westwood. The land of the West-Saxons was divided into two bishoprics in the first days of bishop Daniel; who held one whilst Aldhelm held the other. Before this it was only one. Forthere[2] succeeded to Aldhelm; and Ceolred succeeded to the kingdom of Mercia. And Cenred went to Rome; and Offa with him. And Cenred was there to the end of his life. The same year died bishop Wilferth, at Oundle, but his body was carried to Ripon. He was the bishop whom king Everth compelled to go to Rome[3].

An. DCCX. [s]Ðeꞃ Acca. Ƿılꞃeꞃðeꞃ pꞃeoꞃt. ꞃenʒ to þam bıꞃcopdome þe he æꞃ heold″. And heꞃ[y] Beoꞃhtꞃꞃẏð[z] ealdoꞃman[a] ꞃeaht þıð Peohtaꞃ[b] [c]betþıx Ðæꞃe ⁊ Cæꞃe″. And Ine ⁊ Nunna[d] [e]hıꞃ mæʒ[f]″ ʒeꞃuhton þıð Geꞃente.

A.D. 710. This year[4] Acca[5], priest of Wilferth, succeeded to the bishopric that Wilferth ere held; and alderman Bertfrith fought with the Picts between Heugh and Carau. Ina also, and Nun his relative, fought with Grant,

[a] Aldꞃꞃıð, *Laud.* Alꞃꞃıð, *Cot.* [b] From *Laud.* [c] Abs. *Laud. Cot.* [d] From *Laud.* ⁊ Oꞃꞃed hıꞃ ꞃunu ꞃenʒ to ꞃıce. *Cot.* [e] Aldelm, *Laud.* Ɛaldhelm, *C.T.* B i. [f] ꞃeo, *Laud.* [g] Ƿeꞃtan ꞃeleþuda, *Cant.* *Vid.* Ethelw. [h] ꝥ þeaꞃð, *Cant.* [i] ꞃoꞃeþẏꞃdum, *Cot.* [k] Danıeleꞃ, *Cot. C.T.* B i. [l] So *Laud. C.T.* B i. [m] -Sexana- *Cot.* Ƿeꞃꞃexna land, *C.T.* B i. [n] landeꞃ, *Laud.* [o] heald, *Cot.* [p] Aldelm, *Laud. Cot.* [q] Foꞃheꞃe, *Laud. Cot.* [r] From *Cant.* [s] From *Laud. Cot.* [t] þam, *Cot.* [u] Ƿılꞃꞃıð, *Cot.* [x] Ɛʒꞃꞃıð, *Cot.* [y] þam ẏlcan ʒeaꞃe, *Laud.* [z] Bꞃẏhtꞃeꞃð, *Cant.* Beoꞃtꞃꞃıð, *C.T.* B i. and iv. [a] ealdeꞃ- *Cant.* [b] Pẏhtaꞃ, *Laud.* [c] From *Laud.* [d] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. Nun, *edd.* [e] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [f] mæı, *Laud.* N.S.

[1] So Ethelwerd. Alhfridus, Flor. Aelfridus, M.West.

[2] Fordhere, Bed. Forthredus, M.West.

[3] *Vid. an.* 678.

[4] *An.* 711. M.West.

[5] Eatta, M.West.

[a]Þeala cýninȝe". [b]⁊ þam ilcan ȝeaꝛe man oꝼꝼloh Hýȝbald":

DCCXI.—DCCXIII.

An. DCCXIV. Heꝛ ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛde Guðlac ꝼe[c] halȝa. [d]⁊ Pipinuꝼ cinȝ":

An. DCCXV. Heꝛ Ine and Ceolꝛed ꝼuhton[e] æt Þodneꝼ-beoꝛhe[f]: [d]Heꝛ ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛde Daȝobeꝛt ꝼe cinȝ":

An. DCCXVI. Heꝛ Oꝼꝛed. Noꝛðanhýmbꝛa cýninȝ[g]. þeaꝛð oꝼꝼlæȝen [h]be ꝼuþan ȝemæꝛe". ꝼe hæꝼde xi.[i] þinteꝛ ꝛice[k] æꝼteꝛ Ealdꝼeꝛþe. Ða ꝼenȝ Cenꝛed to ꝛice. ⁊ heold ii. ȝeaꝛ. [l]Ða Oꝼꝛic. ⁊ heold xi. ȝeaꝛ". And eac[b] on þam ilcan[m] ȝeaꝛe Ceolꝛed[n]. Mýꝛcna cýninȝ[o]. ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛde. ⁊ hiꝼ lic lið[p] on Licet-ꝼelda[q]. ⁊ Æþelꝛedeꝼ Pendinȝeꝼ on Beaꝛdan-iȝȝe[r]. And[s] þa ꝼenȝ Æþelbald[t] to ꝛice on Meꝛcum[u]. ⁊ heold xli. þinteꝛ[x]. Se[y] Æþelbald þæꝼ Alþeoinȝ. Alþeo Eaþinȝ. Eaþa Þýbbinȝ[z]. þæꝼ cýn iꝼ beꝼoꝛan aþꝛiten[m]. [a]And

king of the Welsh[1]; and the same year Hibbald was slain[2].

A.D. 714. This year[3] died Guthlac the holy, and king Pepin[4].

A.D. 715. This year[5] Ina and Ceolred fought at Wanborough[6]; and king Dagobert departed this life.

A.D. 716. This year[7] Osred, king of the Northumbrians, was slain near the southern borders. He reigned eleven winters after Ealdferth. Cenred then succeeded to the government, and held it two years; then Osric, who held it eleven years. This same year[8] died Ceolred, king of the Mercians. His body lies at Lichfield; but that of Ethelred, the son of Penda, at Bardney. Ethelbald then succeeded to the kingdom of Mercia, and held it one and forty winters. Ethelbald was the son of Alwy, Alwy of Eawa, Eawa of Webba, whose genealogy is al-

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[a] þam kinȝ, *Cant.* þam cinȝe, *C.T.* B i. [b] From *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [c] ꝼeo, *Laud.* N.S. [d] From *Cot.* [e] ȝeꝼuhton, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [f] -beoꝛȝ, *Laud.* Þoddeꝼ-beoꝛȝe, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [g] cininȝa, *Laud.* cinȝ, *Cant.* [h] From *Laud.* [i] iv. Whel. vii. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. *Vid. an.* 705. [k] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [l] From *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [m] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [n] Ceolþold, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [o] kinȝ, *Cant.* [p] ꝛeꝼtað, *Laud.* ꝛeꝼtat, *C.T.* B i. ꝛeꝼteð, *C.T.* B iv. [q] Licced-ꝼelda, *Cant.* [r] So *C.T.* B i. Beaꝛðan-eȝe, *Laud.* Beaꝛdan-eȝe, *Cant.* [s] From *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [t] -bold, *Cot.* [u] Mýꝛce, *Cot.* Mýꝛcum, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [x] þintꝛa, *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T.* B i. [y] From *Cant.* abs. Geneal. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [z] So *Cant.* Þýppinȝ, *C.T.* B i. Þýbinȝ, Gibs. [a] ⁊ Eȝbeꝛht ꝼe aꝛþuꝛða þeꝛ Ie hiþan to ꝛihton Eaꝼtꝛon ⁊ to ꝼce. Petꝛeꝼ ꝼcæꝛe ȝeþende. *Cot.* So nearly *Laud. C.T.* B iv.

[1] *An.* 708. M.West. But Ethelwerd and Florence agree with the Saxon Chronicle. In the following sentence we find the former historian so closely translating from the Saxon, that he has by mistake joined the preposition þiþ to ȝeꝛente—"*contra Withgirēte,*" &c.

[2] ——"*cujus initio pugnæ dux Higebaldus peremptus est.*"—M.West.

[3] "3 *id. Aprilis.*"—Flor.

[4] *An.* 715. Flor. [5] *An.* 716. M.West.

[6] Wothnesbeorhge, Ethelw. Wonsdike, Malmsb. Wonebirih, H. Hunt. Wodnesbeorh, Flor. Wodnesbirch, M.West. There is no reason, therefore, to transfer the scene of action to Woodbridge, as some have supposed from an erroneous reading. Much less are we to pay attention to the printed copy of Brompton, where we find *Bonebirih* for the *Wonebirih* of Huntington.

[7] *An.* 717. M.West.

[8] *An.* 719. M.West.

Ecbyhtᵃ ꝑe aꝑꝑeoꝛðaᵇ ᶜꝑeꝛ on Dii″ þam ealonde þa munecaꝛ on ꝑyhtꝛ ꝛecyꝛþe. ꝓ ᵈhi Eaꝛtꝛon″ on ꝑihtꝛ heoldonᵉ. anð þa ᶠcyꝛclican ꝑceaꝛe″:

DCCXVII.

An. DCCXVIII. Deꝛ Inꝛilð ᵍꝑoꝛðꝑeꝛðe. Ineꝛ bꝛoðoꝛ″. ⁊ ʰhioꝛa ꝑꝛeoꝛtuꝛ pæꝛun″ Cꝛenbuꝛh ⁊ Cuðbuꝛh. ⁊ ꝑioⁱ Cuðbuꝛh ᵏꝓ lyꝛ æt Ꝑinbuꝛnan aꝑæꝛðe″. ˡ⁊ hio pæꝛ″ ꝑoꝛꝛiꝛen ᵐNoꝛþan-hymbꝛa cyminꝛe Ealðꝛeꝛðe″. ⁊ hiⁿ be him liꝛiꝛendumº hiᵖ ꝛeðældun:

DCCXIX. DCCXX.

An. DCCXXI. Deꝛ Daniel biꝛcopᵠ ꝑeꝛðeʳ to Rome. Anð þy ylcan ꝛeaꝛe Ine opꝛloh Cynepulꝛ. ˢþone æþeliꝛ″. ᵗAnð heꝛᵘ ꝑoꝛðꝑeꝛðe ꝑe halꝛa biꝛcop Iohꝛ. ꝑe pæꝛ biꝛcop xxxiii. ꝛeaꝛa. ⁊ viii. monþaꝛ. ⁊ xiii. ðaꝛaꝛ″. ˣ⁊ hiꝛ liꝛ þeꝛtað in Beoꝛeꝛlic″:

An. DCCXXII. Deꝛ Æþelbuꝛh cꝛen toꝛeaꝛpʸ Tantun. þoneᶻ Ine æꝛ tymbꝛeðe. Anð Ealðbꝛyhtꝛ ꝓꝛecca ᵃ ꝛeꝛat on Suþꝛeꝛeᵇ. ⁊ on Suð-Seaxe. ᶜ⁊ Ine ꝛeꝛeahtꝛ ꝓið Suð-Seaxumᵈ″:

ready written[1]. The venerable Egbert about this time converted the monks of Iona to the right faith, in the regulation of Easter, and the ecclesiastical tonsure[2].

A.D. 718. This year died Ingild[3], the brother of Ina. Cwenburga and Cuthburga were their sisters. Cuthburga reared the monastery of Wimburn; and, though given in marriage to Ealdferth, king of Northumberland, they parted during their lives.

A.D. 721. This year bishop Daniel went to Rome; and the same year Ina slew Cynewulf, the etheling. This year also died the holy bishop John; who was bishop thirty-three years, and eight months, and thirteen days. His body now resteth at Beverley[4].

A.D. 722. This year queen Ethelburga destroyed Taunton, which Ina had formerly built; Ealdbert[5] wandered a wretched exile in Surrey and Sussex; and Ina fought with the South-Saxons.

ª -bꝛihꝛ, *Cant.* ᵇ aꝑꝑyꝛðа, *Cant. C.T.* B i. ᶜ So *Cant. C.T.* B i. pæꝛon in, Whel. ᵈ hie Eaꝛtꝛan, *Cant.* ᵉ healðan, *Cant.* ᶠ So *C.T.* B i. cyꝛclican, *Cant.* ᵍ Ineꝛ bꝛoðoꝛ. ꝑoꝛðꝑeꝛðe. *Cant. C.T.* B i. ʰ heo ꝛꝑuꝛtꝛa pæꝛon, *Laud.* heoꝛa ꝛꝑiꝛtoꝛ pæꝛon, *Cant.* ⁱ ꝛeo, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. ᵏ aꝑæꝛðe ꝓ lyꝛ æt Ꝑinbuꝛnan. *Cant.* macian het ꝓ myꝛtꝛeꝛ æt Ꝑinbuꝛnan. *Cot.* ˡ So *Laud.* pæꝛ. ⁊ hio. Whel. ⁊ heo pæꝛ. *Cant. C.T.* B i. ᵐ Noꝛðymbꝛa. *Laud.* Ealðꝛeꝛðe. Noꝛþan-hymbꝛa kinꝛe. *Cant.* — cyninꝛe. *C.T.* B i. ⁿ heo, *Laud.* hie, *Cant.* º So *Laud.* liꝛiꝛendum, *Cant. C.T.* B iv. liꝛienðum, Gibs. *C.T.* B i. ᵖ Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. hie, *Cant.* ᵠ From *Cot.* ʳ ꝑoꝛ, *Laud.* ˢ From *Laud.* ᵗ From *Laud. Cot.* ᵘ Abs. *Cot.* ˣ From *Laud. C.T.* B iv. ʸ toꝛæꝛꝛ, *Laud.* ᶻ So *Laud.* þe, *Cant.* ⁊, Whel. *C.T.* B i. for ꝓ. ª ꝓꝛæccea, *Cant.* ᵇ So *Laud.* Suþꝛiꝛe, *Cant. C.T.* B i. *Suþꝛie, Gibs.* ᶜ *Abs. Laud. C.T.* B iv. ᵈ -Sexan, *Cant.* -Sexum, *C.T.* B i.

[1] *Vid. an.* 626.

[2] *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* v. 23.

[3] Ingelsus, Flor. Ingilsus, M.West. but *C.T.* B i. has Ineꝛilð.

[4] "*Sanctus Johannes, Eboracensis ecclesiæ episcopus, cum præ majore senectute minus episcopatui administrando sufficeret, ordinato pro se Wilfrido presbytero suo, secessit ad monasterium suum quod dicitur 'In silva Deirorum,' ibique vitam in conversatione Deo digna complens, cælestia nonis Maii conscendit.*"—Flor.

[5] Eadbertus, M.West.

DCCXXIII. DCCXXIV.

An. DCCXXV. Þeꝑ ꝓihtꝛeð Cantꝓaꝛa cyninꝝ[a] ꝓoꝛðꝓeꝛde. [b]on IX. kl. Mai. ꝛe ꝓixade XXXII.[c] ꝓintꝛa". [d]Þæꝛ cyn ꝓ beꝛoꝛan. [e]ꝝ Eadbeꝛht ꝓenꝝ' [f]æꝛtꝛeꝛ him" [e]to Cent-ꝓice". And Ine ꝓeaht ꝓiþ Suð-Seaxan[g]. ꝝ þæꝛ oꝛꝛloh[h] Ealdbýꝛht [i]þone æþelinꝝ. þe hé æꝛ utaꝛlemde":

DCCXXVI.

An. DCCXXVII.[k] Þeꝑ ꝓoꝛðꝓeꝛde Tobiaꝛ. biꝛcop in[l] Roꝛe-ceꝛtꝛe[m]. [n]ꝝ on hiꝛ ꝛtal Bꝛihtꝛold æꝛcebiꝛcop ꝛehalꝝode Aldulꝑ to biꝛcope":

An. DCCXXVIII.[o] Þeꝑ Ine ꝓeꝛde[p] to Rome. [q]and þæꝛ hiꝛ ꝓeoꝛh ꝝeꝛealde". ꝝ ꝓenꝝ Æðelheaꝛd to Ꝓeꝛt-Seaxna ꝓice [r]hiꝛ mæi". ꝝ heold hit[f] XIV. ꝝeaꝛ. [s]And þý ilcan ꝝeaꝛe ꝝeꝑuhtont Æþelheaꝛd ꝝ Oꝛꝛald ꝛe æþelinꝝ. [u]ꝝ ꝛe Oꝛꝛald" pæꝛ Æþelbaldinꝝ. Æþelbald Cýnebaldinꝝ. Cýnebald Cuðꝓininꝝ. Cuðꝓine Ceaꝓlininꝝ":

An. DCCXXIX. [x]Þeꝑ cometa ꝛe ꝛtꝛeoꝛꝓa hine oþiepde[y]. ꝝ ꝛ̄ꝛ[z] Ecꝝ-

A.D. 725. This year died Wihtred king of Kent, on the ninth day before the calends of May[1], after a reign of thirty-two winters[2]. His pedigree is above[3]; and he was succeeded by Eadbert. Ina this year also fought with the South-Saxons, and slew Ealdbert, the etheling, whom he had before driven into exile.

A.D. 727. This year[4] died Tobias, bishop of Rochester; and archbishop Bertwald consecrated Aldulf bishop in his stead.

A.D. 728. This year[5] Ina went to Rome, and there gave up the ghost. He was succeeded in the kingdom of Wessex by Ethelhard his relative, who held it fourteen years; but he fought this same year with Oswald the etheling. Oswald was the son of Ethelbald, Ethelbald of Cynebald, Cynebald of Cuthwin, Cuthwin of Ceawlin.

A.D. 729. This year appeared the comet-star, and St. Egbert died in Iona[6].

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[a] cinꝝ, *Cant.* [b] From *Laud. Cot.* [c] XXXIII. *Cot.* [d] Abs. *Laud.* to And Ine, &c. [e] From *Petrob.* abs. *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [f] From *Cot.* [g] Seaxum, *Laud.* [h] oꝛꝛloꝛe, *Cant.* [i] From *Laud.* [k] DCCXXVI. *Cot.* abs. *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [l] oꝛ, *Cot.* [m] Þnouc-ceaꝛtep, *Cot.* [n] ꝝ Bꝛihtꝛold aꝛb' on hiꝛ loh ꝛehalꝝode Aldulꝑ to biꝛcope. *Cot.* [o] DCCXXVI. *Laud. Cot. C.T.* Bi. Þeꝑ ꝓoꝛðꝓeꝛde Ine cinꝝ. ꝝ ꝓenꝝ, &c. *Cot.* [p] ꝓoꝛ, *Cant. Laud. C.T.* Bi. [q] Abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* Bi. [r] From *Laud.* N.S. abs. *C.T.* Bi. [s] Abs. *Laud.* to the end of the year. DCCXXVI. *C.T.* Bi. [t] -tan, *Cant.* [u] Se Oꝛꝛald, *Cant.* ꝝ Oꝛꝛald, *C.T.* Bi. [x] Þeꝑ atꝛeꝓoden tꝛeꝛen cometan. *Laud.* Þeꝑ atýꝓdan tꝛeꝛen cometan, *Cot.* [y] oþeoꝛde, *Cant.* oþýꝛde, *C.T.* Bi. [z] ꝛe halꝛa, *Cot. C.T.* Biv. ꝛaint, *Cant.* ꝛ̄ce, *C.T.* Bi.

[1] "*Die kal. Maii.*"—Flor.

[2] "XXXIV. *semis annos.*"—Flor.

[3] *Vid. an.* 694.

[4] *An.* 726. Flor.

[5] *An.* 727. Ethelw. M.West. The establishment of the "English school" at Rome is attributed to Ina; a full account of which, and of the origin of *Romescot* or *Peter-pence* for the support of it, may be seen in Matthew of Westminster.

[6] "8 *kal. Maii, ipso die Paschæ.*"—Flor. "Paꝛ. Ecꝝbeꝛct tꝛanꝛiit ad Xp̄m."—*Fragm. Chron. ap.* Wanley, p. 288. written only eight years after the death of Egbert. "Cometæ uiꝛæ añ añ VIII."—*ibid.* which seems to confirm the reading noticed

bỳhtᵃ ᵇin Ií″ forðferde: Ðes Osrald ferᶜ æþelinᵹ forðferde: ᵈÐes ᵉþær osslegen Osric″. ferᶠ þær xi. pintes Norðan-hýmbraᶜ cýninᵹ. andᵍ fenᵹ Ceolpulf to þamᶜ rice. and heold viii. ᵹear. ʰ⁊ se Ceolpulf þær Cuþaingⁱ. Cuþa Cuðpinᵹ. Cuðpine Leodwaldinᵹ. Leodwald Ecgwaldinᵹ. Ecgwald Ealdhelmᵹ. Ealdhelm ᵏOccᵹ. Occa″ Idᵹ. Ida Eoppᵹ. And Beorhtwaldˡ arcebiscep ᵏᵉᵖᵐ ⁿon iduſ Ianr. se þær biscop xxxvii. pintre. ⁊ vi. monðaſ. ⁊ xiv. daᵹaſ″. °⁊ þý ilcan ᵹeare″. ᵖTatpine þær ᵹehalᵹod to arcebiscepe″. ferᵠ ʳþær ær in Mercum preosc. in Brieodune″. ˢÐine halᵹodanˢ Daniel Wæntanᵗ biscop″; ᵘ⁊ Inᵹwald Lunden biscop″, ⁊ Aldpine Licetfelda biscop. ⁊ Aldulf Rofes-ceastre biscop. ðie x. Iuníi menrir″. ᶻÐe hæfde þ arb'-rice iiii. ᵹear″:

Ðes ilca ᵹear forðferde Osric, Cuþaingˡ. Cuþa Cuðpinᵹ. Cuðpine Leodwaldinᵹ. Leodwald Ecgwaldinᵹ. Ecgwald Ealdhelmᵹ. Ealdhelm ᵏOccᵹ. Occa″ Idᵹ. Ida Eoppᵹ. And Beorhtwaldˡ arcebiscep ᵏᵉᵖᵐ ⁿon iduſ Ianr. se þær biscop xxxvii. pintre. ⁊ vi. monðaſ. ⁊ xiv. daᵹaſ″. °⁊ þý ilcan ᵹeare″. ᵖTatpine þær ᵹehalᵹod to arcebiscepe″. ferᵠ ʳþær ær in Mercum preosc. in Brieodune″. ˢÐine halᵹodanˢ Daniel Wæntanᵗ biscop″; ᵘ⁊ Inᵹwald Lunden biscop″, ⁊ Aldpine Licetfelda biscop. ⁊ Aldulf Rofes-ceastre biscop. ðie x. Iuníi menrir″. ᶻÐe hæfde þ arb'-rice iiii. ᵹear″:

This year also died the etheling Oswald; and Osric was slain[1], who was eleven winters king of Northumberland; to which kingdom Ceolwulf succeeded, and held it eight years. The said Ceolwulf was the son of Cutha, Cutha of Cuthwin, Cuthwin of Leodwald, Leodwald of Egwald, Egwald of Ealdhelm, Ealdhelm of Occa, Occa of Ida, Ida of Eoppa[2]. Archbishop Bertwald died this year on the ides of January[3]. He was bishop thirty-seven winters, and six months, and fourteen days. The same year Tatwine[4], who was before a priest at Bredon in Mercia[5], was consecrated archbishop, by Daniel bishop of Winchester, Ingwald[6] bishop of London, Aldwin[7] bishop of Lichfield, and Aldulf bishop of Rochester, on the tenth day of June. He enjoyed the archbishopric about three years.

DCCXXX.—DCCXXXII.

An. DCCXXXIII. Ðes Æðelbalð ᵹeeode Sumurtunᵃ. ᵇand sunne aþyr-

A.D. 733. This year[8] Ethelbald took Somerton; the sun was eclipsed[9];

ᵃ -bryht, *Laud. C.T.* Bi. -berht, *Cot.* ᵇ From *Laud.* or íí, *Cot.* ᶜ Abs. *Laud.* ᵈ So *Laud.* ⁊ Osric cinᵹ eal-sva. *Cot. Vid. an.* 716. ᵉ þær Osric ofslegen, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. *an.* 731. ᶠ seo, *Laud.* ᵍ þa, *Laud.* ʰ Abs. Geneal. *Laud.* ⁱ Cubinᵹ, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. ᵏ Ocinᵹ. Ocea. *C.T.* Bi. Oginᵹ. Ogga. *Cant.* ˡ Brihtwold, *Laud.* Brihtwald, *Cot. C.T.* Bi. Býhtwald, *Cant.* ᵐ forðferde, *Laud. Cot.* ⁿ From *Laud. Cot.* ° her, *Cot.* ᵖ man ᵹehalᵹode Tatwine to ærcebiscop. *Laud.* man ᵹehalᵹede Tætwine to arcebiscop. *Cot.* þær Tatwine ᵹehalᵹod to arcebiscep. *Cant. C.T.* Bi. ᵠ From *Laud.* ʳ From *Laud. Cot.* to Ðe hæfde &c. ˢ -ᵹeðon, *Cot.* ᵗ Wentan-ceastre, *Cot.* ᵘ Abs. *Cot.* ˣ Licefeld, *Cot.* ʸ Þrou-cisc'. *Cot.* ᶻ From *Cot.* ᵃ So Whel. Ethelw. and a MS. called the *Merton Chronicle*, cited by Lambard. Sumestun, *Cant. Cot.* Sumortun, *C.T.* Bi. ᵇ ⁊ seaᵹð eall þare sunnan stenᵹel ælce sveart sceald. *Cot.*

above—"stezen cometan." So Florence of Worcester, Henry of Huntingdon, and others; on whose authority, perhaps, *two* comets have found their way into the chronological tables. We have nevertheless retained the established reading. *Vid.* Ethelw.

[1] So Flor. *An.* 730. M.West. *Vid. an.* 716. "*Idibus Maii.*"—Bed. [2] *Vid. an.* 547.

[3] "5 *id. Januar.*"—Flor. Bed. "5 *id. Junii.*" —Thorn.

[4] Tadwinus, Flor. M.West.

[5] Briudun, Bed. [6] Ingoldus, M.West.

[7] Alwinus, M.West. [8] *An.* 734. M.West.

[9] "18 *kal. Septembris, circa horam diei tertiam.*" —Flor. "19 *kal. Septembr.*"—M.West.

ꝥꝺe[a]. [b]And Acca ꝼæꝛ aꝺꝛiꝼen oꝼ biꝛcopꝺome″:·

An. DCCXXXIV. Ðeꝛ ꝼæꝛ ꝛe mona ꝛꝼilce he ꝼæꝛe miꝺ bloꝺe beȝoten. anꝺ [c]ꝛeꝛꝺe ꝛoꝛꝺ″ Tatꝛine æꝛceb'[d]. ⁊ eac[d] Beꝺa. [e]anꝺ man ȝehalȝoꝺe Ecȝbꝛihꝛ to biꝛcope″:·

[[d]An. DCCXXXV. Ðeꝛ onꝼenȝ Ecȝbꝛihꝛ biꝛcop pallium æꝛ Rome:·]

An. DCCXXXVI. Ðeꝛ Noꝺhelm æꝛcebiꝛceop onꝼenȝ pallium ꝼꝛom[f] Romana biꝛceope[g]:·

An. DCCXXXVII. Ðeꝛ Foꝛꝺheꝛe[h] biꝛcop[i]. anꝺ Fꝛiꝺoȝiꝺ[k] cpen. ꝼeꝛꝺon[l] to Rome. [b]And Ceolpulꝼ cininȝ ꝼenȝ to [m]Peꝛꝛeꝛ ꝛcæꝛe″. [d]⁊ ꝛealꝺe hiꝛ ꝛice Ecꝺbeꝛhte hiꝛ ꝼeꝺeꝛan ꝛunu. ꝛe ꝛixaꝺe [n]xxxi. pinteꝛ″. [b]And Æꝺelpolꝺ biꝛcop ⁊ Acca ꝛoꝛꝺꝼeꝛꝺon. ⁊ Cynepulꝼ [o]man ȝehalȝoꝺe' to biꝛcope″. [d]anꝺ ꝺȳ ilcan ȝeaꝛe Æꝺelbolꝺ heꝛȝoꝺe Noꝛꝺ-hȳmbꝛa lanꝺ″:·

An. DCCXXXVIII. Ðeꝛ Ecꝺbꝛȳht Ecainȝ. Ecaa Leoꝺpalꝺinȝ. ꝼenȝ to Noꝛꝺan-hȳmbꝛa[p] ꝛice. ⁊ heolꝺ xxi. pinteꝛ[q]. ⁊ hiꝛ bꝛoꝺoꝛ ꝼæꝛ Ecȝbȳꝛht[r] Ecainȝ. æꝛcebiꝛceop. anꝺ[s] hi[t] ꝛeꝛcaꝺ

and Acca was driven from his bishopric.

A.D. 734. This year was the moon as if covered with blood[1]; and archbishop Tatwine[2] and Bede[3] departed this life; and Egbert was consecrated bishop[4].

A.D. 735. This year bishop Egbert received the pall at Rome.

A.D. 736. This year archbishop Nothelm received the pall from the bishop of the Romans[5].

A.D. 737. This year bishop Forthere and queen Frithogitha went to Rome; and king Ceolwulf received the clerical tonsure, giving his kingdom to Edbert, his uncle's son; who reigned one and twenty winters. Bishop Ethelwold and Acca died this year, and Cynewulf was consecrated bishop. The same year also Ethelbald ravaged the land of the Northumbrians.

A.D. 738. This year[6] Eadbert[7], the son of Eata, the son of Leodwald, succeeded to the Northumbrian kingdom, and held it one and twenty winters. Archbishop Egbert, the son of Eata,

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[a] So *C.T.* Bi. aꝼeoꝛꝛꝺe, *Cant.* [b] From *Laud. Cot.* [c] ꝛoꝛꝺꝼeꝛꝺe, *Laud. Cant.* ꝼeꝺan ꝛoꝛꝺ, *C.T.* Bi. [d] From *Laud.* [e] From *Laud. Cot.* ⁊ Ecȝbeꝛhꝛ paꝛ ȝehalȝoꝺ to biꝛcop. *Cot.* [f] ꝛꝼam, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [g] So *Laud. C.T.* Bi. biꝛceop, Gibs. [h] So *Cant. C.T.* Bi. *Vid. an.* 709. [i] biꝛceop, *Cant.* [k] Fꝛiꝺeȝiꝺ, *Laud.* Fꝛeoꝺoȝiꝺ, *Cant.* [l] So *Cot. C.T.* Bi. ꝛoꝛan, *Cant.* ꝼeꝺan, Gibs. [m] cleꝛic-haꝺe, *Cot.* [n] *l.* xxi. *Vid. an.* 738, 757. [o] paꝛ ȝehaꝺoꝺ, *Cot.* [p] Noꝛꝺ-hȳmbꝛa, *Laud. C.T.* Bi. [q] pintꝛa, *Laud. Cant.* [r] -bꝛihꝛ, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [s] Abs. *Cant.* [t] heo, *Laud.*

[1] "2 *kal. Febr. circa galli cantum.*"—Flor. S. Dunelm. Literally, in the original, "as if *he* were covered with blood,"—the moon in the Saxon language being of the masculine gender, and the sun of the feminine; which is the case also in most of the oriental languages.

[2] Tadwinus, Flor. M.West. "3 *kal. Aug.*"—Flor. S. Dunelm.

[3] "8 *kal. Junii, circa horam decimam.*"—Flor.

[4] *An.* 725. S. Dunelm.

[5] Gregory III.

[6] *An.* 739. M.West.

[7] Eadbyrht, Ethelw. Eadbertus, M.West.

beȝen on Eoꝼoꞃꝑic-ceaꞅtꞃe[a] on anum poꞃtice:·

was his brother. They both rest under one porch in the city of York.

DCCXXXIX.

An. DCCXL.[b] Heꞃ Æþelheaꞃð[c] cẏninȝ ꝼoꞃðꝼeꞃðe[d]. ⁊ ꝼenȝ Cuþꞃeð [e]hiꞅ mæȝ″ to Ꝑeꞅt-Seaxna[f] ꞃice. ⁊ heolð xiv.[g] ꝑintꞃa[h]. ⁊ heaꞃðlice he[i] ȝeꝑonn[k] ꝑið[l] Æþelbalð[m] Mẏꞃcena[n] cẏninȝ. [o]Anð Noþelm eꞃceb' ꝼoꞃðꝼeꞃðe″. ⁊ Cuðbꞃẏht[p] ꝑæꞅ to aꞃcebiꞅceope ȝehalȝoð. ⁊ Dun[q] biꞅcop to Hꞃoꝼeꞅ-ceaꞅtꞃe:· [e]Heꞃ ꝼoꞃbaꞃn Eoꝼeꞃꝑic″:·

A.D. 740. This year[1] died king Ethelhard; and Cuthred, his relative, succeeded to the West-Saxon kingdom, which he held fourteen[2] winters, during which time he fought many hard battles with Ethelbald king of the Mercians. On the death of archbishop Nothelm[3] Cuthbert was consecrated archbishop[4], and Dunn bishop of Rochester[5]. This year York was on fire.

DCCXLI.

[[r]An. DCCXLII. Heꞃ ꝑaꞅ mẏcel ꞅinoð ȝeȝaðeꞃoð at Cloueꞅhou. ⁊ þaꞃ ꝑaꞅ Aþelbalð Mẏꞃcna cinȝ. ⁊ Cutbeꞃht aꞃ̄b'. ⁊ ꝼela oðꞃe ꝑiꞅe menn:·]

A.D. 742. This year there was a large synod assembled at Cliff's-Hoo[6]; and there was Ethelbald king of Mercia, with archbishop Cuthbert, and many other wise men.

An. DCCXLIII. Heꞃ Æþelbalð [e]Mẏꞃcena cẏninȝ″. ⁊ Cuþꞃeð [e]Ꝑeꞅt-Seaxna cininȝ″ ꝼuhton[s] ꝑið Ꝑealaꞅ:·

A.D. 743. This year[7] Ethelbald, king of Mercia, and Cuthred, king of the West-Saxons, fought with the Welsh.

An. DCCXLIV. Heꞃ Daniel ȝeꞅæt on Ꝑintan-ceaꞅtꞃe. ⁊ Hunꝼeꞃð[t] ꝼenȝ to biꞅceopðome. [[e]Anð ꞅteoꞃꞃan ꝼoꞃan ꞅꝑẏðe ꞅcotienða. Anð Ꝑilꝼeꞃð ꞅeo iunȝa. ꞅe ꝑæꞅ biꞅcop on Eoꝼeꞃꝑic. ꝼoꞃðꝼeꞃðe on iii. kl. Mai. ꞅe ꝑæꞅ xxx. ꝑintꞃa biꞅcop:·]

A.D. 744. This year Daniel resigned the see of Winchester[8]; to which Hunferth was promoted. The stars went swiftly shooting[9]; and Wilferth the younger, who had been thirty winters bishop of York, died on the third day before the calends of May[10].

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[a] Eueꞃꝑic- *Cot.* Eoꝼeꞃꝑic- *Cant.* [b] So *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B i. DCCXLI. Gibs. from Whel. [c] -haꞃð, *Laud. Cot.* [d] ꝼoꞃꝼeꞃðe, *Laud.* ꝼeꞃðe ꝼoꞃð, *C.T.* B i. [e] From *Laud.* [f] Sexna, *Cant.* [g] xvi. Gibs. xxvi. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [h] ȝeaꞃ, *Laud.* [i] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [k] ȝeꝑann, *Cant. C.T.* B i. ꝑann, *Cot.* [l] So Whel. *Ben. C.T.* B i. abs. *Cott.* [m] Æþelbolð, *Laud.* [n] From *Laud.* Mẏꞃcna, *Cot.* [o] From *Cot.* [p] Eaðbeꞃht, *Laud.* [q] Dunn, *Cant.* [r] From *Cot.* N.S. [s] ꝼuhtan, *Cant.* [t] Un- *Laud.*

[1] *An.* 739. M.West.

[2] 15, M.West.

[3] *An.* 739. S. Dunelm. "16 *kal. Novembris.*"—Flor.

[4] *An.* 749. R. Dicet.

[5] *i.e.* after Aldulf. *An.* 741. Flor.

[6] *Vid. Evident. Eccl. Christ. Cant. inter X. Script.* p. 2209, 32. Spelm. *Concil.* i. 230.

[7] *An.* 744. M.West.

[8] *Vid.* Malmsb. *Gest. Pont.* ii.

[9] *An.* 747. M.West.

[10] *An.* 743. Flor. M.West.

An. DCCXLV. Ðeꝛ Daniel ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛðe. þa ꝑæꝼ XLIII.[a] ꝑintꝛa aȝan ꝼiððan he onꝼenȝ biꝼcopðome:·

An. DCCXLVI. Ðeꝛ mon[b] ꝼloh Selꝛeð cẏninȝ:·

A.D. 745. This year[1] died Daniel. Forty-three[2] winters had then elapsed since he received the episcopal function.

A.D. 746. This year was king Selred slain.

DCCXLVII.

An. DCCXLVIII. Ðeꝛ ꝑæꝼ oꝼꝼleȝen Cẏnꝛic. Ꝑeꝼt-Seaxna[c] æþelinȝ. anð Ꞓaðbꝛẏht Cantꝑaꝛa cẏninȝ ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛðe. [d]⁊ Æþelbẏꝛht. Ꝑihtꝛeðeꝼ ꝼunu cinȝeꝼ. ꝼenȝ to þam ꝛice″:·

A.D. 748. This year[3] was slain Cynric, etheling of the West-Saxons[4]; Edbert, king of Kent, died; and Ethelbert, son of king Witred, succeeded to the kingdom[5].

DCCXLIX.

An. DCCL. Ðeꝛ Cuðꝛeð. [e]Ꝑæꝼt-Seaxna″ cẏninȝ. ȝeꝼeaht[f] ꝑið Æþelhun þone oꝼeꝛmeðan[g] ealðoꝛmon:·

A.D. 750. This year Cuthred, king of the West-Saxons, fought with the proud chief Ethelhun.

DCCLI.

An. DCCLII. Ðeꝛ Cuþꝛeð. [e]Ꝑæꝼt-Seaxna cininȝ″. ȝeꝼeaht. þẏ tꝑelꝼtan[h] ȝeaꝛe[i] hiꝼ ꝛiceꝼ. æt Beoꝛȝ-ꝼoꝛða[k] ꝑið Æðelbald. [e]Mẏꝛcena cinȝ. anð hine ȝeꝼlẏmðe″:·

An. DCCLIII. Ðeꝛ Cuðꝛeð. [e]Ꝑæꝼt-Seaxna cẏninȝ″. ꝼeaht ꝑið Ꝑealaꝼ:·

A.D. 752. This year, the twelfth of his reign, Cuthred, king of the West-Saxons, fought at Burford[6] with Ethelbald, king of the Mercians, and put him to flight.

A.D. 753. This year Cuthred, king of the West-Saxons, fought against the Welsh.

An. DCCLIV. Ðeꝛ Cuðꝛeð. [e]Ꝑæꝼt-Sæxna cininȝ″. ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛðe. Anð Cẏneheaꝛð [l]onꝼenȝ biꝼcopðome″. æꝼteꝛ Ðunꝼeꝛðe. on Ꝑintan-ceaꝼtꝛe. anð

A.D. 754. This year[7] died Cuthred, king of the West-Saxons; and Sebright, his relative, succeeded to the kingdom, which he held one year[8]; Cyneard suc-

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[a] XLVI. *Laud. Vid. an.* 703. [b] man, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] -Sexna, *Cant.* Ꝑeꝼꝼexna, *C.T.* B i. [d] From *Petrob.* abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [e] From *Laud.* [f] ꝼeaht, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [g] eoꝼeꝛ-moðiȝan, *Laud.* [h] XXII. *Laud.* [i] ȝeꝛe, *C.T.* B i. [k] Beoꝛh- *Cant. C.T.* B i. [l] ꝼenȝ to biꝼceopðome. *Cant. C.T.* B i.

[1] *An.* 746. M.West.

[2] 44, M.West. *Vid. an.* 703.

[3] *An.* 749. M.West. DCCXLVIII. *C.T.* B i.

[4] The son of Cuthred, king of Wessex. *Vid.* M.West. *an.* 749.

[5] *Vid.* M.West. *an.* 749.

[6] Beorgforda, Ethelw. Beorhtforda, Flor. Hereford and Bereford, H.Hunt. Beorford, M.West. This battle of Burford has been considerably amplified by Henry of Huntingdon, and after him by Matthew of Westminster. The former, among other absurdities, talks of *Amazonian* battle-axes. They both mention the banner of the *golden dragon*, &c.

[7] DCCLVI. M.West. transposing the Roman numerals.

[8] *An.* 750. R. Dicet.

Cantꝑaꝛabuꝛh[a] ꝼoꝛbaꝛn þẏ ȝeaꝛe[b]. And Siȝebꝛiht[c] [[d]hiꝛ mæȝ″] ꝼenȝ to Ꝑeꝛt-Seaxna ꝛice. ⁊ heold an ȝeaꝛ:

An. DCCLV. [e]Heꝛ Cẏneꝑulꝼ benam Siȝebꝛẏht[f] [d]hiꝛ mæȝe″ hiꝛ ꝛiceꝛ[g]. and Ꝑeꝛt-Seaxna[h] ꝑiotan[i]. ꝼoꝛ unꝛẏhtum dædum. [k]buton Hamtun-ꝛcẏꝛe″. and he hæꝼde þa oð he oꝼꝛloh þone ealdoꝛman[l] þe him lenȝeꝛt[m] mid[n] ꝑunode. And hine þa Cẏneꝑulꝼ on Andꝛed adꝛæꝼde. ⁊ he þæꝛ ꝑunode. oð[o] ꝥ hine an ꝛꝑan oꝼꝛtanȝ æt Pꝛẏꝼeteꝛ-ꝼlodan[p]. ⁊ he[q] ꝑꝛæc þone ealdoꝛman Cumbꝛan. And ꝛe[r] Cẏneꝑulꝼ oꝼt mid[s] miclum ȝeꝼeohtum ꝼeaht ꝑið Bꝛit-ꝑealum[t]. And ẏmb xxxi.[u] ꝑinteꝛ[x] þæꝛ þe[y] he ꝛice hæꝼde. he ꝑolde adꝛæꝼan ænne æþelinȝ ꝛe ꝑæꝛ Cẏneheaꝛd haten[z]. ⁊[a] [b]ꝛe Cẏneheaꝛd″ ꝑæꝛ þæꝛ Sẏȝebꝛẏhteꝛ bꝛoðuꝛ. And þa ȝeacꝛode[c] he þone cininȝ[d] lẏttle[e] ꝑeꝛede[f] on ꝑiꝼ-cẏððe[g] on Me-

ceeded Humferth in the see of Winchester; and Canterbury was this year on fire.

A.D. 755. This year Cynewulf, with the consent of the West-Saxon council, deprived Sebright, his relative, for unrighteous deeds, of his kingdom, except Hampshire; which he retained, until he slew the alderman who remained the longest with him[1]. Then Cynewulf drove him to the forest of Andred, where he remained, until a swain stabbed him at Privett[2], and revenged the alderman, Cumbra. The same Cynewulf fought many hard battles with the Welsh; and, about one and thirty winters after he had the kingdom, he was desirous of expelling a prince called Cyneard[3], who was the brother of Sebright. But he having understood that the king was gone, thinly attended, on a visit to a lady at Merton[4],

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[a] -bẏꝛiȝ, *Laud.* [b] ȝeꝛe, *C.T.* B i. [c] Siȝbꝛiht, *Laud.* [d] From *Laud.* [e] Heꝛ Cẏneꝑulꝼ benam Sibeꝛhte cinȝe hiꝛ ꝛice. ⁊ Sibeꝛhteꝛ bꝛoðeꝛ. Cẏnehaꝛd ȝehaten. oꝼꝛloh on Meꝛantune Cẏneꝑulꝼ. ⁊ he ꝛixode xxxi. ȝeaꝛ. And þaꝛ ẏlcan ȝeaꝛeꝛ man oꝼꝛloh Æþelbald. Mẏꝛcena cinȝ. on Hꝛeopandune. ⁊ Oꝼꝼa ȝeꝼenȝ Mẏꝛcena ꝛice [ȝeꝼlẏmdon.] *Cot.* [f] Siȝebꝛihte, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [g] ꝛice, *Laud.* [h] -Sexna, *Cant.* Ꝑeꝛꝛexna, *C.T.* B i. as usual. [i] ꝑitan, *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [k] butan Hamton-ꝛciꝛe, *Cant.* [l] ealdeꝛ- *Cant.* [m] lenȝꝛ, *Laud.* for lenȝ'ꝛt. lænȝꝛt, *C.T.* B i. [n] From *C.T.* B i. ꝑunude, *ibid.* [o] Abs. *Cant.* [p] So *C.T.* B i. *Ben.* Pꝛiꝼeæꝛ- *Cant.* for Pꝛiꝼetæꝛ- Pꝛuuteꝛ- Gibs. from Whel. *sc.* Pꝛiuiteꝛ- Pꝛẏꝼteꝛ- *C.T.* B iv. [q] ꝛe ꝛꝑan, *Laud.* ꝛe, *Cant.* [r] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [s] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [t] -ꝑealaꝛ, *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [u] xvi. *Laud.* xxi. *C.T.* B iv. *Vid. an.* 784. [x] ꝑintꝛa, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [y] te, Whel. [z] ȝehaten, *Laud.* [a] Abs. *Laud.* [b] Abs. *Cant.* ⁊ he ꝑæꝛ, *C.T.* B i. [c] ȝeahꝛode, *Cant. C.T.* B i. acꝛode, *Laud.* [d] cẏninc, Whel. [e] lẏt, *Laud.* [f] ꝑeoꝛode, *Cant.* ꝑeꝛode, *C.T.* B i. [g] cẏððan, *Laud.*

[1] *i. e.* Cumbra; as stated in the sequel.

[2] "*In cognominato loco Pryfetesflodan.*"—Ethelw. He adds: "*et ultus est sanguinem ducis Cumbran.*" The succeeding historians have departed more from the Saxon original.

[3] "*Habens illum suspectum, ne aspiraret ad regnum, vel denique necem fratris sui in ipsum vindicaret.*"—M. West.

[4] Merantune, Ethelw. *an.* 755. Meretun, Flor. *an.* 784. "*In villa quæ Meritona dicitur.*"—M. West. *an.* 786. The minuteness of this narrative, combined with the simplicity of it, proves that it was written at no great distance of time from the event. It is the first that occurs of any length in the older MSS. of the Saxon Chronicle.

ꝑantune. ⁊[a] he hine þæꝑ inne[a] beꝑaþ. ⁊ [b]þone buꝑh″ utan[c] be-eoþe[d]. æꝑ hine þa[e] men onꝼunðon[f] þe miþ þam cyninge þæꝑun. [g]Anð þa ongeat ꝑe cyning ꝑ. ⁊ he[g] on þa ðuꝑu ut-eoðe[h]. ⁊ þa unheanlice hine peꝑeðe[i] oð he on þone æþeling locuðe[k]. ⁊ þa [l]utꝑæꝼðe on hine″. ⁊ hine miclum[m] gepunðaðe. Anð hi[n] ealle þa on þone cyning [o]þæꝑun ꝼeohtenðe″. oð[g] þæt hy[p] hine opꝼlegenne[q] hæꝼðon[r]. [s]Anð þa on þæꝼ piꝼeꝼ gebæꝑum[t] onꝼunðan þæꝼ cyningeꝼ[u] þegnaꝼ þa unꝼtylneꝼꝼe[x]. ⁊ þa þiðeꝑ uꝑnon″ ꝼꝑa hpelc[y] ꝼꝑa þonne geaꝑo pæꝼ[z]. Anð [aa]þaðopt[b] heoꝑa[c] þa ꝼe[d] æþelinge gehpelcum[e] [f]ꝼeoh ⁊ ꝼeoꝑh gebeaþ[f]″. ⁊ hioꝑa[g] [h]nænig hit geþingian nolðe″. ac hi[i] [k]on hine″ ꝑymle ꝼeohtenðe pæꝑon. oð ꝑ[a] [k]hi ealle lægon[l] butan anum Bꝑyttiꝼcum[m] giꝼle. ⁊ ꝼe ꝼꝑiðe[n] gepunðaþ pæꝼ. Ða on moꝑgene[o] gehyꝑðun[p] ꝑ þæꝼ cyningeꝼ þegnaꝼ [q]þe him beæꝼtan[r] pæꝑan″. ꝑ ꝼe cyning [s]opꝼlegen pæꝼ″. þa ꝑyðon hy[t] ꝑyðeꝑ. ⁊ hiꝼ ealðoꝑman Oꝼꝑic. ⁊ Piggeꝼþ[u] hiꝼ þegn[x]. [y]⁊ þa men þe he berode after him, and beset him therein; surrounding the town without, ere the attendants of the king were aware of him. When the king found this, he went out of doors, and defended himself with courage; till, having looked on the etheling, he rushed out upon him, and wounded him severely. Then were they all fighting against the king, until they had slain him. As soon as the king's thanes in the lady's bower heard the tumult, they ran to the spot, whoever was then ready. The etheling immediately offered them life and rewards; which none of them would accept, but continued fighting together against him, till they all lay dead, except one British hostage, and he was severely wounded. When the king's thanes that were behind heard in the morning that the king was slain, they rode to the spot, Osric his alderman, and Wiverth his thane, and the men that he had left behind; and they met the etheling at the town, where the king lay

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[a] From *Cant.* [b] þa buꝑh, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. buꝑ, *Edd.* [c] utan, *Laud.* [d] be-eoðon, *Laud.* --ðan, *C.T.* Bi. ymb-eoðan, *Cant.* [e] þe, *Laud.* [f] So *C.T.* Bi. aꝼunðon, *Laud.* onꝼunðan, *Cant.* [g] Abs. *Cant.* [h] So *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [i] peꝑoðe, *Laud.* [k] locaðe, *Laud. Cant.* locoðe, *C.T.* Bi. where the two next sentences are omitted. [l] ut on hine pæꝼðe. *Cant.* [m] myccelum, *Laud.* [n] he, *Laud.* [o] ꝼeohtenðe pæꝑon, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [p] hig, *Laud.* [q] opꝼlegen, *Laud.* [r] hæꝼðan, *Cant.* [s] þa onꝼunðan þ þæꝼ kingeꝼ geꝼeꝑan on þæꝼ piꝼeꝼ unꝼtilneꝼꝼe. ⁊ þiðeꝑ uꝑnan. *Cant.* [t] gebæꝑon, *Laud.* [u] cyningaꝼ, *Laud.* [x] unꝼtilneꝼꝼa, *Laud.* [y] hpilc, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* Bi. [z] peaꝼð, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* Bi. and iv. [aa] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [b] From *Cant.* him þa, *C.T.* Bi. [c] From *Laud. Cant. C.T.* Bi. [d] gehpilcan, *Laud.* æghpilcum, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [e] ꝼeoꝑh ⁊ ꝼeoh beaþ. *Cant.* [f] bæð, *Laud. C.T.* Bi. [g] heo, *Laud.* heoꝑa, *Cant.* hiꝑa, *C.T.* Bi. [h] nænig þiccan nolðan, *Laud.* nan þæꝼ onꝼon polde, *Cant.* nænig þiccan nolde, *C.T.* Bi. [i] So *C.T.* Bi. hie, *Cant:* heo, Gibs. from *Laud.* [k] hig ealle opꝼlagene pæꝑon, *Laud.* [l] lagan, *Cant.* [m] Bꝑyttiꝼcan, *C.T.* Bi. Bꝑyt-pylꝼcum, *Laud.* [n] From *Petrob.* [o] moꝑgen, *Laud.* meꝑgen, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [p] -ðon, *Laud. C.T.* Bi. [q] þa bæꝼtan him pæꝑon, *Cant.* So nearly *C.T.* Bi. [r] bæꝼton, *Laud.* [s] pæꝼ opꝼlegen, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* Bi. [t] Abs. *Laud.* [u] So *C.T.* Bi. Piveꝼð, Gibs. *Cant.* [x] þegen, *Cant.* [y] ⁊ þa mon þe he æꝑ him bæꝼtan læꝼðe. *Cant.* So nearly *C.T.* Bi. and iv.

æꝼtan him læꝼðe æꝛ″. ⁊ þone æþelinȝ on þæꝛe bẏꝛiȝ mettonᵃ. þæꝛ ꝛe cẏninȝ oꝼꝼleȝen læȝ. ⁊ hiᵇ þaᶜ þa ȝatuᵈ himᵉ to belocenᶠ hæꝼðonᵍ. ⁊ hieʰ þa þæꝛ to eoðan. Andⁱ þa ȝebeaðᵏ he himˡ heoꝛa aȝeneᵐ ðom ꝼeoꝼ ⁊ londeꝼ. ȝiꝼ hẏⁿ him þæꝼ ꝛiceꝼ uðonᵒ. ⁊ himᵖ cẏððeᵠ ꝥ hioꝛa maȝaꝼʳ him mið þæꝛunˢ. þa þe him ᵗꝼꝛom noldon″. Andⁱ þa cþeðonᵘ hiˣ ꝥ ʸheom næniȝ″ mæȝ leoꝼꝛa næꝛe þonneᶻ heoꝛa hlaꝼoꝛð. ⁊ ꝥᶜ hẏ næꝼꝛe hiꝼ banan ꝼolȝian noldan. And þa buðon hẏ heoꝛa maȝumᵃ. ꝥ hẏ himᵇ ȝeꝼunðe ᶜꝼꝛom eoðon″. ᵈ⁊ hẏ cþæðon″ ꝥ ꝥ ilce heoꝛa ȝeꝼeꝛum ȝeboðen þæꝛe þe æꝛ mið þam cẏninȝeᵉ þæꝛun. Ða cþæðon hẏ ᶠꝥ hie þæꝼ hie ꝛẏlꝼe ne amunðonᵍ þe ma″ þe heoꝛaʰ ȝeꝼeꝛan þe mið þam cẏninȝe þæꝛon oꝼꝼleȝene. ⁱAnd hẏ þa ẏmb þa ȝatuᵏ ꝼeohtende þæꝛon oðˡ ꝥᵐ hẏ ⁿþæꝛ inne ꝼulȝon″ ⁊ þone æþelinȝ oꝼꝼloȝon. ⁊ þa men þe ᵒhim mið″ þæꝛun. ealle butan anum. ꝛeᵖ þæꝼ þæꝼ ealðoꝛmonneꝼᵠ ȝoðꝼunu. ⁊ he hiꝼ ꝼeoꝛh ȝeneꝛeðe ⁊ þeahⁱ heˡ þæꝼ oꝼt ȝeþunðoð. Andʳ ꝛe Cẏneþulꝼ ꝛicꝼoðeˢ xxxi. þintꝛa. ⁊ hiꝼ lic liðᵗ on Þintanceaꝼtꝛe. ⁊ þæꝼ æþelinȝeꝼᵘ æt Acꝼan-

slain. The gates, however, were locked against them, which they attempted to force; but he promised them their own choice of money and land, if they would grant him the kingdom; reminding them, that their relatives were already with him, who would never desert him. To which they answered, that no relative could be dearer to them than their lord, and that they would never follow his murderer. Then they besought their relatives to depart from him, safe and sound. They replied, that the same request was made to their comrades that were formerly with the king; "And we are as regardless of the result," they rejoined, "as our comrades who with the king were slain." Then they continued fighting at the gates, till they rushed in, and slew the etheling and all the men that were with him; except one, who was the godson of the alderman, and whose life he spared, though he was often wounded. This same Cynewulf reigned one and thirty winters. His body lies at Winchester, and that of the etheling at Axminster. Their paternal pedigree goeth in a di-

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ᵃ ȝemetton, *Laud.* ᵇ So *C.T.* B i. hie, *Cant.* ᶜ From *Cant.* ᵈ ȝeatu, *Cant.* ᵉ heom, *Laud.* ᶠ belocen, *Cant. C.T.* B i. ᵍ So *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. hæꝼðan, *Cant.* þæꝛon, Gibs. from Whel. ʰ So *Cant.* ⁱ Abs. *Cant.* ᵏ beað, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. ˡ Abs. *Laud.* ᵐ aȝenne, *Cant. C.T.* B i. ⁿ heo, *Laud.* hie, *Cant.* ᵒ ȝeuþan, *Cant.* ᵖ heom, *Laud. Cant.* ᵠ cẏþðe, *Cant.* cẏððon, *C.T.* B i. ʳ So *Cant. C.T.* B i. maȝa, *Laud.* ˢ þæꝛon, *Cant. C.T.* B i. ᵗ ꝼꝛam noldan, *Cant.* ᵘ cþæðan, *Cant.* -ðon, *C.T.* B i. ˣ hie, *Cant.* hiȝ, *Laud.* ʸ him nan, *Cant.* ᶻ þone, *Laud.* ᵃ maȝon, *Laud.* ᵇ So *Cant. C.T.* B i. heom, Gibs. from *Laud.* ᶜ ꝼꝛam eoðan, *Cant.* ᵈ þa cþæðon hie, *Cant.* ᵉ cinȝ, *Cant.* cinȝe, *C.T.* B i. ᶠ From *Cant. C.T.* B i. ᵍ ȝemunðon, *Laud.* ʰ eoþꝛe, Whel. *C.T.* B i. ⁱ Abs. *Laud.* ᵏ ȝeatu, *Cant. C.T.* B iv. ˡ Abs. *Cant.* ᵐ Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. ⁿ So *C.T.* B i. and iv. -þuꝛðon, *Cant.* Ine ꝼulȝon, Whel. ᵒ mið him, *Cant. C.T.* B i. ᵖ ꝥ, *Cant.* ᵠ ðuxeꝼ, *C.T.* B i. ʳ Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. ˢ ꝛixaðe, *Laud.* ꝛixoðe, *C.T.* B i. ȝeaꝛa for þintꝛa, *ibid.* ᵗ liȝð, *Laud.* ᵘ -ȝaꝼ, *Laud.* incorrectly, as usual, from a neglect of the terminations and inflexions.

mýnſtep[a]. ⁊ heoꝛa ꝛiht-ꝼæðeꝛen-cýn[b] ȝæð to Ceꝛðice. And þý ilcan ȝeaꝛe man oꝼſloh Æþelbald. Mýꝛcna[c] cýninȝ. on Seccan-ðune[d]. ⁊ hiſ lic lið[e] on Hꝛeopan-ðune. ⁊ [f]he ꝛixaðe XLI. ꝑintꝛa. ⁊ þa" Beoꝛnꝛeð ꝼenȝ to ꝛice. ⁊ hit[g] lýtle hꝑile heolð. ⁊ unȝeꝼealice. And þý[h] ilcan ȝeaꝛe Oꝼꝼa cýninȝ[i] [f]ȝeꝼlýmðe Beoꝛnꝛeð. ⁊" ꝼenȝ þa Oꝼꝼa to þam[k] ꝛice. ⁊ þ[l] heolð XXXIX. ꝑintꝛa. ⁊ hiſ ſunu Ecȝꝼeꝛð[m] heolð[n] XL.[o] ðaȝa. ⁊ an hunð ðaȝa:- [p]Se Oꝼꝼa pæſ" Ðincꝼeꝛþinȝ[q]. Ðincꝼeꝛð[r] Eanꝑulꝼinȝ. Eanꝑulꝼ Oſmoðinȝ. Oſmoð Eaꝑinȝ. Eaꝑa Ꝑýbbinȝ. Ꝑýbba Cꝛeoðinȝ. Cꝛeoða Cýneꝑalðinȝ. Cýneꝑalð Cnebbinȝ. Cnebba Icelinȝ. Icel Eomæꝛinȝ. Eomæꝛ Anȝelþeoꝑinȝ. Anȝelþeoꝑ Oꝼꝼinȝ. Oꝼꝼa Ꝑæꝛmunðinȝ. Ꝑæꝛmunð Ꝑýhtlæȝinȝ. Ꝑihtlæȝ Ꝑoðeninȝ:-

rect line to Cerdic.—The same year Ethelbald, king of the Mercians, was slain at Seckington[1]; and his body lies at Repton. He reigned one and forty years; and Bernred then succeeded to the kingdom, which he held but a little while, and unprosperously; for king Offa the same year put him to flight, and assumed the government; which he held nine and thirty winters. His son Everth held it a hundred and forty days. Offa was the son of Thingferth, Thingferth of Enwulf, Enwulf of Osmod, Osmod of Eawa, Eawa of Webba, Webba of Creoda, Creoda of Cenwald, Cenwald of Cnebba, Cnebba of Icel, Icel of Eomer, Eomer of Angelthew, Angelthew of Offa, Offa of Wermund, Wermund of Witley, Witley of Woden.

DCCLVI.

[s]An. DCCLVII. Heꝛ Eaðbeꝛht. Noꝛð-hýmbꝛa cýninȝ. ꝼenȝ to ſcæꝛe. ⁊ Oſꝑulꝼ hiſ ſunu ꝼenȝ to þam[t] ꝛice. ⁊ ꝛixaðe an ȝeaꝛ. ⁊ hine oꝼſloȝon hiſ hiꝑan on [u]IX. kl. Auȝuſti":-

A.D. 757. This year[2] Eadbert, king of the Northumbrians, received the tonsure, and his son Osulf the kingdom; which he held one year. Him his own domestics slew on the ninth day before the kalends of August.

An. DCCLVIII. [x]Heꝛ Cuðbꝛýht

A.D. 758. This year[3] died archbi-

[a] Æxanminſtꝛe, *Cant.* Axanmenſtꝛe, *C.T.* B i. [b] ꝼæðeꝛan- *Laud.* [c] Mýꝛcene, *Laud.* [d] So *C.T.* B i. Secȝȝan- *Cant.* [e] ꝛeſtað, *Laud.* [f] From *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [g] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [h] þa, *Laud.* [i] Abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [k] From *Laud.* [l] From *Cant.* [m] So *Laud. C.T.* B i. Eȝveꝛð, Gibs. [n] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [o] XLI. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [p] So *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [q] Ðinȝcꝼeꝛðinȝ, *Laud.* Ðinȝꝼeꝛþinȝ, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [r] Ðinȝꝼeꝛð, *Cant. C.T.* B i. The rest of the genealogy abs. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. but supplied in the latter by Joscelin from *Cant.* [s] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv. *Petrob.* [t] Abs. *Cot.* [u] VIII. kl. Aȝuſtuſ, *C.T.* B iv. [x] An. DCCLVII. *Cant.*

[1] Seccandune, Ethelw. Secandune, H. Hunt. Segeswalde, Flor. *Chron. de Burgo.* Sacchenda, M. West.

[2] *An.* 758. S. Dunelm.

[3] "7 *kal. Novembr.*"—Flor. Thorn. *An.* 760. M. West.

æꞃcebiſcop ꝼoꞃðꝼeꞃde". [a]ꝺ he heolð þ aꞃcebiſceop-ꞃice xviii. ȝeaꞃ":

An. DCCLIX. Heꞃ Bꞃeȝoꝑine ꝑæſ to æꞃcebiſcop ȝehaðoð[b] to ſc̃e [c]Michaeleſ tẏðe". [a]ꝺ healð hit ꝼeoꝑeꞃ ȝeaꞃ". [d]And Moll Æþelꝑolð ꝼenȝ to ꞃice on Noꞃð-hẏmbꞃum. ꝺ ꞃixaðe vi. ꝑintꞃa[e]. [f]ꝺ hit þa ꝼoꞃlet":

An. DCCLX. Heꞃ Æþelbꞃẏht Cantꝑaꞃa cẏninȝ ꝼoꞃðꝼeꞃde. [g]ſe ꝑæſ Ꝑihtꞃeðeſ cinȝeſ[h] ſunu". [f]ꝺ Ceolꝑulꝼ eac ꝼoꞃðꝼeꞃde":

An. DCCLXI. [i]Heꞃ ꝑæſ ſe micela ꝑinteꞃ". [d]And Moll. [k]Noꞃð-hẏmbꞃa cininȝ'. oꝼſloh Oſꝑine æt Æðꝑineſcliꝼe[l]. [f]on octauo id. Auȝuſti":

[a]An. DCCLXII. Heꞃ ꝼoꞃðꝼeꞃde Bꞃeȝꝑine aꞃcebiſcop":

An. DCCLXIII.[m] Heꞃ Ianbꞃẏht[n] ꝑæſ ȝehaðoð to æꞃcebiſceope. on þam[o] ꝼeoꝑeꞃteȝan dæȝe[p] oꝼeꞃ miðne[q] ꝑinteꞃ. [r]And Fꞃiðeꝑalð biſcop [k]æt Ꝑiteꞃne" ꝼoꞃðꝼeꞃde [k]on non. Mai". ſe ꝑæſ ȝehalȝoð on Ceaſtꞃum. [k]on xviii. kl. Sept'. þam vi. ꝑintꞃa Ceolꝑulꝼeſ ꞃiceſ. ꝺ he ꝑæſ biſcop xxix. ꝑintꞃa". [s]Ða man ȝehalȝoðe Pẏhtꝑine" [k]to bi-

shop Cuthbert. He held the archbishopric eighteen years.

A.D. 759. This year Bregowin was invested archbishop at Michaelmas, and continued four years. Mull Ethelwold this year[1] succeeded to the Northumbrian kingdom, held it six winters, and then resigned it.

A.D. 760. This year[2] died Ethelbert king of Kent, who was the son of king Wihtred, and also Ceolwulf[3].

A.D. 761. This year was the severe winter; and Mull, king of the Northumbrians, slew Oswin at Edwin's-Cliff, on the eighth day before the ides of August.

A.D. 762. This year[4] died archbishop Bregowin.

A.D. 763. This year[5] Eanbert[6] was invested archbishop, on the fortieth day over mid-winter; and Frithwald, bishop of Whitern, died on the nones of May. He was consecrated at York, on the eighteenth day before the calends of September, in the sixth year of the reign of Ceolwulf, and was bishop nine and twenty winters. Then was Petwin[7] con-

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[a] From *Cot.* [b] ȝehalȝoð, *Laud. Cot.* [c] -mæſſan, *Cot. Cant.* Mihaheleſ tiðe, *C.T.* B i. Michaheleſ- Whel. [d] From *Laud. Cot.* [e] ȝeaꞃ, *Cot.* [f] From *Laud.* [g] From *Cot. Petrob.* [h] So *Cot.* cinȝ, Gibs. from Whel. [i] From *Petrob.* An. DCCLXII. *C.T.* B i. [k] Abs. *Cot.* [l] Eaðꝑineſ-cliue. *Cot.* [m] DCCLXII. *Laud. Cot.* [n] Ianbeꞃht, *Laud.* Eanbꞃiht, *Cant.* Eað- *C.T.* B i. but *an.* 785 Ean-. [o] So *Cot.* þon, *Laud.* þone, *Cant. C.T.* B i. þonne, Whel. [p] dæȝ, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [q] miðe, *Laud.* [r] Gibs. from *Laud. Cot.* to the end of the year: abs. Whel. *C.T.* B i. &c. [s] ꝺ ſẏððan ꝼent to Pihtꝑine. ſe ꝑaſ ȝehalȝoð. &c. *Cot.*

[1] "*Nonis Augusti.*"—S. Dunelm.

[2] *An.* 762. M. West. Thorn.

[3] *Vid. an.* 731, 737.

[4] *An.* 765. S. Dunelm. "8 *kal. Sept.*"—Thorn. "9 *kal. Sept.*"—Flor.

[5] *An.* 765. S. Dunelm. *An.* 762. R. Dicet.

[6] *al.* Jeanbryhtus, Janberhtus, Lamberhtus, &c. *Vid. an.* 785. "*Ianbertus, sancti Augustini abbas,*" &c.—Flor. *Vid. an.* 762, 763, 764, 785.

[7] Pechtwinus, Flor.

ſcope" æt Ælfet-éé[a]. [b]on xvi. kl. Auguſti. to Hpiterne":

An. DCCLXIV. Her Ianbrÿht[c] ærcebiſceop onfeng pallium:

An. DCCLXV. [d]Her feng Alhred to Nord-hÿmbra rice". [e]I rixade eahta pinter":

[d]An. DCCLXVI. Her fordferde Ecgberht ærcebiſcop in Eoferpic[f]. [b]on xiii. kl. Decemb'. ſe pæſ biſcop xxxvi. pintra". I Friðeberht in Hagurtaldeſ-éé[g]. [b]ſe pæſ biſcop xxxiv. pintra". And man gehalgode[h] Æþelberht to Eoferpic[f]. I Ealhmund to Hagurtaldeſ-éé[g]:

DCCLXVII.

An. DCCLXVIII. [i]Her fordferde Eadberht [k]Eating cing". [l]on xiv. kl. Septembriſ":

DCCLXIX.[m]—DCCLXXI.

An. DCCLXXII. Her Mildred[n] biſcop fordferde:

DCCLXXIII.

An. DCCLXXIV. [o]Her Nord-hÿmbra fordriſon heora cining Alchred of Eoferpic on Eaſter-tid. I genamon Æþelred. Molleſ ſunu. heom to hlaforde. I ſe rixade iv. pintra. And"

secrated bishop of Whitern at Adlingfleet, on the sixteenth day before the calends of August.

A.D. 764. This year archbishop Eanbert received the pall.

A.D. 765. This year Alred succeeded to the kingdom of the Northumbrians, and reigned eight winters.

A.D. 766. This year died archbishop Egbert at York, on the thirteenth[1] day before the calends of December, who was bishop thirty-six winters; and Frithbert at Hexham[2], who was bishop there thirty-four winters. Ethelbert[3] was consecrated to York, and Elmund to Hexham[4].

A.D. 768. This year died king Eadbert, the son of Eata, on the fourteenth[5] day before the calends of September.

A.D. 772. This year[6] died bishop Mildred.

A.D. 774. This year the Northumbrians banished their king Alred from York at Easter-tide; and chose Ethelred[7], the son of Mull, for their lord, who reigned four winters. This year

[a] After Ælfæt *Vel* Adelfæt, *Cot.* [b] Abs. *Cot.* [c] Ianberht, *Laud.* Eanbriht, *Cant.* Ead- *C.T.* B i. but *an.* 785 Ean-. [d] From *Laud. Cot.* [e] From *Laud.* [f] Euerpic, *Cot.* [g] Hagurtald- *Cot.* [h] halgode, *Cot.* [i] From *Petrob. C.T.* B iv. abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [k] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv. The latter omits cing, because Eadberht had retired into a monastery. [l] From *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [m] *Initium regni Karoli regis.* Gibs. from *Laud.* [n] Milred, *Cant. C.T.* B iv. [o] From *Laud. C.T.* B iv. Her Æþelred. Molleſ ſunu. rixian agann on Nord-hÿmbran. *Cot.*

[1] xiv. Flor.

[2] "10 *kal. Junii.*"—S. Dunelm.

[3] Alberhtus, S. Dunelm. Eanbaldus, M. West.

[4] "8 *kal. Maii.*"—S. Dunelm.

[5] xiii. Flor. So *C.T.* B iv.

[6] "*Hwicciorum episcopus Milredus, cui Weremundus successit.*"—Flor. *an.* 775.

[7] Æthelbertum, Flor.

hep[a] oþiepeð[b] ꝛeað Cꝛiꝛteꝛ[c] mæl on heoꝼenum æꝼteꝛ ꝛunnan ꝛetlgonge[d]. Anð [e]þẏ geaꝛe" geꝼuhton[f] Mẏꝛce ⁊ Cantꝼaꝛe[g] æt Ottan-ꝼoꝛða[h]. ⁊ ꝼunðeꝛlice[i] næððꝛan[k] ꝼæꝛon geꝛegene[l] on Suð-Seaxna londe[m]:

An. DCCLXXV. [n]Heꝛ Cẏnepulꝼ ⁊ Oꝼꝼa geꝼuhton[o] ẏmb Bẏnꝛintun[p]. anð Oꝼꝼa nam[q] þone tun. [[r]On þaꝛ kingeꝛ dæi. Oꝼꝼa. ꝼæꝛ an abbot oꝼ Medeꝛhamꝛtede. Beonne gehaten. Se ilca Beonne. þuꝛh ealle þa muneke-ꝛeð oꝼ þeꝛe minꝛtꝛe. þa let he Cuðbꝛiht ealðoꝛman x. bonde-land at Spineꝛ-heaꝼde. mid læꝛꝼe. ⁊ mid mæðꝼe. ⁊ mid eal ꝥ þæꝛ to læi. anð ꝛꝼa ꝥ ꝛeo Cuðbꝛiht geaꝼ þone abbote L. punde þæꝛ-ꝼoꝛe. ⁊ ilca geaꝛ aneꝛ nihteꝛ ꝼeoꝛme. ouðeꝛ xxx. ꝛcẏllinge penega. ꝛꝼa eac ꝥ eaꝼteꝛ hiꝛ dæi ꝛcolde ꝛeo land ongean into þa mẏnꝛtꝛe. At þiꝛ geꝼitneꝛꝛe ꝼæꝛ ꝛeo kining Oꝼꝼa. ⁊ ꝛeo kining Egꝼeꝛð. anð ꝛeo æꝛceb' Hẏgebeꝛht. ⁊ Ceolꝼulꝼ biꝛcop. ⁊ Inꝼona biꝛcop. ⁊ Beonna abbot. ⁊ ꝼeola oðꝛe biꝛcopeꝛ anð abboteꝛ. anð ꝼeala oðꝛe ꝛice men. On þeꝛ ilca Oꝼꝼa

also appeared in the heavens a red crucifix, after sunset; the Mercians and the men of Kent fought at Otford; and wonderful serpents were seen in the land of the South-Saxons.

A.D. 775. This year[1] Cynewulf and Offa fought near Bensington, and Offa took possession of the town. In the days of this king, Offa, there was an abbot at Medhamsted, called Beonna[2]; who, with the consent of all the monks of the minster, let to farm, to alderman Cuthbert, ten copyhold lands at Swineshead, with leasow and with meadow, and with all the appurtenances; provided that the said Cuthbert gave the said abbot fifty pounds therefore, and each year entertainment for one night[3], or thirty shillings in money[4]; provided also, that after his decease the said lands should revert to the monastery. The king, Offa, and king Everth, and archbishop Hibbert, and bishop Ceolwulf, and bishop Inwona, and abbot Beonna, and many other bishops, and abbots, and rich men,

[a] An. DCCLXXIII. *Cant.* [b] oþeoꝼðe, *Cant.* men geꝛegon, *Laud.* men geꝛegan, *Cot.* [c] Chꝛiꝛteꝛ, *Cant.* Cꝛiꝛtel, *C.T.* B i. for Cꝛiꝛteꝛ. [d] -gange, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [e] on þan ẏlcan geaꝛe. *Cot.* [f] ꝼuhton, *Cot.* geꝼuhtan, *Cant.* -tun, *C.T.* B i. [g] -ꝼaꝛa, *Laud.* [h] Occan- *Cant.* [i] ꝼunðoꝛ- *Cant. Cot. C.T.* B i. [k] næðꝛan, *Laud. C.T.* B i. næðꝛa, *Cot.* genitive case. [l] geꝛeogene, *Laud.* geꝛaꝼene, *Cot. Cant.* -eꝼene, *C.T.* B i. [m] lande, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [n] An. DCCLXXVII. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [o] geꝼlẏton, *Laud. C.T.* B iv. geꝼuhtan, *Cant.* [p] Beneꝛingtun, *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. Benꝛingtun, *Cant.* [q] genam, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [r] An. DCCLXXVII. *Laud.* to the end of the year, N.S.: a manifest interpolation.

[1] *An.* 778. Flor. *An.* 779. M.West. *An.* 777. *Chron. de Mailros.*

[2] "*Sanctus Benna.*"—Hug. Cand. *Cœnobii Burgensis Historia, ap.* Sparke, p. 39. See also p. 13 of the same work.

[3] "*Firma unius noctis,*" &c.

[4] Penega in the original, *i. e. of pence,* or *in pence*; because the silver penny, derived from the Roman *denarius,* was the standard coin in this country for more than a thousand years. It was also used as a weight, being the twentieth part of an ounce. But more of this hereafter.

ðæi pæʃ an ealdoꝛman. Bꝛoꝛdan pæʃ ʒehaten. De ʒeoꝛnde æt ꝛe kyning ꝥ he ꝛcolde ꝓoꝛ hiꝛ luuen ꝓneon hiꝛ ane mynꝛtꝛe. Pocingaʃ het. ꝓoꝛði ꝥet he hit polde ʒiuen into Medeꝛhamꝛtede. ⁊ ꝛce Peteꝛ. ⁊ þone abbote þe þa paʃ. he þaʃ Puꝛa ʒehaten. Seo Puꝛa pæʃ æꝛteꝛ Beonna. ⁊ ꝛeo kining hine luuede ꝛꝓiðe. And ꝛeo kyning ꝓneode þa ꝥ mynꝛtꝛe Pocingaʃ. pið cining. ⁊ pið biꝛcop. ⁊ pið eoꝛl. ⁊ pið ealle men. ꝛꝓa ꝥ nan man ne haꝛde þæꝛ nan onꝛting buton ſ. Peteꝛ ⁊ þone abbot. Diꝛ pæʃ don on þe ciningeʃ tune. Fneo-ꝓic-buꝛna hatte:-]

An. DCCLXXVI. [a]Dеꝛ ꝓoꝛðꝛeꝛde Pehtꝛine biꝛcop on xiii. kl. Octobꝛ'. ꝛe pæʃ biꝛcop xiv. pintꝛa". [b]⁊ þý ilcan ʒeaꝛe man ʒehalʒode Æþelbeꝛht to biꝛcope to Dꝛitꝛeꝛne in Eoꝛeꝛꝓic". [c]on xvii. kl. Iulii":-

DCCLXXVII.

An. DCCLXXVIII. [a]Dеꝛ Æþelbald ⁊ Deaꝛdbeꝛht oꝛꝛlozon iii. heah-ʒeneꝛan. Ealdulꝛ Boꝛing æt Cyningeꝛcliꝛe. and Cynepulꝛ and Eʒʒan æt Dela-þýꝛnum on xi. kl. Apꝛ'." [d]And þa ꝛenʒ Alꝛꝓoldᵉ to ꝛice. [f]⁊ Æþelꝛeð bedꝛaꝛ on landeˈ. ⁊ he ꝓixade x. pin-teꝛ":-

DCCLXXIX.[g]

were witnesses to this. In the days of this same Offa was an alderman, of the name of Brorda[1], who requested the king for his sake to free his own monastery, called Woking, because he would give it to Medhamsted and St. Peter, and the abbot that then was, whose name was Pusa. Pusa succeeded Beonna; and the king loved him much. And the king freed the monastery of Woking, against king, against bishop, against earl, and against all men; so that no man should have any claim there, except St. Peter and the abbot. This was done at the king's town called Free-Richburn.

A.D. 776. This year[2] died bishop Petwin, on the thirteenth day before the calends of October, having been bishop fourteen winters. The same year Ethelbert was consecrated bishop of Whitern, at York, on the seventeenth day before the calends of July.

A.D. 778. This year Ethelbald and Herbert slew three high-sheriffs,—Eldulf, the son of Bosa, at Coniscliff; Cynewulf and Egga at Helathyrn,—on the eleventh day before the calends of April[3]. Then[4] Elwald, having banished Ethelred from his territory, seized on his kingdom, and reigned ten winters.

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[a] From *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [b] From *Laud. C.T.* B iv. an. DCCLXXVII. Der paʃ Æþelbýꝛht ʒehalʒod to biꝛcope to Dꝛitꝛeꝛne on Eueꝛꝓic. *Cot.* [c] From *Laud.* [d] From *Laud. Cot.* [e] Alpold, *Cot.* [f] Abs. *Cot.* [g] *Karolus in Hispanias intravit. Karolus Saxoniam venit. Karolus Pampileniam urbem destruxit, atque Cæsar-Augustam: exercitum suum conjunxit, ac acceptis obsidibus, subjugatis Sarracenis, per Narbonam, Wasconiam, Franciam rediit.* Gibs. from *Laud.*

[1] *An.* 799. *Brorda, princeps Merciorum, qui et Hildegila dicebatur, obiit."—Chron. J. Abb. S. Petri de Burgo, ap.* Sparke, p. 10.

[2] *An.* 777. Flor. S. Dunelm.

[3] "3 *kal. Octobris.*"—S. Dunelm.

[4] *An.* 779. S. Dunelm.

An. DCCLXXX. [a]Ðeꞃ Ealð-Seaxe[b] ⁊ Fꞃancan ȝeꞃuhtan". [c]Anð Noꞃð-hỳmbꞃa heah-ȝeꞃeꞃan ꞃoꞃbæꞃnðon Beoꞃn ealðoꞃman on Seletune. on IX. kl. Iañꞃ. Anð" Æþelbeꞃht[d] aꞃceb' ꞃoꞃðꞃeꞃðe [e]on Ceaꞃtꞃe". [f]⁊ on þæꞃ ꞃtall Eanbalð þæꞃ ȝehalȝoð". ⁊ Cỳneþulꞃ biꞃcop[e] ȝeꞃæt in Lindiꞃꞃaꞃna-éé[g]. [h]Ðeꞃ Alchmunð biꞃcop in Ðaȝuꞃtalð-éé ꞃoꞃðꞃeꞃðe: on VII. iðuꞃ Septembꞃ'. ⁊ Tilbeꞃht man ȝehalȝoðe on hiꞃ ꞃteal on VI. non. Octobꞃ'. ⁊ Ðiȝbalð man ȝehalȝoðe to biꞃcop æt Socca-bỳꞃiȝ to Lindiꞃꞃaꞃna-éé". [i]⁊ Alþolð cinȝ ꞃenðe to Rome æꞃteꞃ pallium to Eanboldeꞃ aꞃcebiꞃcopeꞃ behoue".

A.D. 780. This year a battle was fought between the Old-Saxons and the Franks; and the high-sheriffs of Northumbria committed to the flames alderman Bern at Silton, on the ninth day before the calends of January[1]. The same year[2] archbishop Ethelbert died at York, and Eanbald was consecrated in his stead; bishop Cynewulf[3] retired to Holy-island; Elmund, bishop of Hexham, died on the seventh day before the ides of September, and Tilbert was consecrated in his stead, on the sixth day before the nones of October; Hibbald was consecrated bishop of Holy-island at Sockbury; and king Elwald sent to Rome for a pall in behoof of archbishop Eanbald.

DCCLXXXI.

[k]An. DCCLXXXII. Ðeꞃ ꞃoꞃðꞃeꞃðe Þeꞃbuꞃh. Ceolꞃeðeꞃ cþen. ⁊ Cỳneþulꞃ biꞃcop in Lindiꞃꞃaꞃna-éé. Anð ꞃeonoð þæꞃ æt Aclea".

A.D. 782. This year[4] died Werburga, queen of Ceolred, and bishop Cynewulf, in Holy-island; and the same year there was a synod at Acley.

DCCLXXXIII.

An. DCCLXXXIV. Ðeꞃ Cỳneheaꞃð oꞃꞃloh Cỳneþulꞃ cỳninȝ. ⁊ he þæꞃ þeaꞃð oꞃꞃleȝen. ⁊ LXXXIV. monna mið him. Anð þa onꞃenȝ Bỳꞃhtꞃic [l]Þeꞃt-Seaxna ꞃiceꞃ". ⁊ he ꞃicꞃoðe XVI. ȝeaꞃ[m].

A.D. 784. This year[5] Cyneard slew king Cynewulf, and was slain himself, and eighty-four men with him. Then Bertric undertook the government of the West-Saxons, and reigned sixteen

[a] An. DCCLXXIX. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [b] Ealðe- *Laud. Cant.* [c] From *Laud. C.T.* B iv. an. DCCLXXIX. [d] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv. an. DCCLXXIX. [e] Abs. *Cot.* [f] ⁊ Eanbalð þaꞃ ȝehalȝuð on hiꞃ loh. *Cot.* [g] Lindiꞃꞃaꞃana- *Cot.* [h] From *Laud. Cot.* Alcmunð biꞃcop on Ðaȝuꞃtalð-éé ꞃoꞃðꞃeꞃðe. ⁊ Tilbeꞃht þaꞃ ȝecoꞃen þaꞃ to. ⁊ Ðibalð to Lindiꞃꞃaꞃan-éé. *Cot.* [i] Anð Ælꞃþolð cỳninȝ ꞃenðe man æꞃteꞃ pallium to Rome. ⁊ Eanbalð ðỳðe æꞃceb'. *Laud.* [k] From *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [l] Þeꞃt-Seaxna cininȝ to ꞃice. *Laud.* [m] þinteꞃ, *Cant. C.T.* B i.

[1] "*A.D.* 780. *Osbald et Ethelhearde* [*congregato exercitu*] *Bearn patricium Elfwaldi regis succenderunt in Seletune* 9 *kal. Januarii.*"—Hoveden.

[2] *An.* 781. Flor.

[3] Cỳnebalð, *edd.* and *mss.* incorrectly. *Vid. an.* 782. "*Cinewolphus episcopus Lindisfarensis* 41 *anno sui episcop' senio confectus vices suos Higebaldo delegavit, et* 3 *annos postea vixit.*"—*Annal. Tinemuth, ap.* Leland. *Collect.* i. 328. *Vid.* Flor. *an.* 779, 781.

[4] *An.* 781. Flor.

[5] *Vid. an.* 755.

7 hiꝛ lic hiꝺ æt Ꝑeꝛham. anꝺ hiꝛ ꝓihtᵃ ꝓæꝺeꝛen-cỳnᵇ ȝæꝺ to Ceꝛꝺice. [ᶜTo þỳꝛan timan ꝓixoꝺe Ealhmunꝺ cinȝ innonᵈ Centˊ. ᵉÐeꝛ Ealhmunꝺ cinȝ paꝛ Ecȝbeꝛhteꝛ ꝓæꝺeꝛ. 7 Ecȝbeꝛht paꝛ Aꝺulꝼeꝛ ꝓæꝺeꝛˊ.]

An. DCCLXXXV. ᶠÞeꝛ ꝓoꝛðꝼeꝛꝺe Boꝺꝓine abboꝺ on Ðꝛipum. Anꝺˊ heꝛ pæꝛ ȝeꝛlihꝼullicᵍ ꝓinoꝺ æt Cealc-hỳðe. 7 Ianbỳꝛhtʰ æꝛcebiꝛceop ꝼoꝛleꝺ ꝓumneⁱ ꝺæl oꝼᵏ hiꝛ biꝛceoꝛꝺomeꝛ. 7 ꝼꝛom Oꝼꝼan cỳninȝe Ðiȝebꝛỳhtˡ pæꝛ ȝecoꝛen. 7 Ecȝꝼeꝛꝺ to cỳninȝeᵐ ȝehalȝoꝺ. ⁿAnꝺ ᵒin þaꝛ tiꝺˊ ᵖpæꝛon æꝛenꝺ-ꝓacan ȝeꝛenꝺ ᵠoꝼ Romeˊ ꝼꝛam Aꝺꝛianumʳ papan to Ænȝla-lanꝺe. to niꝓianneˢ þone ȝeleaꝼan ᵠ7 þa ꝓibbeˊ þeᵗ ꝵᵴ Gꝛeȝoꝛiuꝛ uꝛ ꝼenꝺe ᵠþuꝛh þone biꝛcop Auȝuꝛtinumˊ. 7 hi man miꝺ puꝛðꝼciꝓe unꝺeꝛꝼenȝ:

DCCLXXXVI.

An. DCCLXXXVII. Ðeꝛ nomᵘ Beoꝛhtꝛicˣ cỳninȝ Oꝼꝼan ðohtoꝛ Eaðbuꝛhȝe. Anꝺ on hiꝛ ðaȝumʸ cꝓomonᶻ æꝛeꝛt III. ꝵciꝓuᵃ Noꝛð-mannaᵇ ᶜoꝼ Ðeꝛeðalanꝺeˊ. Anꝺ þa ꝛe ȝeꝛeꝼa þæꝛto ꝓaꝺ. 7 hiᵈ polꝺe ðꝛỳꝼan to þæꝛ cỳninȝeꝛ tuneˊ. Þỳ þeᵉ he nỳꝛte hꝓæt hi pæꝛon. 7 hine mon oꝼꝼlohꝼ þaᵍ. Ðat pæꝛon þa æꝛeꝛtan ꝵciꝓu Deniꝵcna monna þe Anȝelcỳnneꝛ lonꝺ ȝeꝛohton:

years. His body is deposited at Wareham;—and his pedigree goeth in a direct line to Cerdic. At this time reigned Elmund king in Kent, the father of Egbert; and Egbert was the father of Athulf.

A.D. 785. This year died Bothwin, abbot of Ripon, and a litigious synod was holden at Chalk-hythe[1]; archbishop Eanbert resigned some part of his bishopric, Hibbert was appointed bishop by king Offa, and Everth was consecrated king. In the mean time legates were sent from Rome to England by pope Adrian, to renew the blessings of faith and peace which St. Gregory sent us by the mission of bishop Augustine, and they were received with every mark of honour and respect.

A.D. 787. This year king Bertric took Edburga the daughter of Offa to wife. And in his days came first three ships of the Northmen from the land of robbers. The reve[2] then rode thereto, and would drive them to the king's town; for he knew not what they were; and there was he slain. These were the first ships of the Danish men that sought the land of the English nation.

ª Abs. *Cant.* ᵇ ꝓæꝺeꝛ- *Laud.* ᶜ From *Petrob. Cot.* abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. ᵈ on, *Cot.* ᵉ From *Cot.* ᶠ From *Laud. C.T.* B iv. ᵍ ȝeꝛlihꝼullic, *C.T.* B i. ʰ Eanbꝛihꝛ, *Cant. C.T.* B i. Lanbeꝛht, *Cot. Vid. an.* 763, 764. ⁱ ꝵum, *Cot.* ᵏ Gibs. from *Cot.* N.S. ˡ Ðỳȝỳꝛht, *Cot.* ᵐ cinnȝ, *Cant.* ⁿ From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv. to the end of the year. ᵒ on þiꝛ timan, *Cot.* ᵖ So *Cot. C.T.* B iv. ᵠ Abs. *Cot.* ʳ Aꝺꝛiane, *Cot.* ˢ ȝeniꝓianne, *Cot.* ᵗ þa, *Cot.* ᵘ nam, *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T.* B i. ˣ Bꝛeohtꝛic, *Laud.* Bỳꝛhtꝛic, *Cant.* Bꝛihtꝛic, *C.T.* B i. ʸ ðaȝan, *Cot.* ᶻ coman, *Cant. Cot.* comon, *C.T.* B i. ª ꝵcipa, *Cot. Cant.* ᵇ From *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T.* B i. ᶜ From *Laud. Cot.* ᵈ he, *Laud.* hie, *C.T.* B i. ᵉ From *Cant.* ᶠ þæn oꝼꝼloh, *Cant.* ᵍ From *Laud.*

[1] *Vid.* Spelman, *Concil.* i. 302. Wilkins, *Concil.* i. 145, 152. Flor. *an.* 785.

[2] Since called *sheriff*; *i. e.* the *reve*, or steward, of the shire. "*Exactor regis.*"—Ethelw.

An. DCCLXXXVIII. [a]Her þær synoð gegaderod on Norð-hymbra lande æt Pincanheale[b]. [c]on IV. non. Sept': ⁊ Aldberht abb' forðferde".

A.D. 788. This year there was a synod assembled at Fingall[1] in Northumberland, on the fourth day before the nones of September; and abbot Albert departed this life.

[d]An. DCCLXXXIX. Her Alfpold Norðan-hymbra cining. pær ofslagan [e]fram Sigan on IX. kl. Octobr'." ⁊ heofenlic leoht pær gelome [f]seogen [g]þær þer" he ofslagen pær. [e]⁊ he pær bebyrged on Hagustald-éé. innan þæne cyrican". ⁊ Osred. Alchredes sunu. feng to rice [e]æfter him". [h]se pær his nefa". [i]And synoð pær gegaderod æt Aclea".

A.D. 789. This year Elwald, king of the Northumbrians, was slain by Siga, on the eleventh day before the calends of October; and a heavenly light was often seen on the spot where he was slain. He was buried in the church of Hexham; and Osred, the son of Alred, who was his nephew, succeeded him in the government. This year there was a synod assembled at Acley[2].

An. DCCXC. Her Ianbyrht[k] arcebiscop forðferde. ⁊ [l]þy ilcan gear[m]" pær gecoren Æþelheard abbud to arcebiscope[n]. [d]And Osred. Norðan-hymbra[o] cining. pær [e]berscen. ⁊' of rice adrefed[p]. ⁊ Æþelred. Æþelaldes sunu. eft feng to rice".

A.D. 790. This year archbishop Eanbert died[3], and abbot Ethelherd was chosen archbishop the same year. Osred, king of the Northumbrians, was betrayed and banished from his kingdom, and Ethelred, the son of Ethelwald, succeeded him.

[d]An. DCCXCI. Her pær Baldulf[q] gehalgod to biscope [r]to Hrofesne' [e]on XVI. kl. Aug". fram Eanbalde arceb' ⁊ fram Æþelberhte biscope".

A.D. 791. This year Baldulf[4] was consecrated bishop of Whitern, on the sixteenth day before the calends of August, by archbishop Eanbald and bishop Ethelbert.

An. DCCXCII. Her Offa. Myrcna cyning. het Æþelbyrhte cyninge[s] þ

A.D. 792. This year[5] Offa, king of Mercia, commanded that king Ethel-

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[a] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv. [b] *al.* Fincanheale. Yincanheale, *C.T.* B iv. [c] From *Laud.* Gibson adds, from the same MS. *Karolus per Alemanniam venit ad fines Bavariæ.* [d] From *Laud. Cot.* [e] Abs. *Cot.* [f] gesapen, *Cot.* [g] þar þar, *Cot.* [h] forðan he pær his neua. *Cot.* [i] ⁊ mycel synoð par at Aclea. *Cot.* [k] -byrht, *Laud.* Lanbyrht, *Cot.* Iaenbyrht, *Cant.* Eadbyrht, *C.T.* B i. [l] þar ylcan gear. *Cot.* [m] gere, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [n] So *Laud. Cot.* biscope, Whel. arcebiscep, *Cant.* [o] Norð- *Cot.* [p] aflymed, *Cot.* [q] Baldulf, *Cot.* [r] After Æþelberhte biscope, *Cot.* [s] Abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i.

[1] *Vid.* Spelman. *Concil.* i. 304. Flor. *an.* 788. and S. Dunelm. *inter X. Script.* 114, 56.

[2] *Vid.* Spelman. *Concil.* i. 305.

[3] "*Idus Augusti.*"—Flor.

[4] Beaduulfus, Flor. Badulfus, *Chron. de Mailros, an.* 790.

[5] *An.* 793. Flor.

heaꝼoð oꝼaꝼlean. [a]ꝺ Oꝼꝼeð. þe þæꝼ Noꝼþan-hẏmbꝼa cẏnɪnʒ. æꝼteꝼ ꝼꝼæcꝼɪðe ham cumenum ʒelæht þæꝼ ꝺ oꝼꝼlaʒen. on xviii. kł. Octobꝼ'. ꝺ hɪꝼ lɪc lɪʒð æt Tɪnan-muðe. Anð Æþelꝼeð cẏnɪnʒ ꝼenʒ to nɪþan þɪꝼe. ꝼeo þæꝼ Ælꝼleð ʒehaten. on iii. kł. Octobꝼ'″:

[b]An. DCCXCIII. Heꝼ þæꝼon ꝼeðe ꝼoꝼe-becna[c] cumene oꝼeꝼ Noꝼðan-hẏmbꝼa lanð. ꝺ þ̄[d] ꝼolc eaꝼmlɪce bꝼeʒðon[e] þ̄ þæꝼon oꝼmete lɪʒꝼæꝼcaꝼ. [f]anð þoðenaꝼ. anð ʒeꝼeoþene[g] þæꝼon ꝼẏꝼene ðꝼacan on þam lẏꝼte ꝼleoʒende. [h]Ðam tacnum ꝼona″ ꝼẏlɪʒðe mẏcel hunʒeꝼ. anð lɪtel[d] æꝼteꝼ þam. þæꝼ ɪlcan ʒeaꝼeꝼ. [d]on vi. ɪðuꝼ Ianuaꝼ'″. eaꝼmlɪce hæþenꝼa manna[d] heꝼʒunʒ aðɪlɪʒoðe[i] Goðeꝼ cẏꝼɪcan ɪn Lɪnðɪꝼꝼaꝼena-éé þuꝼh hꝼeaꝼlac ꝺ man-ꝼleht[k]. [d]Anð Sɪcʒa ꝼoꝼðꝼeꝼðe on viii. kł. Maꝼ'″:

An. DCCXCIV. Heꝼ Aðꝼɪanuꝼ papa ꝺ Oꝼꝼa[l] Mẏꝼcena[m] cẏnɪnʒ[n]. [o]on iv. ɪðuꝼ Auʒuꝼtɪ. ꝼe ꝼɪxoðe xl. þɪntꝼa″. ꝼoꝼþꝼeꝼðon[p]. ꝺ Æþelꝼeð. Noꝼþan-hẏmbꝼa [q]cẏnɪnʒ. þæꝼ oꝼꝼleʒen ꝼꝼom hɪꝼ aʒenꝼe þeoðe″. [m]on xiii. kł. Maɪ″. Anð Ceolþulꝼ bɪꝼceop ꝺ Eaðbalð bɪꝼcop oꝼ þam lonðe aꝼoꝼan[r]. Anð Ecʒꝼeꝼð[s]

bert should be beheaded; and Osred, who had been king of the Northumbrians, returning home after his exile[1], was apprehended and slain, on the eighteenth day before the calends of October. His body is deposited at Tinemouth[2]. Ethelred this year, on the third day before the calends of October, took unto himself a new wife, whose name was Elfleda.

A.D. 793. This year came dreadful fore-warnings over the land of the Northumbrians, terrifying the people most woefully: these were immense sheets of light rushing through the air, and whirlwinds, and fiery dragons flying across the firmament. These tremendous tokens were soon followed by a great famine; and not long after, on the sixth day before the ides of January in the same year, the harrowing inroads of heathen men made lamentable havoc in the church of God in Holy-island, by rapine and slaughter. Siga died on the eighth day before the calends of March.

A.D. 794. This year died pope Adrian; and also Offa, king of Mercia, on the fourth day before the ides of August, after he had reigned forty winters. Ethelred, king of the Northumbrians, was slain by his own people, on the thirteenth day before the calends of May[4]; in consequence of which, bishops Ceol-

[a] From *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [b] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv. [c] -bẏcna, *Cot.* [d] Abs. *Cot.* [e] ðꝼehtan, *Cot.* [f] So *C.T.* B iv. unmetlice ꝼeꝼcaꝼ, *ibid.* [g] ʒeꝼaþene, *Cot.* [h] ꝺ ꝼona, *Cot.* [i] aðẏlɪʒoðan, *Cot.* [k] -ꝼlɪht, *Cot. C.T.* B iv. [l] An. DCCXCVI. *Laud.* [m] From *Laud.* [n] Abs. *Laud.* [o] From *Laud.* on iv. k'. Aʒ̃t. *C.T.* B iv. So also Florence of Worcester. [p] ꝼoꝼðꝼeꝼðe, *Laud.* [q] From *Petrob. C.T.* B i. [r] So *C.T.* B i. ꝼoꝼon, *Cot.* [s] Eʒcꝼꝼeð, *Cot.*

[1] *Vid. an.* 790.

[2] "*In monasterio ad ostium Tinæ fluminis.*"—Flor.

[3] "4 *kal. Aug.*"—Flor.

[4] "3 *kal. Maii.*"—Flor.

ꝥenᵹ[a] to Mýꝛcna[b] ꝛice. ⁊ [c]ꝥý ilcan ᵹeaꝛe″ ꝓoꝛðꝼeꝛðe. ⁊ Eaðbꝛýht onꝼenᵹ ꝛice on Cent. ꝥam pæꝛ oþeꝛ nama nemneð Pꝛæn[d]. [e]And Æþelheaꝛd ealðoꝛman ꝓoꝛðꝼeꝛðe on kal. Auᵹ. And ꝥa hæþenan on Noꝛð-hýmbꝛum heꝛᵹoðon. ⁊ Eᵹꝼeꝛðeꝛ mýnꝛteꝛ æt ꝥone muþan beꝛeaꝓoðon. And ꝥæꝛ heoꝛa heꝛetoᵹena ꝛum oꝼꝛlæᵹen peaꝛð. ⁊ eac heoꝛa ꝛciꝓu ꝛume ꝥuꝛh oꝼeꝛ-peðeꝛ puꝛðon toþꝛocene. ⁊ heoꝛa ꝓeala ꝥæꝛ aðꝛuncon. ⁊ ꝛume cuce to ꝥam ꝛtæþe comon. ⁊ ꝥa man ꝛona oꝼꝛloh æt ꝥæꝛe ea muþan″.

wulf and Eadbald retired from the land. Everth took to the government of Mercia, and died the same year[1]. Eadbert, whose other name was Pryn, obtained the kingdom of Kent; and alderman Ethelherd died on the calends of August. In the mean time, the heathen armies spread devastation among the Northumbrians, and plundered the monastery of king Everth at the mouth of the Wear[2]. There however some of their leaders were slain; and some of their ships also were shattered to pieces by the violence of the weather; many of the crew were drowned; and some, who escaped alive to the shore, were soon dispatched at the mouth of the river.

[f]An. DCCXCV. Þeꝛ pæꝛ ꝛe[g] mona aþiꝛtꝛnoð[h] beꝛtux han-cꝛeð[i] ⁊ ðaᵹunᵹe[k]. [l]on v. kal Apꝛ̃.″ And Eaꝛðulꝼ[m] ꝓenᵹ to Noꝛðan-hýmbꝛan cineðome[n]. [l]on ii. iðuꝛ Mai″. ⁊ [l]he pæꝛ ꝛýððan″ [o]ᵹebletꝛoð. ⁊ to hiꝛ cine-ꝛtole ahoꝓen″ [l]on vii. kal. Iuníí on Eoꝛeꝓꝛic″ ꝓꝛam Eanbal[l]ðe aꝓceb'. ⁊ Æþelbeꝛhte. ⁊ Þiᵹbalðe. ⁊ Baldeꝛulꝼe biꝛcopum[p].

A.D. 795. This year was the moon eclipsed, between cock-crowing and dawn[3], on the fifth day before the calends of April; and Erdulf succeeded to the Northumbrian kingdom on the second before the ides of May. He was afterwards consecrated and raised to his throne, at York, on the seventh day before the calends of June, by archbishop Eanbald, and bishops Ethelbert, Hibbald, and Baldulf.

An. DCCXCVI. [q]Þeꝛ ꝓoꝛðꝼeꝛðe

A.D. 796. This year died archbishop

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[a] ꝥenᵹ to ꝛice on Mýꝛcum. *Cant.* [b] Mýꝛcene, *Laud.* [c] on ꝥan ᵹeaꝛe, *Cot.* [d] Pꝛæun, *Cant.* *C.T.* B i. Ꝓꝛæn, *C.T.* B iv. [e] From *Laud. C.T.* B iv. to the end of the year. [f] From *Laud. Cot.* *C.T.* B iv. [g] So *Cot.* ꝛeo, Gibs. from *Laud.* [h] aþeꝛtꝛeð, *Cot.* [i] hancꝛe, *Cot.* -cꝛæðe, *C.T.* B iv. [k] -ᵹunᵹ, *Cot.* [l] Abs. *Cot.* [m] Eaꝛðulꝼ, *Cot.* [n] ꝛice, *Cot.* [o] ᵹebletꝛoð to cinᵹe. *Cot.* [p] Abs. *Laud.* [q] From *Laud. C.T.* B iv.

[1] "141 *diebus regnavit.*"—Flor.

[2] *i. e.* Wearmouth abbey.

[3] This is the Grecian method of computation, μεταξυ αλεκτροφωνιας και πρωϊας, between the hours of three and six in the morning. It must be recollected, that before the distribution of time into hours, minutes, and seconds, the day and night were divided into eight equal portions, containing three hours each; and this method was continued long afterwards by historians.

Eanbald aꞃceb'. on iv. iduꞃ Aug̃. ⁊ hiꞃ lic lig̃ð on Eoꞃeꞃpic. And þeꞃ ilcan ʒeaꞃeꞃ ꞃoꞃðꞃeꞃde Ceolpulꞃ biꞃcop. ⁊ man ʒehalʒode [a]oþæꞃne Eanbalde' on þæꞃ oþꞃeꞃ ꞃtal on xix. kal. Sept'. And" heꞃ Cynpulꞃ[b]. Meꞃcna[c] cyning. oꞃeꞃheꞃʒade Cantpaꞃe[d] oþ meꞃꞃc. [e]and Meꞃcpaꞃe"ʒeꞃenʒon[f] Eadbeꞃht[g] Pꞃæn heoꞃa cyning. and ʒebundene[h] hine on Myꞃce[i] ʒelæddon. [[k]⁊ let him pycan ut hiꞃ eaʒan. ⁊ ceoꞃꞃan oꞃ hiꞃ handa:· Ond Æþelaꞃd aꞃcb' oꞃ Cantpaꞃeb' ꞃette ꞃinoð. ⁊ ʒetꞃyde. ⁊ ʒeꞃæꞃtnode. þuꞃh þaꞃ papan hæꞃe Leoneꞃ. ealle þa þing be Godeꞃ mynꞃtꞃan. þa pæꞃon ʒeꞃett be Pihtʒaꞃeꞃ dæʒe. ⁊ be oðꞃa cinʒa dæʒe. ⁊ þuꞃ cpæð. Ic Aþelaꞃd. eadmod aꞃb' oꞃ Cantpaꞃebeꞃi. mid anmodan ꞃæde ealleꞃ ꞃinoðeꞃ. and mid ealꞃa þaꞃe ʒeʒadeꞃunʒa ealꞃa þaꞃa mynꞃtꞃa. þam be ealdan daʒan ꞃꞃiʒneꞃꞃe paꞃ ʒeauen ꞃꞃam ʒeleaꞃꞃullan mannum. on Godeꞃ naman. ⁊ þuꞃh hiꞃ biꞃiʒendan dom. ic bebeode. ꞃpa ꞃpa ic hæꞃe habbe oꞃ þan papan Leone. ꝥ heononꞃoꞃð nan ne dyꞃꞃtlæce ceoꞃan him hlauoꞃdaꞃ oꞃ læpedan mannan oueꞃ Godeꞃ eꞃꞃpyꞃðnyꞃꞃe. Ac eal ꞃpa ꞃpa

Eanbald, on the fourth day before the ides of August; and his body is deposited at York. The same year also died bishop Ceolwulf; and another Eanbald was consecrated to the see of the former, on the nineteenth day before the calends of September. About the same time Cynwulf, king of Mercia, made inroads upon the inhabitants of Kent as far as the marsh; and the Mercians seized Edbert Pryn their king, led him bound into Mercia, and suffered men to pick out his eyes, and cut off his hands[1]. And Ethelard, archbishop of Canterbury, held a synod[2], wherein he ratified and confirmed, by command of pope Leo, all things concerning God's monasteries that were fixed in Witgar's days, and in other king's days, saying thus: "I Ethelard, the humble archbishop of Canterbury, with the unanimous concurrence of the whole synod, and of all the congregations of all the minsters, to which in former days freedom was given by faithful men, in God's name and by his terrible judgment do decree, as I have command from pope Leo, that henceforth none dare to choose them lords from lewd men

[a] So *C.T.* B iv. oþeꞃbald, Gibs. from *Laud.*; but he suggested, from conjecture, oþeꞃ Eanbald. [b] Ceolpulꞃ, *Laud. Cot.* Whel. Ceolulꞃ, *Cant.* *Vid. an.* 819. [c] Myꞃcna, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [d] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. Cent, *Cot.* Cantpaꞃa, Whel. [e] So *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. but omitting oþ meꞃꞃc. [f] So Whel. and the best MSS. ʒeꞃenʒ *al.* [g] From *Cot.* [h] -den, *Laud.* -denne, *C.T.* B i. [i] Meꞃce, *C.T.* B i. [k] A Norman interpolation from *Cot.* to the end of the year.

[1] This wanton act of barbarity seems to have existed only in the depraved imagination of the Norman interpolator of the Saxon annals, who eagerly and impatiently dispatches the story thus, in order to introduce the subsequent account of the synod at Bapchild, so important in his eyes. Hoveden and Wallingford and others have repeated the idle tale; but I have not hitherto found it in any historian of authority.

[2] "*Apud Bacanceld.*"—Spelman. *Concil.* i. 317. *an.* 798. Some have placed this synod at Beckenham in Kent.

hıt ẏſ on þan ȝeþrıte þe ſe papa hæfð ȝıuuen. oððe þa halıȝan þeraſ ȝeſettan. þe beoð uſe fæðeraſ. ⁊ uſe laſeoþaſ. be halıȝum mẏnſtrum. ſþa hı belıuan un-aþemmeð butan ælcſe anſæce. Gıf æni man ẏſ þ̄ þıſ Goðeſ. ⁊ uſæſ papan. ⁊ uſe beboð. healðan nelle. ac faſſeoð anð faſ naht healðað. þıtan hı þ̄ hı ſculon ȝıfan ȝeſceað toforan Goðeſ ðom-ſetle. Anð ıc Aðelhaſð aſb' mıð xii. bıſcopan. ⁊ mıð þrım ⁊ tþentıȝan abboðan. þẏſ ẏlce mıð ſoðe-tacne Crıſteſ ȝetrımmað ⁊ ȝefæſtn[a] ——]

An. DCCXCVII. Heſ Romane Leone þam papan hıſ tunȝan foſ-cuſfon[b]. ⁊ hıſ eaȝan[c] aſtunȝon[d]. ⁊ hıne of hıſ ſetle aflẏmðon. ⁊ þa ſona eft. Goðe fultumıenðum[e]. he meahte[f] ȝeſıon[g] ⁊ ſpſecan[h]. ⁊ eft þæſ[i] papa ſþa he æſ þæſ. [k]Anð Eanbalð onfenȝ pallıum on vi. ıðuſ Sept̄. ⁊ Æþelbeſht bıſcop foſðfeſðe on iii. kal. Nov.″:·

[k]An. DCCXCVIII. Heſ þæſ mẏcel ȝefeoht on Noſð-hẏmbſa lanðe. on Lenȝtene. on iv. non. Apr̄. ·æt Hþeallæȝe. ⁊ þæſ man ofſloh Alſıc. Heaſðbeſhteſ ſunu. ⁊ oðſe mænıȝe mıð hım″:·

An. DCCXCIX. Heſ Æþelheaſð[l] aſcebıſcop. ⁊ Cẏnebſẏht. Þeſt-Seaxna[m] bıſcop. foſon[n] to Rome[o]. [p]Alfun

over God's inheritance; but, as it is in the writ that the pope has given, or holy men have settled, our fathers and our teachers, concerning holy minsters, so they continue untainted without any resistance. If there is any man that will not observe this decree of God, of our pope, and of us, but overlooketh it, and holdeth it for nought, let *them* know, that they shall give an account before the judgment-seat of God. And I Ethelard, archbishop, with twelve[1] bishops, and with three and twenty abbots, this same with the rood-token of Christ confirm and fasten.

A.D. 797. This year the Romans cut out the tongue of pope Leo, put out his eyes, and drove him from his see; but soon after, by the assistance of God, he could see and speak, and became pope as he was before. Eanbald also received the pall on the sixth day before the ides of September, and bishop Ethelbert died on the third before the calends of November.

A.D. 798. This year a severe battle was fought in the Northumbrian territory, during Lent, on the fourth day before the nones of April, at Whalley; wherein Alric, the son of Herbert, was slain, and many others with him.

A.D. 799. This year archbishop Ethelbert, and Cynbert, bishop of Wessex, went to Rome. In the mean time

[a] *f.* ȝefæſtnıað, to correspond with ȝetrımmað; but both are incorrect; the Norman scribe being imperfectly skilled in the Saxon grammar. [b] -cuſfan, *Cant.* [c] eȝan, *Cant.* [d] ut-aſtunȝon, *Laud. C.T.* B i. ut-aſtunȝan, *Cant.* [e] ȝefultumıenðum, *Laud.* [f] mıhte, *Laud. Cant. Cot. C.T.* B i. [g] ȝeſeon, *Laud. Cant. Cot. C.T.* B i. [h] ſpecan, *Cot.* [i] þeaſð, *Cant.* [k] From *Laud.* [l] Æþelſeð, *Laud.* [m] -Sæxna, *Laud.* -Sexana, *Cot.* -Sexna, *Cant.* [n] feſðon, *Cot.* [o] Roma, *Cot.* [p] From *Cot.*

[1] 17, Spelman.

biſcop ſoꞃðfeꞃðe on Suð-beꞃi. ⁊ he ꝑeaꞃð bebÿꞃgeð in Domuce. ⁊ Tiðfꞃið ꝑeaꞃð ʒecoꞃen æfteꞃ him. anð Siꞃic. Eaſt-Sexana cinʒ. ſeꞃðe to Rome. In þÿſum ÿlcan ʒeaꞃe Ꝑihtbuꞃʒe lichama ꝑeaꞃð ʒeſunðen eal ʒehal. ⁊ unſoꞃꞃotteð. à Deoꞃham. æfteꞃ ſif ⁊ ſifti ʒeaꞃon þaſ þe heo of þÿſum liue ʒeꝑat″:·

An. DCCC. [a]Heꞃ ꝑæſ ſe mona aþiſtꞃað. on þæꞃe oðꞃe tið on niht. on XVII. kł. Febꞃ̄. Anð″ heꞃ Beoꞃhtꞃic[b] cÿninʒ ſoꞃðfeꞃðe. [c]⁊ Ꝑoꞃꞃ ealðoꞃman″. ⁊ Ecʒbꞃÿht[d] ſenʒ to Ꝑeſt-Seaxna[e] ꞃice. Anð þÿ ÿlcan ðæʒe[f] ꞃað Æþelmunð ealðoꞃman of Hꝑiccum ofeꞃ æt Cÿnemæꞃeſ-ſoꞃða. Ða mette[g] hine Ꝑeoxtan[h] ealðoꞃman mið Ꝑilſætum. ⁊[i] þæꞃ ꝑeaꞃð micel ʒeſeoht. ⁊ þæꞃ beʒen ofſleʒene[k] ꝑæꞃon[l] þa[m] ealðoꞃmen. ⁊ Ꝑilſæton[n] namon[o] ſÿʒe[p]:·

bishop Alfun died at Sudbury, and was buried at Dunwich. After him Tidfrith was elected to the see; and Siric, king of the East-Saxons, went to Rome. In this year[1] the body of Witburga was found entire, and free from decay, at Dereham, after a lapse of five and fifty years from the period of her decease.

A.D. 800. This year was the moon eclipsed, at eight in the evening, on the seventeenth day before the calends of February; and soon after died king Bertric and alderman Worr. Egbert succeeded to the West-Saxon kingdom; and the same day[2] Ethelmund, alderman of the Wiccians[3], rode over the Thames at Kempsford; where he was met by alderman Woxtan, with the men of Wiltshire, and a terrible conflict ensued, in which both the commanders were slain, but the men of Wiltshire obtained the victory.

DCCCI.

An. DCCCII. [a]Heꞃ aþeoſtꞃaðe[q] ſe mona on ðaʒunʒe″. [r]on XIII. kł. Ianꞃ̄. Anð″ heꞃ ꝑæſ ʒehaðoð[s] Beoꞃnmoð to[r] biſceope to Hꞃoſeſ-ceaſtꞃe:·

A.D. 802. This year was the moon eclipsed, at dawn, on the thirteenth day before the calends of January; and Bernmod was consecrated bishop of Rochester.

An. DCCCIII. [r]Heꞃ ſoꞃðfeꞃðe Hiʒ-

A.D. 803. This year[4] died Hibbald,

[a] From *Laud. Cot.* [b] Bꞃihtꞃic, *Laud. Cant. Cot. C.T.* B i. [c] Abs. *Cot.* [d] -beꞃht, *Laud.* -bÿꞃht, *Cot.* [e] -Sexana, *Cot.* [f] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. ðæʒ, *Laud.* [g] ʒemette, *Laud. Cant.* [h] Ꝑeohſtan, *Laud. C.T.* B i. Ꝑihſtan, *Cant.* [i] From *Laud. Cant.* [k] ofſleʒen, *Cant.* [l] From *Laud.* ꝑuꞃðan, *Cant.* [m] þe, *Laud.* [n] -ſæte, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [o] naman, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [p] ſiʒe, *C.T.* B i. Gibson adds here, from *Laud. Karolus rex imperator factus est, et a Romanis appellatus Augustus; qui illos, qui Leonem papam dehonestaverant, morte damnavit; sed precibus papæ, morte indulta, exilio retrusit. Ipse enim papa Leo imperatorem eum sacraverat.* [q] aþÿſtꞃoðe, *Cot.* [r] From *Laud.* [s] ʒehalʒoð, *Laud.*

[1] *An.* 796. Flor.

[2] "*Anno.*"—Flor.

[3] *Merciorum*, Flor. of Hꝑiccum, in the Saxon; the same as Ꝑicꝑaꞃum; the latter of which titles is retained in Wickware, in Gloucestershire.

[4] *An.* 802. Flor.

bald. Lindisfarna biscop. on viii. kal. Iulíí. ⁊ man gehalgode on his steal Ecgberht. on iii. idus Iuníí. And″ her Æþelhearð arcebiscop forðferde [a]on Cent″. ⁊ Þulfred þæs[b] to arcebisceope gehadod[c] [d]on his loh″. [e]⁊ Forðred abbud forðferde″:

An. DCCCIV. Her Þulfred arcebisceop pallium onfeng:

An. DCCCV. Her Cuðred cýning forðferde on Cantþarum. ⁊ Ceolburh abbodisse[f]. ⁊ Hearbýrhte[g] ealdorman[e]:

An. DCCCVI. [h]Her [i]se mona aþistrode′ on kl. Sept̄. ⁊ Eardþulf[k]. [l]Norþan-hýmbra cining′. þæs of his rice adrifen. ⁊ Eanberht [m]Hagustealð biscop′ forðferde″. [n]Eac on þýsum ýlcan geare. ii. non. Iuníí. rode-tacn þearð ateoþed on þam monan. anes Þodnes dæges. innan þare dagenge. and eft on þýsum geare. iii. kl. Sept̄. an þunderlic trendel þearð ateoþed abutan þare sunnan:

[n]An. DCCCVII. Her seo sunne aþestrode on angýnne þare fifte tide þas dages xvii. kl. Aug̃:

DCCCVIII.—DCCX.[o] DCCCXI.

An. DCCCXII. Her Carl cýning forðferde. [p]⁊ he ricsode fif ⁊ feoþertig þintra. and Þulfred arcebiscop.

bishop of Holy-island, on the twenty-fourth of June, and Egbert was consecrated in his stead, on the thirteenth of June following. Archbishop Ethelherd also died in Kent[1], and Wulfred was chosen archbishop in his stead. Abbot Forthred, in the course of the same year, departed this life.

A.D. 804. This year archbishop Wulfred received his pall.

A.D. 805. This year died king Cuthred in Kent, and abbess Colburga, and alderman Herbert.

A.D. 806. This year was the moon eclipsed, on the first of September; Erdwulf, king of the Northumbrians, was banished from his dominions; and Eanbert, bishop of Hexham, departed this life. This year also, on the next day before the nones of June, a crucifix was seen in the moon, on a Wednesday, at the dawn; and afterwards, during the same year, on the third day before the calends of September, a wonderful circle was displayed about the sun.

A.D. 807. This year was the sun eclipsed, precisely at eleven in the morning, on the seventeenth day before the calends of August.

A.D. 812. This year died the emperor Charlemagne, after a reign of five and forty winters; and archbishop Wulfred,

[a] From *Laud.* [b] þearð gecoren, *Cot.* [c] gehalgod, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [d] From *Cot.* N.S. [e] Abs. *Laud.* [f] abbatissa, *Cant.* [g] Hearðberht, *Laud.* Heabriht, *Cant.* [h] From *Laud. Cot.* [i] þas sa mona aþistrod, *Cot.* sona aþýstrode, *C.T.* B iv. omitting the eclipse of the sun in the following year. [k] Cærðulf, *Cot.* [l] Abs. *Cot.* [m] biscop of Hagustald-éé, *Cot.* [n] From *Cot.* [o] *Karolus cum Nicephoro imperatore Constantinopolitano pacem fecit.* Gibs. from *Laud.* [p] Abs. *Cant.*

[1] "*Idibus Maii.*"—Thorn.

and Ƿiȝbrẏht[a]. Ƿest-Seaxna[b] biscop. foron beȝen[c] to Rome:·[d]

An. DCCCXIII. Her Ƿulfred[e] arcebiscop. mid bletsunȝe þæs papan Leon. hƿearf[f] eft[g] to his aȝnum[h] bisceopdome. And þẏ ȝeare ȝeherȝade[i] Ecȝbẏrht cẏninȝ on Ƿest-Ƿealas. [k]from eastepeardum oð ƿestepearde":·

An. DCCCXIV. Her Leo se æþela papa ⁊ se halȝa forðferde. ⁊ æfter him Stephanus fenȝ to rice[l]:·

DCCCXV.

An. DCCCXVI.[m] Her Stephanus papa forðferde. [n]⁊ æfter him þæs Pascalis[o] to papan ȝehadod[p]". ⁊ þẏ ẏlcan ȝeare forbarn Onȝel[q]-cẏnnes[r] scolu:·

DCCCXVII. DCCCXVIII.

An. DCCCXIX. Her Cenƿulf[s]. Mercna cẏninȝ. forðferde. and Ceolƿulf fenȝ to rice. ⁊ Eadbẏrht ealdormon forðferde:·

DCCCXX.

An. DCCCXXI. Her ƿearð Ceolƿulf his rices bescired[t]:·

An. DCCCXXII. Her tƿeȝen eald-

accompanied by Wigbert, bishop of Wessex, undertook a journey to Rome.

A.D. 813. This year archbishop Wulfred returned to his own see, with the blessing of pope Leo; and king Egbert spread devastation in Cornwall from east to west.

A.D. 814. This year[1] died Leo, the noble and holy pope; and Stephen succeeded him in the papal government.

A.D. 816. This year[2] died pope Stephen; and Paschalis was consecrated pope after him. This same year the school of the English nation at Rome was destroyed by fire.

A.D. 819. This year died Cenwulf, king of Mercia; and Ceolwulf[3] succeeded him. Alderman Eadbert also departed this life.

A.D. 821. This year Ceolwulf was deprived of his kingdom.

A.D. 822. This year two aldermen

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[a] -beȝht, *Cot.* [b] -Sexan, *Cot.* [c] Abs. *Laud.* [d] *Cireneius Karolo imperatori legatos suos cum pace mittit. Karolus imperator obiit.* Gibs. from *Laud.* [e] Ƿlured, *Cot.* [f] ȝehƿẏrfde, *Cot.* [g] From *Laud. C.T.* B i. [h] aȝenum, *Laud.* [i] -ȝode Ecȝbrihт, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [k] from eastan-ƿearðan to ƿeste-ƿearðan, *Cot.* [l] papdome, *Laud.* [m] DCCCXV. *Laud.* [n] ⁊ Pascalis fenȝ æfter him to papdome. *Cot.* [o] Paschalis, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [p] ȝehalȝod, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [q] Anȝel- *Cant. C.T.* B i. [r] From *Laud. Ben. Cant. C.T.* B i. abs. *Cott.* Whel. [s] Cenulf, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [t] -scered, *Laud.* -scẏred, *C.T.* B i.

[1] *An.* 816. Flor.

[2] *An.* 819. Flor.

[3] St. Kenelm is said to have succeeded Cenwulf:

"In the foure and twentithe yere of his kyngdom
Kenulf wente out of this worlde, and to the joye of hevene com;
"It was after that oure lord in his moder alygte
Eigte hondred yer and neẏgentene, by á countes rigte,
Seint Kenelm his yonge sone in his sevende yere
Kẏng was ẏmad after him, theg he yong were."

Vita S. Kenelmi, MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. No. 57. Arch.

oꞃmen ꝑuꞃdon oꝼꞃleȝene. Buꞃhelm ⁊ Muca. ⁊ ꞃinoð[a] ꝑæꞃ[b] æt Cloꝼeꞃhoo[c]:·

An. DCCCXXIII. Heꞃ ꝑæꞃ Ꝑeala ȝeꝼeoht ⁊ Dena[d]. æt Gaꝼul-ꝼoꞃda[e]. [f]And ðẏ ẏlcan ȝeaꞃe. ȝeꝼeaht Ecbꞃẏht. Ꝑeꞃt-Seaxna[g] cẏninȝ[h]. and Beoꞃnꝑulꝼ. Mẏꞃcena[i] cẏninȝ. [k]on Ellendune". ⁊ Ecȝbꞃẏht ꞃiȝe nam. ⁊ þæꞃ ꝑæꞃ micel ꝑæl ȝeꞃleȝen. Ða ꞃende he[h] Æþelꝑulꝼ[l] hiꞃ ꞃunu oꝼ þæꞃe ꝼẏꞃde. ⁊ Ealhꞃtan hiꞃ biꞃceop. ⁊ Ꝑulꝼheaꞃd hiꞃ ealdoꞃman. to Cent [m]micele ꝑeꞃede". and hẏ Baldꞃed[n] þone cẏninȝ noꞃð oꝼeꞃ Temeꞃe adꞃẏꝼon[o]. And Cantꝑaꞃe[p] him to cẏꞃdon[q]. and Suð-ꞃiȝe. and Suð-Seaxe[r]. and Eaꞃt-Seaxe[r] þẏ hẏ ꝼꞃom hiꞃ mæȝum[s] æꞃ mid unꞃẏhte anẏdde ꝑæꞃun[t]. And þẏ ẏlcan ȝeaꞃe Eaꞃt-Enȝla cẏninȝ and ꞃeo þeod ȝeꞃohte[u] Ecbꞃẏht cẏninȝ him to ꝼꞃiðe ⁊ to mundboꞃan. ꝼoꞃ Mẏꞃcna eȝe. ⁊ þẏ ilcan[x] ȝeaꞃe ꞃloȝon Eaꞃt-Enȝle Beoꞃnꝑulꝼ[y]. Meꞃcna[z] cẏninȝ:·

were slain, whose names were Burhelm and Mucca; and a synod was holden at Cliff's-Hoo[1].

A.D. 823. This year a battle was fought between the Welsh in Cornwall and the people of Devonshire, at Camelford[2]; and in the course of the same year Egbert, king of the West-Saxons, and Bernwulf, king of Mercia, fought a battle at Wilton, in which Egbert gained the victory, but there was great slaughter on both sides. Then sent he his son Ethelwulf into Kent, with a large detachment from the main body of the army, accompanied by his bishop, Elstan, and his alderman, Wulfherd; who drove Baldred, the king, northward over the Thames. Whereupon the men of Kent immediately submitted to him; as did also the inhabitants of Surrey, and Sussex, and Essex[3]; who had been unlawfully kept from their allegiance by his relatives. The same year also, the king of the East-Angles and his subjects besought king Egbert to give them peace and protection against the terror of the Mercians; whose king, Bernwulf, they slew in the course of the same year.

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[a] ꞃeonoð, *Cant.* [b] Abs. *Laud.* [c] So *Ben. Cant.* abs. *Cott.* Whel. -ho, *Laud.* Cleoꝼeꞃ-hóó, *C.T.* B i. [d] Deꝼena, *Laud. C.T.* B iv. Deꝼna, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [e] Gaꝼol- *Cant.* -ꝼoꞃd, *C.T.* B i. [f] ⁊ þẏꞃ ẏlceꞃ ȝeaꞃeꞃ. Eȝcbeꞃht Ꝑeꞃt-Sexana cinȝ. ⁊ Beoꞃnꝑulꝼ Mẏꞃcna cinȝ. ꝼuhton at Ellendune. *Cot.* [g] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv. [h] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [i] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B i. [k] æt — *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. Eallandune, *C.T.* B iv. [l] Aþulꝼ, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [m] mẏcclum ꝑeoꞃode, *Cant.* [n] So *C.T.* B i. *Cot. Cant.* [o] adꞃẏꝼen, *Laud.* adꞃẏuon, *Cot.* adꞃiꝼan, *Cant.* adꞃiꝼon, *C.T.* B i. [p] Cantꝑaꞃa, *Laud.* [q] cieꞃdon, *C.T.* B i. So hie for hẏ, *ibid.* [r] -Sexe, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [s] maȝum, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [t] ꝑæꞃan, *Cant.* [u] -ꞃohtan, *Cant.* -on, *C.T.* B i. [x] From *Laud. C.T.* B i. [y] Beoꞃnꝑulꝼ, *Laud. Cant. Cot. C.T.* B i. [z] Mẏꞃcena, *Laud.* Mẏꞃcna, *Cot.*

[1] *Vid.* Spelman. *Concil.* i. 332.

[2] "*Britones in loco qui dicitur Gafulford à Domnaniensibus cæsi sunt.*"—Flor.

[3] "*Orientales Angli.*"—Flor. evidently a mistake; for the East-Angles are mentioned in the next sentence.

DCCCXXIV.

An. DCCCXXV.[a] Ðeꝛ Luðecan. Meꝛcna[b] cẏnınʒ. ⁊ hıꝛ ꝼıꝼ ealðoꝛmen [c]mon oꝼꝼloh mıð him″. ⁊ Ꝑıʒlaꝼ ꝼenʒ to ꝛıce :·

A.D. 825. This year Ludecan, king of Mercia, was slain, and his five aldermen with him; after which Wiglaf succeeded to the kingdom.

DCCCXXVI.

An. DCCCXXVII. Ðeꝛ ꝛe[d] mona aþẏꝛtꝛoðe[e] on mıððeꝛ-ꝑıntꝛeꝛ mæꝛꝛenıht[f]. Anð þẏ ẏlcan[g] ʒeaꝛe ʒeeoðe Ecʒbꝛẏht cẏnınʒ Meꝛcna ꝛıce. ⁊ eall ꝥ be ꝛuþan Humbꝛe pæꝛ. ⁊ he pæꝛ ꝛe[h] eahteða[i] cẏnınʒ. ꝛe[k] þe Bꝛet-ꝑalða[l] pæꝛ. [m]Anð æꝛoꝛt[n] pæꝛ[o] Ælle. Suð-Seaxna[p] cẏnınʒ. þe[q] þuꝛ mẏcel[r] ꝛıce hæꝼðe. ꝛe æꝼteꝛa[s] pæꝛ Ceaplın[t]. Ꝑeꝛt-Seaxna[u] cẏnınʒ. ꝛe[r] þꝛẏðða[x] pæꝛ[r] Æþelbꝛẏht. Cantꝑaꝛa cẏnınʒ. ꝛe[r] ꝼeoꝛþa pæꝛ[r] Ræðꝑalð. Eaꝛt-Enʒla cẏnınʒ. ꝼıꝼta pæꝛ[r] Eðꝑıne[y]. Noꝛþan-hẏmbꝛa[z] cẏnınʒ. ꝛẏxta pæꝛ Oꝛꝑalð. [a]þe æꝼteꝛ hım ꝛıcꝛoðe. ꝛeoꝼeða[b] pæꝛ Oꝛꝑıo[c] Oꝛꝑalðeꝛ bꝛoðoꝛ. eahtoþa pæꝛ[d] Ecʒbꝛẏht. Ꝑeꝛt-Seaxna cẏnınʒ. [e]Anð ꝛe Ecʒbꝛẏht læððe ꝼẏꝛðe to Doꝛe ꝑıð Noꝛðan-hẏmbꝛe[f]. ⁊ hẏ hım[g] [h]þæꝛ eaþmeðo buðon″. ⁊ ʒeþꝑæꝛneꝛꝛe[i]. ⁊ hẏ [k]on þam″ to-hꝑuꝛꝼon :·

A.D. 827. This year was the moon eclipsed, on midwinter's mass-night; and king Egbert, in the course of the same year, conquered the Mercian kingdom, and all that is south of the Humber, being the eighth king who was sovereign of all the British dominions. Ella, king of the South-Saxons, was the first who possessed so large a territory; the second was Ceawlin, king of the West-Saxons; the third was Ethelbert, king of Kent; the fourth was Redwald, king of the East-Angles; the fifth was Edwin, king of the Northumbrians; the sixth was Oswald, who succeeded him; the seventh was Oswy the brother of Oswald; the eighth was Egbert, king of the West-Saxons. This same Egbert led an army against the Northumbrians as far as Dore, where they met him, and offered terms of obedience and subjection, on the acceptance of which they returned home.

An. DCCCXXVIII. Ðeꝛ eꝼt Ꝑıʒlaꝼ[l] onꝼenʒ Mẏꝛcna ꝛıceꝛ[m]. ⁊ Æþel-

A.D. 828. This year Wiglaf recovered his Mercian kingdom, and bishop

[a] DCCCXXIV. *Cot.* [b] Mẏꝛcna, *Cant.* [c] mıð hım man oꝼꝼloh, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [d] From *Laud. Cot.* [e] aþeoꝛtꝛoðe, *Cant.* [f] mæꝛꝛa- *Laud.* [g] Abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [h] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [i] eahtoða, *Cant.* -aða, *C.T.* B i. [k] Abs. *Cant.* [l] Bꝛẏten-ꝑealða, *Laud. C.T.* B iv. Bꝛıten-ꝑalða, *Cant.* Bꝛẏten-ꝑealð, *Cot.* Bꝛetenan-ꝑælða, *C.T.* B i. [m] From *Laud. C.T.* B i. [n] æꝛeꝛt, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [o] From *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T.* B i. [p] Ꝑeꝛt- *Cant.* Ꝑeꝛꝛexna, *C.T.* B i. [q] ꝛe, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [r] Abs. *Laud.* [s] oþeꝛ, *Laud. Cot.* [t] Ceaulın, *C.T.* B i. [u] -Sexna, *Cant.* Ꝑeꝛꝛexena, *C.T.* B i. [x] þꝛıððe, *Laud.* [y] Eaðꝑıne, *Cot. Cant. C.T.* B i. [z] Noꝛð-hımbꝛa, *Cant.* [a] ꝛe --- ꝛıxoðe, *C.T.* B i. [b] ꝛeoꝼoða, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] Oꝛꝑıu, *Laud.* Oꝛꝑeo, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [d] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [e] Abs. *Cant.* [f] -hẏmbꝛa, *Laud.* -humbꝛe, *Cant.* [g] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [h] þæꝛ to buʒan, *Cot.* [i] þꝑæꝛneꝛꝛa, *Laud.* [k] mıð þam, *Laud.* [l] So *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. Ꝑılaꝼ, Gibs. *Vid. an.* 825. [m] ꝛıce, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i.

ꝑald[a] biſceop ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛde. And þẏ ẏlcan ȝeaꝛe læddе Ecȝbꝛẏht cẏninȝ ꝼẏꝛde on Noꝛð-Ꝑealaſ. ⁊ he hẏ[b] ealle[c] him[d] to[e] eadmodꝛe[f] hẏꝛſumniſſe[g] ȝedẏde :·

An. DCCCXXIX. Heꝛ Ꝑulꝼꝛed æꝛcebiſceop ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛde. [h]⁊ Feoloȝild abbud ꝑeaꝛð æꝼteꝛ him ȝecoꝛen to þan aꝛ̄b̄ ſtol VII. kl. Maíí. ⁊ he ꝑeaꝛð ȝehalȝud V. id. Iuñ. aneſ ſunnan dæȝeſ. ⁊ he ꝑeaꝛð dead III. kl. Sept'″ :·

An. DCCCXXX. Heꝛ Ceolnoð ꝑæſ ȝecoꝛen to aꝛcebiſceope[i] ⁊ ȝehadod. ⁊ Feoloȝild[k] abbud[l] ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛde :·

An. DCCCXXXI. Heꝛ Ceolnoð aꝛcebiſceop onꝼenȝ pallium :·

An. DCCCXXXII. Heꝛ hæþene men oꝼeꝛ-heꝛȝadon[m] Sceap-iȝe[n] :·

An. DCCCXXXIII. [o]Heꝛ ȝeꝼeaht Ecȝbꝛẏht cẏninȝ″ ꝑið xxxv.[p] ſcẏphlæſta æt Caꝛꝛum. ⁊ þæꝛ ꝑeaꝛð[q] micel ꝑæl ȝeſleȝen. ⁊ þa Deniſcan ahton ꝑæl-ſtoꝑe ȝeꝑeald. And Heꝛeꝼeꝛð ⁊ Ꝑiȝen[r]. tꝑeȝen biſceopeſ. ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛdon. ⁊ Dudda ⁊ Oſmod. tꝑeȝen ealdoꝛmen. ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛdon :·

DCCCXXXIV.

An. DCCCXXXV. Heꝛ cꝑom[s] mi-

Ethelwald departed this life. The same year king Egbert led an army against the people of North-Wales, and compelled them all to peaceful submission.

A.D. 829. This year died archbishop Wulfred; and abbot Feologild was after him chosen to the see, on the twenty-fifth of April, and consecrated on a Sunday, the eleventh of June. On the thirtieth of August he was dead!

A.D. 830. This year[1] Ceolnoth was chosen and consecrated archbishop on the death of abbot Feologild[2].

A.D. 831. This year archbishop Ceolnoth received the pall[3].

A.D. 832. This year heathen men over-ran the isle of Shepey[4].

A.D. 833. This year fought king Egbert with thirty-five pirates at Charmouth[5], where a great slaughter was made, and the Danes remained masters of the field. Two bishops, Hereferth and Wigen, and two aldermen, Dudda and Osmod, died the same year[6].

A.D. 835. This year came a great

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[a] Æþelbald, *Laud. Cot.* -ꝑold, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] heom, *Laud.* hi, *C.T.* B i. [c] From *Laud. C.T.* B i. [d] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [e] So *Ben. Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. abs. *Cott.* Whel. [f] eadmodeꝛe, *Laud.* eaðmodꝛe, *C.T.* B i. [g] -neſſe, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [h] From *Cot.* [i] So *Laud. Cot.* biſceope, Whel. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [k] So *Laud. Cant.* Feoloȝið, Whel. Feloȝild, *C.T.* B i. [l] -bot, *Laud.* [m] -ȝodan, *Cant.* -don, *C.T.* B i. [n] -eȝe, *Laud. Cant.* -iȝȝe, *C.T.* B iv. Sceppiȝe, *C.T.* B i. [o] Heꝛ Ecȝbẏꝛht cinȝ ꝼeht, *Cot.* [p] xxv. *Laud.* [q] ꝑæꝛhð, *Laud.* [r] Ꝑiȝꝼeꝛð, *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv. Ꝑiȝ þeȝn, *Cant.* Ꝑiȝþen, *C.T.* B i. [s] com, *Cant. C.T.* B i.

[1] "*Cal. Septembris.*"—Flor.

[2] *al.* Theologildus. Florence of Worcester takes no notice of Feologild in the body of his work, but he is found in his catalogue of archbishops of Canterbury, p. 681.

[3] "*A Gregorio papa.*"—Flor.

[4] "*Danici piratæ, inhiatores prædæ, Sceapege deprædati sunt.*"—Flor.

[5] "*Apud Carrum,*" &c.—Flor.

[6] In battle, according to M. West. *an.* 834.

cel ꝼcýp-heꝺe on Ꝼeꝼt-Ꝼealaꝼ. ⁊ hie to anum ȝecýnꝺon. ⁊ piꝺ Ecȝbꝩýhtᵃ. Ꝼeꝼt-Seaxna cýninȝ. pinnenꝺeᵇ pæꝼon. Ða ᶜhe ꝥ ȝehýꝼꝺe. ᵈanꝺ he þa ᶜmiꝺ ꝼýꝼꝺe ꝼeꝼꝺe ᶠhim toȝeanneꝼ. ⁊ ᵍhim piꝺ ȝeꝼeahtᵉ æt Ꝺenȝeꝼt-ꝺuneʰ. ⁊ þæꝼⁱ æȝþeꝼᵏ ȝeꝼlýmꝺeˡ. ȝe þa Ꝼealaꝼ ȝe þa Deniꝼcan:

An. DCCCXXXVI. Ꝺeꝼ Ecȝbꝩýht cýninȝ ꝼoꝼꝺꝼeꝼꝺe. ⁊ hine hæꝼꝺe æꝼ Oꝼꝼa. Mýꝼcna cýninȝ. anꝺ Beoꝼhtꝼicᵐ. Ꝼeꝼt-Seaxna cýninȝ. aꝼlýmeꝺⁿ III. ȝeaꝼ oꝼ Anȝel-cýnneꝼ lanꝺe ᵒon Fꝼonc-lonꝺ. æꝼ he cýninȝ pæꝼe. ᶜAnꝺ þýᵖ ꝼultumoꝺe Beoꝼhtꝼicᵍ Oꝼꝼan. þý þeʳ he hæꝼꝺe hiꝼ ꝺohtoꝼ him to cpene. ˢAnꝺ ꝼe Ecȝbꝩýht ꝼýꝺꝺanᵗ com aȝean. ⁊ heᵛ piꝼoꝺe xxxvii. pintꝼa. ⁊ vii. monaꝺᵘ. ⁊ ꝼenȝ þa Æþelpulꝼ Ecȝbꝩýhtanȝˣ to Ꝼeꝼt-Seaxna pice. ʸ⁊ he ꝼealꝺe hiꝼ ꝼuna Æþelꝼtane Cantꝼapa pice. ⁊ Eaꝼt-Seaxna piceᶻ. ⁊ Suþpiȝea. ⁊ Suꝺ-Seaxnaᵃ:

naval armament into West-Wales[1], where they were joined by the people, who commenced war against Egbert, the West-Saxon king. When he heard this, he proceeded with his army against them, and fought with them at Hengeston[2], where he put to flight both the Welsh and the Danes.

A.D. 836. This year died king Egbert. Him Offa, king of Mercia, and Bertric, the West-Saxon king, drove out of England into France three years before he was king. Bertric assisted Offa, because he had married his daughter. Egbert having afterwards returned, reigned thirty-seven winters and seven months. Then Ethelwulf, the son of Egbert, succeeded to the West-Saxon kingdom; and he gave his son Athelstan the kingdom of Kent, and of Essex, and of Surrey, and of Sussex.

An. DCCCXXXVII. Ꝺeꝼ Ꝼulꝼheaꝼꝺ ealꝺoꝼman ȝeꝼeahtᵃ æt Ꝺamtune piꝺ xxxiii. ꝼcip-hlæꝼta. ⁊ þæꝼ micel pæl ȝeꝼlozᵇ ⁊ ꝼiȝe nomᶜ. Anꝺ þý ȝeaꝼe ꝼoꝼꝺꝼeꝼꝺe Ꝼulꝼheaꝼꝺ. ᵈAnꝺ ðý ᵉýlcan

A.D. 837. This year alderman Wulfherd fought at Hamton with thirty-three[3] pirates, and after great slaughter obtained the victory, but he died the same year. Alderman Ethelhelm[4] also,

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ª Ecȝbꝩýht, *Cot.* abs. *Cant.* ᵇ punienꝺe, *Laud.* ᶜ Abs. *Laud.* ᵈ -- þa ꝼeꝼꝺe he þiꝺeꝼ miꝺ ꝼýꝼꝺe, *Cant.* ȝehýꝼꝺe hē ꝥ miꝺ -- *C.T.* Bi. ᵉ ꝼýꝼꝺoꝺe, *Cot.* ᶠ From *Laud.* ᵍ heom piꝺ ȝeꝼeaht, *Cant.* ʰ Ꝺenȝeꝼtes. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* Bi. ⁱ Abs. *Cant. C.T.* Bi. ᵏ From *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T.* Bi. ˡ ꝼlýmꝺe, *Laud.* ȝeꝼlimꝺe, *C.T.* Bi. ᵐ Býꝼhtꝼic, *Laud.* Bꝼihtꝼic, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. ⁿ aꝼlýmꝺe, *Laud.* ut-aꝼlýmeꝺ, *Cant.* ᵒ into Fꝼanc-lanꝺe, *Cot.* ᵖ ꝼoꝼꝺý, *Cant.* ᵍ Bꝼihtꝼic, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. ʳ From *Cant.* ˢ Abs. *Cant.* ᵗ From *Cot.* ᵘ monꝺaȝ, *Cot.* ˣ hiꝼ ꝼunu, *Laud.* ʸ ⁊ Æþelꝼtan hiꝼ oꝺeꝼ ꝼunu ꝼenȝ to Cantꝼapa pice. ⁊ to Suꝺꝼiȝan. ⁊ to Suꝺ-Seaxna pice. *Laud.* -- Æþeꝼtane hiꝼ ꝼuna, *C.T.* Bi. ᶻ From *Cant. C.T.* Bi. ª -Sexna, *Cant.* -Seaxena, *C.T.* Bi. ᵇ -ꝼloh, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* Bi. ᶜ nam, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* Bi. ᵈ Abs. *Laud.* ᵉ Abs. *Cant.* ilcan, *C.T.* Bi.

[1] *Curũalia* (Cornwall), Flor.

[2] "*Mons Hengisti.*"—Flor.

[3] 34, Flor. So MS. *C.T.* Bi. 33, M.West.

[4] Athelmus, Flor. Æthelhelmus, West. 838.

ȝeaꞃe″ ȝeꝼeaht ſÆþelhelm[a] ealdoꞃman[b] ꝑiđ Deniſcne[c] heꞃe on Poꞃt mid Doꞃſætum[d]. [e]⁊ ȝode hꝑile[f] þone heꞃe ȝeꝼlẏmde″. [g]⁊ þa Deniſcan ahton[h] ꝑæl-ſtoꝑe ȝeꝑeald. ⁊ þone ealdoꞃman oꝼſloȝon″:·

[e]An. DCCCXXXVIII. Heꞃ Heꞃebꞃẏht ealdoꞃmon ꝑæſ[i] oꝼſleȝen [k]ꝼꞃom hæþenum monnum″. ⁊ moniȝe menn[l] mid him on Meꞃſcꝑaꞃum. And þẏ ẏlcan ȝeaꞃe eꝼt on Lindeſſe[m] ⁊ on Eaſt-ſÆnglum[n]. ⁊ on Cantꝑaꞃum. ꝑuꞃdon [o]moniȝe men″ oꝼſleȝene[p] ꝼꞃom þam heꞃiȝe:·

An. DCCCXXXIX. Heꞃ ꝑæſ micel ꝑæl-ſlẏht on Lundene[q]. ⁊ on Cꝑantaꝑic[r]. ⁊ on Hꞃoꝼeſ-ceaſtꞃe[s]:·

An. DCCCXL. [t]Heꞃ ſÆþelꝑulꝼ cẏnmȝ ȝeꝼeaht æt Caꞃꞃum ꝑiđ xxxv. ſcẏp-hlæſta. and þa Deniſcan ahton ꝑæl-ſtoꝑe ȝeꝑeald″. [u]And Lođꝑi ſe caſeꞃe ꝼoꞃđꝼeꞃde″:·

DCCCXLI.—DCCCXLIV.

An. DCCCXLV. Heꞃ [x]Eanꝑulꝼ ealdoꞃman″ ȝeꝼeaht[e] mid Sumuꞃ-ſætum[y].

with the men of Dorsetshire, fought with the Danish army in Portland-isle, and for a good while put them to flight; but in the end the Danes became masters of the field, and slew the alderman.

A.D. 838. This year alderman Herbert was slain by the heathens, and many men with him, among the Marshlanders[1]. The same year, afterwards, in Lindsey, East-Anglia, and Kent, were many men slain by the army.

A.D. 839. This year[2] there was great slaughter in London, Canterbury, and Rochester.

A.D. 840. This year king Ethelwulf fought at Charmouth with thirty-five ship's-crews, and the Danes remained masters of the place. The emperor Louis died this year[3].

A.D. 845. This year alderman Eanwulf[4], with the men of Somersetshire,

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[a] Æþelm, *Cant.* [b] So *C.T.* B i. ealdoꞃmon, *Laud.* ealdeꞃman, *Cant.* dux, Whel. Gibs. [c] Deniſcan, *Laud.* [d] Doꞃſætan, *Cant.* Doꞃſætun, *C.T.* B i. [e] Abs. *Laud.* [f] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. ꝑhile, Whel. Gibs. incorrectly. [g] ⁊ ſe ealdoꞃman ꝑeaꞃđ oꝼſlæȝen. ⁊ þa Deniſcan ahton ꝑæl-ſtoꝑe ȝeꝑeald. *Laud.* [h] ahtan, *Cant.* [i] ꝑeaꞃđ, *Cant.* [k] ꝼꞃam hæþnum, *Cant.* [l] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [m] -deſie, *C.T.* B i. [n] Anȝlum, *Ben.* [o] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [p] -ȝen, *Ben.* oꝼleȝene, Whel. incorrectly. [q] Lundenne, *Cant.* [r] Cantꝑic, *Laud. C.T.* B iv. Canꝑaꞃa-biꞃiȝ, *C.T.* B i. [s] Roꝼeſ-ceaſtꞃe, *Laud.* [t] So *C.T.* B i. *an.* 841. Ađelꝑulꝼ, *Cant.* [u] From *Cot.* [x] Eaꞃnulꝼ dux, *Laud.* Eaꞃnulꝼ eoꞃl, *Cot.* ȝeꝼeaht Eanulꝼ ealdoꞃman, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [y] Sumoꞃ-ſæton, *Laud.* Sumeꞃ-ſæton, *Cot.* Sumoꞃ-ſætum, *Cant. C.T.* B i.

[1] "*Apud Merswarum.*"—M.West. perhaps on the authority of Ethelwerd, *an.* 839, mistaking the Saxon name of a people for the name of a place! Florence of Worcester is a better interpreter, who translates the passage "*quamplures Merscuuariorum.*"

[2] *An.* 842. M.West. The faithful Florence of Worcester adheres closely, as usual, to the Saxon annals, *an.* 839, and adopts the old term *Cuuentauuic*, for Canterbury. So also the invaluable but neglected Ethelwerd, *an.* 841, who reads, with little variation, *Quintanwic*, undoubtedly from a MS. of much greater antiquity than any now existing.

[3] "11 *kal. Junii.*"—Flor.

[4] Eanulfus, Flor.

and Ealchstan[a] bisceop ⁊ Osric ealdorman[b] mid Dorn-sætum[c]. gefuhton[d]. æt Pedridan[e] muþan[f]. þiðDenisene here. ⁊ þær micel þæl geslogon. and sige namon:

and bishop Ealstan[1], and alderman Osric, with the men of Dorsetshire, fought at the mouth of the Parret with the Danish army; and there, after making a great slaughter, obtained the victory.

DCCCXLVI.—DCCCL.

An. DCCCLI.[g] Her Ceorl ealdorman gefeaht þiðhæþene here[h] mid Defena-scýre[i] æt Þicgan-beorche[k]. ⁊ þær micel þæl geslogon ⁊ sige naman[l]. [m]And þý ýlcan geare Æðelstan cýning ⁊ Ealchere[n] ealdorman [o]gefuhton on scipum. ⁊″ micelne here ofslogon æt Sondþic [p]on Cent″. and IX.[q] scipun[r] gefengun. and þa oðre geflýmdon″. And hæþene men [s]on Tenet″ ærest[t] ofer þinter sæton[u]. And þý ýlcan geare cþom[x] feorðe healf hund scipe[y] on Temese muþan. ⁊ [z]ferdan upp. ⁊″ bræcon Cantþara-burh. [a]and Lunden-burg″. and geflýmdon Beorhtulf[b]. Mýrcna cýning. mid his fýrde. And foron þa[c] suð ofer Temese on Suðrige[d]. ⁊ him gefeaht þiðÆþelþulf[e] cýning. ⁊ Æþelbald his sunu æt

A.D. 851. This year alderman Ceorl, with the men of Devonshire, fought the heathen army at Wemburg[2], and after making great slaughter obtained the victory. The same year king[3] Athelstan and alderman Elchere fought in their ships, and slew a large army at Sandwich in Kent, taking nine ships and dispersing the rest. The heathens now for the first time remained over winter in the isle of Thanet[4]. The same year came three hundred and fifty ships into the mouth of the Thames; the crew of which went upon land, and stormed Canterbury and London; putting to flight Bertulf, king of the Mercians, with his army; and then marched southward over the Thames into Surrey. Here Ethelwulf and his son Ethelbald, at the head of the

[a] Ealhstan, *Cant. C.T.* B i. Ælcstan, *Cot.* [b] dux, *Laud.* eorl, *Cot.* [c] Dorsæton, *Laud.* Dorsætum, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [d] gefulton, *C.T.* B i. So below, note [o]. [e] Pedridon, *Cot.* Pedredan, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [f] muþe, *Cot.* [g] DCCCLIII. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [h] men, *Laud.* menn, *Cant.* [i] Defna- *Cant. C.T.* B i. [k] Þicgean-beorg, *Laud.* Þicgan-beorge, *Cant.* -beorhge, *C.T.* B i. [l] genamon, *Laud.* namon, *C.T.* B i. [m] At the end, after namon, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [n] Ealhere, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [o] From *Laud. Cant.* [p] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [q] VIII. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [r] scipu, *Laud. Cant.* [s] From *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. her, *Cot.* [t] Abs. *Laud.* [u] gesæton, *Laud.* [x] coman, *Cant.* comon, *C.T.* B i. [y] scipa, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [z] From *Cot.* [a] Abs. *Laud.* -burh, *C.T.* B i. [b] Brihtþulf, *Laud. Cot.* Beorhtþulf, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [d] Suþrei, *Cot.* [e] Aðelulf, *Cant.* Aþulf, *C.T.* B i. The name is so written in Alfred's Will, and in Ethelwerd.

[1] Ealstanus, Flor. He was bishop of Sherborn fifty years. *Vid. an.* 867.

[2] Wigganbeorh, Flor.

[3] "*Episcopus*," &c.—M.West. *an.* 846. confounding this transaction with the affair of bishop Ealstan and Osric, which he had related the year before. Florence of Worcester agrees with *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. &c. in placing this naval atchievement at the end of the year.

[4] Sceapege, Flor.

Aclea[a]. mid Þeſt-Seaxna ꝼiꝛde. And þæꝛ ꝥ mæſt þæl ȝeſloȝon [b]on hæþenum heꝛiȝe". þe þe [c]ſecȝan hẏꝛdon on[d] þẏſne andþeaꝛdan dæȝ". ⁊ þæꝛ ſiȝe namon:·

[[c]An. DCCCLII. Heꝛ on þiſ tima leot Ceolꝛed abb̄ oꝼ Medeſhamſtede. ⁊ þa munecaſ. Þulꝼꝛede to hande. þet land oꝼ Sempiȝaham. to ꝥ ꝼoꝛeþeaꝛde. ꝥ æꝼteꝛ hiſ dæi ſcolde ꝥ land into þe minſtꝛe. ⁊ Þulꝼꝛed ſcolde ȝiꝼen ꝥ land oꝼ Sliopa-ꝼoꝛda into Medeſhamſtede. ⁊ he ſcolde ȝiꝼe ilca ȝeaꝛ into þe minſtꝛe ſixtiȝa ꝼoðꝛa þuda. and tþælꝼ ꝼoðuꝛ ȝꝛæꝼan. ⁊ ſex ꝼoðuꝛ ȝeaꝛda. and tþa tunnan ꝼulle hlutꝛeſ aloð. ⁊ tþa ſlæȝ næt. ⁊ ſex hund hlaꝼeſ. ⁊ ten mittan Þælſceſ aloð. ⁊ ilca ȝeaꝛ an hoꝛſ. ⁊ þꝛittiȝa ſcillinȝa. ⁊ ane næht ȝeꝼeoꝛmiȝe. Heꝛ þæſ þið ſe cẏninȝ Buꝛhꝛed. ⁊ Ceolꝛed æꝛceb̄. ⁊ Tunbeꝛht biſcop. ⁊ Cenꝛed biſcop. and Alhhun biſcop. ⁊ Beꝛhtꝛed biſcop. ⁊ Þihtꝛed abb̄. and Þeꝛhtheꝛd abb̄. Æþelheaꝛd ealdoꝛman. Hunbeꝛht ealdoꝛman. ⁊ ꝼeola oðꝛe:·]

An. DCCCLIII. [f]Heꝛ bæd Buꝛhꝛed Mẏꝛcna cẏninȝ ⁊ hiſ þitan Æþelþulꝼ[g] cẏninȝ. ꝥ he him ȝeꝼultumade[h] ꝥ him Noꝛð-Þealaſ ȝehẏꝛſumade. [i]⁊ he þa ſþa dẏde. ⁊ mid ꝼẏꝛde ꝼoꝛ oꝼeꝛ Mẏꝛce on Noꝛð-Þealaſ. ⁊ hie[k] him ealle ȝe-

West-Saxon army, fought with them at Ockley, and made the greatest slaughter of the heathen army that we have ever heard reported to this present day. There also they obtained the victory.

A.D. 852. About this time abbot Ceolred of Medhamsted, with the concurrence of the monks, let to hand the land of Sempringham to Wulfred, with the provision, that after his demise the said land should revert to the monastery; that Wulfred should give the land of Sleaford to Medhamsted, and should send each year into the monastery sixty loads of wood, twelve loads of coal, six loads of peat, two tuns full of fine ale; two neats' carcases, six hundred loaves, and ten kilderkins of Welsh ale; one horse also each year, and thirty shillings, and one night's entertainment. This agreement was made in the presence of king Burhred, archbishop Ceolnoth, bishops Tunbert, Kenred, Aldhun, and Bertred; abbots Witred and Wertherd, aldermen Ethelherd and Hunbert, and many others.

A.D. 853. This year Burhred, king of Mercia, with his council, besought king Ethelwulf to assist him to subdue North-Wales[1]. He did so; and with an army marched over Mercia into North-Wales, and made all the inhabitants sub-

[a] Aclæ, *Cot.* [b] on hæþene heꝛe, *Laud.* abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] æꝼꝛe ȝeſecȝan heꝛdon, *Laud.* æꝼꝛe ſecȝan hẏꝛdon, *Cot.* [d] æt, *Cant.* oð, *C.T.* B i. [e] From *Laud.* N.S. [f] An. DCCCLIV. *C.T.* B i. Heꝛ Buꝛhꝛed Mẏꝛcene cininȝ undeꝛ-þeodde him Noꝛð-Þealaſ mid Æþelþulꝼeſ cininȝe ꝼultume. *Laud.* [g] Aþelþulꝼ, *C.T.* B i. [h] ȝeꝼultmode, *Cant.* [i] From *Cant.* [k] he, *Cant. C.T.* B i.

[1] "*Mediterraneos Britones, qui inter Merciam et mare occidentale habitant—qui contra eum immodice reluctabantur.*"—Flor. *an.* 853. from Asser. *verbatim.*

hẏꝛſume ðẏðon[a]. [b]Anð þẏ ẏlcan ȝeaꝛe ſenðe Æþelpulf[c] cẏninȝ Ælfꝛeð hiſ ſunu to Rome. þa pæſ þonne[d] Leo papa on Rome. ⁊ he hine to cẏninȝe ȝehalȝoðe. ⁊ hine him to biſcop-ſuna ȝenam". Ða[e] þẏ ẏlcan ȝeaꝛe Ealheꝛe mið Cantpaꝛum. ⁊ Huða mið Suðꝛiȝium[f] ȝefuhton on Tenet pið [g]hæþenum heꝛiȝe". [b]⁊ æꝛeſt ſiȝe namon". ⁊ þæꝛ [h]peaꝛð maniȝ mon ofſleȝen" ⁊ aðꝛuncen on ȝehpæþeꝛe[i] honð. [k]⁊ þa ealðoꝛmen [l]beȝen ðeaðe". [m]Anð Buꝛhꝛeð. Mẏꝛcene cẏninȝ. fenȝ to Æþelpulfeſ ðohtoꝛ Veſt-Seaxna ciniȝeſ:

An. DCCCLIV.[n] Heꝛ hæþene men æꝛeſt on Sceapiȝe ofeꝛ pinteꝛ ſætun. Anð þẏ ilcan ȝeaꝛe ȝebocuðe[o] Æþelpulf cẏninȝ teoþan ðæl hiſ londeſ ofeꝛ eall hiſ ꝛice Goðe to lofe[p]. ⁊ him ſelfum[q] to[b] eccene[r] hælo[s]. Anð þẏ ẏlcan ȝeaꝛe feꝛðe[t] to Rome mið micele[u] peoꝛðneſſe[x]. ⁊ [y]þæꝛ pæſ tpelf monað puniende[z]". [a]Anð þa him hampeaꝛð

ject to him. The same year king Ethelwulf sent his son Alfred to Rome; and Leo, who was then pope, consecrated him king, and adopted him as his spiritual son. The same year also Elchere[1] with the men of Kent, and Huda with the men of Surrey, fought in the isle of Thanet with the heathen army, and soon obtained the victory; but there were many men slain and drowned on either hand, and both the aldermen killed. Burhred, the Mercian king, about this time received in marriage the daughter of Ethelwulf, king of the West-Saxons.

A.D. 854. This year the heathen men[2] for the first time remained over winter in the isle of Shepey. The same year king Ethelwulf registered[3] a TENTH of his land over all his kingdom for the honour of God and for his own everlasting salvation. The same year also he went to Rome with great pomp, and was resident there a twelvemonth. Then he

[a] ȝeðẏðe, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] Abs. *Laud.* [c] Aþelpulf, *C.T.* B i. [d] ðomne, *C.T.* B i. [e] ⁊, *Laud.* [f] Suðꝛiȝum, *Laud.* [g] hæþene heꝛe, *Laud.* hæþnum heꝛe, *Cant.* hæþenum heꝛe, *C.T.* B i. [h] pæꝛon feala ofſleȝene, *Laud.* [i] æȝþꝛe, *Laud.* [k] From *Laud. Cant.* [l] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. beȝe ðæðe, *Laud.* [m] So *Laud.* Onð þæſ ofeꝛ Eaſtꝛon ȝeaf Æþelpulf cẏninȝ hiſ ðohtoꝛ Buꝛhꝛeðe cẏninȝe. of Veſt-Seaxum on Mẏꝛce. Whel. *Cant. Cot.* [n] DCCCLV. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B iv. DCCCLVI. *Cot. C.T.* B i. [o] -caðe, *Laud. Cant.* -coðe, *Cot. C.T.* B i. [p] loue, *Cot.* [q] ſilfum, *Cant.* [r] ecꝛe, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. eceꝛe, *Cot.* [s] hæle, *Laud. Cant.* [t] foꝛ, *Cot.* [u] mẏcclum, *Laud.* micelꝛe, *Cant. C.T.* B i. mẏcelum, *Cot.* [x] puꝛðſcipe, *Laud. Cot.* [y] þæꝛ punaðe XII. monað, *Laud.* [z] puniȝenðe, *Cant.* [a] Anð he fenȝ to Kaꝛleſ ðohteꝛ. Fꝛancna ciniȝ. þa he hampeaꝛð pæſ. ⁊ ȝeſunð ham com. ⁊ þæſ ẏmbe II. ȝeaꝛ foꝛðfeꝛðe. ⁊ hiſ lic lið on Vintan-ceaſtꝛe. ⁊ he ꝛixaðe IX. ȝeaꝛ. He pæſ Ecȝbꝛihtinȝ. *Laud.*

[1] Alcherus, Flor. "*Ealhere comes.*"—Asser.

[2] *i. e.* the Danes; or, as they are sometimes called, Northmen, which is a general term including all those numerous tribes that issued at different times from the north of Europe, whether Danes, Norwegians, Sweons, Jutes, or Goths, &c.; who were all in a state of paganism at this time.

[3] ȝebocuðe, *booked; ἀνεγραψεν.* "*Eodem anno Æthelwulfus—decimam totius regni sui partem ab omni regali servitio et tributo liberavit, in sempiternoque graphio in cruce Christi pro redemptione animæ suæ et antecessorum suorum uni et trino Deo immolavit.*"—Asser. *an.* 855. copied by Florence of Worcester *verbatim.* Matthew of Westminster gives us the charter at full length.

ꝼoꝛ[a]. anð hım þa Caꝛl. Fꝛancna[b] cẏnıng. hıꝼ ðohtoꝛ ȝeaꝼ hım to cpene. [c]ꝼe paꝼ ȝehaten Ieoðete″. ⁊ æꝼteꝛ þam to hıꝼ leoðum cpom. ⁊ hıe þæꝼ[d] ȝeꝼæȝene[e] pæꝛun. Anð ẏmb tpa ȝeaꝛ þæꝼ þe[f] he on Fꝛancum com he ȝeꝼoꝛ. ⁊ hıꝼ lıc lıð æt[g] Ꝑıntan-ceaꝼtꝛe. ⁊ he [h]ꝛıcꝼoðe nıȝonteoþe[i] healꝼ ȝeaꝛ″. [a]Onð″ ꝼe Æþelpulꝼ pæꝼ Ecȝbẏꝛhtıng[k]. Ecȝbẏꝛht Ealhmunðıng. Ealhmunð Eaꝼıng. Eaꝼa Eoppıng. Eoppa Inȝıldıng. Inȝıld pæꝼ Ineꝼ bꝛoðoꝛ. Ꝑeꝼt-Seaxna cẏnıngeꝼ. [l]þæꝼ þe″ [m]heolð ꝥ ꝛıce xxxvii. pıntꝛa. ⁊″ ꝼeꝛðe eꝼt to ꝼc̃e Petꝛe. ⁊ þæꝛ[n] hıꝼ ꝼeoꝛh ȝeꝼealðe. Anð hıe pæꝛon Cenꝛeðeꝼ ꝼuna. Cenꝛeð pæꝼ Ceolpaldıng. Ceolpald Cuþaıng. Cuþa Cuþpınıng. Cuðpıne Ceaplınıng. Ceaplın Cẏnꝛıcıng. Cẏnꝛıc [m]Cꝛeoðıng. Cꝛeoða″ Ceꝛðıcıng. Ceꝛðıc [m]pæꝼ″ Eleꝼıng. Eleꝼa Eꝼlıng. Eꝼla Gepıꝼıng. Gepıꝼ Ꝑıȝıng. Ꝑıȝ Fꝛeapınıng. Fꝛeapıne [o]Fꝛıðuȝaꝛıng. Fꝛıðuȝaꝛ″ Bꝛondıng. Bꝛond Bældæȝıng. Bældæȝ Ꝑoðenıng. Ꝑoðen [p]Fꝛıðupaldıng. Fꝛıðupald Fꝛeapınıng. Fꝛeapıne″ [q]Fꝛıðupulꝼıng. Fꝛıðupulꝼ″ Fınnıng. Fınn Goðpulꝼıng. Goðpulꝼ Geatıng. Geat Tætpaıng. Tætpa Beapıng. Beap Sceldpaıng. Sceldpa Heꝛemoðıng. Heꝛemoð Iteꝛmonıng. Iteꝛmon Haþꝛaıng[r]. [m]Haþꝛa Hpalaıng. Hpala Beðpıȝ-

returned homeward; and Charles, king of the Franks, gave him his daughter, whose name was Judith[1], to be his queen. After this he came to his people, and they were fain to receive him; but about two years after his residence among the Franks he died[2]; and his body lies at Winchester. He reigned eighteen years and a half. And Ethelwulf was the son of Egbert, Egbert of Ealhmund, Ealhmund of Eafa, Eafa of Eoppa, Eoppa of Ingild; Ingild was the brother of Ina, king of the West-Saxons, who held that kingdom thirty-seven winters, and afterwards went to St. Peter, where he died[3]. And they were the sons of Cenred, Cenred of Ceolwald, Ceolwald of Cutha, Cutha of Cuthwin, Cuthwin of Ceawlin, Ceawlin of Cynric, Cynric of Creoda, Creoda of Cerdic, Cerdic of Elesa, Elesa of Esla, Esla of Gewis, Gewis of Wig, Wig of Freawine, Freawine of Frithugar, Frithugar of Brond, Brond of Balday, Balday of Woden, Woden of Frithuwald, Frithuwald of Freawine, Freawine of Frithuwulf, Frithuwulf of Finn, Finn of Godwulf, Godwulf of Geat, Geat of Tætwa, Tætwa of Beaw, Beaw of Sceldwa, Sceldwa of Heremod, Heremod of Itermon, Itermon of Hathra, Hathra of Hwala, Hwala of

[a] Abs. *Cant.* [b] Fꝛancana, *Cot.* [c] From *Cot.* but Leoðete incorrectly. [d] hıꝼ, *Cant.* [e] ȝeꝼæȝne, *Cant.* [f] So *Cant.* te, Whel. [g] on, *Cant. Cot. C.T.* B i. [h] ꝛıxoðe xx. ȝeaꝛa, *Cot.* [i] nıȝenteoðe, *Cant.* [k] The rest of the genealogy, as usual, is omitted in *Laud.* [l] ⁊ he, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [m] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [n] After þæꝛ, eꝼt Whel. abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [o] Fꝛeoþoȝaꝛıng. Fꝛeoþoȝaꝛ. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [p] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [q] Fꝛealaꝼıng. Fꝛealaꝼ. *Cant. C.T.* B i. Afterwards, Goðulꝼıng. Goðulꝼ -- *C.T.* B i. [r] Hꝛaꝼꝛaıng, Whel.

[1] *al.* Juditha. Juthita, Flor. from Asser. *Vid. an.* 885.

[2] "*Idibus Januarii.*"—Flor. *Vid.* Asser.

[3] *Vid. an.* 688.

ing. Bedpig Sceafing. [Id est. filius Noe". se pæs geboren on þære earce Noe[a]. Lamech. Matusalem. Enoh[b]. Iared. Malalahel[c]. Cainion[d]. Enos. Seth[e]. Adam primus homo. et pater noster. id[f] est. Christus. Amen.] [g]And þa fengon Æþelpulfes suna tpegen to rice. Æþelbald to Vest-Seaxna rice. ⁊ Æþelbrÿht to Cantpara rice. ⁊ to East-Seaxna rice. ⁊ to Suþrigean[h]. ⁊ to Suð-Seaxna rice. And þa ricsode Æþelbald v. gear":· [[i]Ælfred his þriddan sunu he hæfde gesend to Rome. ⁊ þa se papa gehÿrd seggan ꝥ he pæs forðfaren. þa bletsode he Alured to cinge. ⁊ heold hine to biscop handa. eal spa his fæder Aðepulf hine þider sende ⁊ bæd:·]

Bedwig, Bedwig of Sceaf; that is, the son of Noah, who was born in Noah's ark: Lamech, Methusalem, Enoh, Jared, Malalahel, Cainion, Enos, Seth, Adam the first man, and our Father, that is, Christ. Amen. Then two sons of Ethelwulf succeeded to the kingdom; Ethelbald to Wessex, and Ethelbert to Kent, Essex, Surrey, and Sussex. Ethelbald reigned five years. Alfred, his third son, Ethelwulf had sent to Rome; and when the pope heard say that he was dead, he consecrated Alfred king, and held him under spiritual hands, as his father Ethelwulf had desired, and for which purpose he had sent him thither[1].

DCCCLV.—DCCCLIX.

An. DCCCLX.[k] Her Æþelbald[l] cÿning forðferde. ⁊ his lic lið [m]æt Scirabuernan". ⁊ þa feng Æþelbrÿht[n] to eallum[o] þam rice his broður[p]. [q]⁊ he hit heold on godre geðpærnesse. [r]⁊ on micelre sÿbsumnesse". And on his dæge com micel scÿp-here up. ⁊ abræcon Vintan-ceastre[s]. And pið þone here gefuhton[t] Osric[u] ealdorman mid Hamtun-scÿre. ⁊ Æþelpulf ealdorman

A.D. 860. This year died king Ethelbald, and his body lies at Sherborn[2]. Ethelbert his brother then succeeded to the whole kingdom, and held it in good order and great tranquillity. In his days came a large naval force up into the country, and stormed Winchester. But alderman Osric[3], with the command of Hampshire, and alderman Ethelwulf, with the command of Berkshire, fought

[a] Noes, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] Enoc, *Cant.* [c] Malalehel, *Cant.* -leel, *C.T.* B i. [d] Cainon, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [e] Seð, *Cant.* Seð, Gibs. from Whel. [f] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [g] ⁊ þa fengon his II. suna to rice. Æþelbald to Vest-Seaxna rice. ⁊ to Suðrigean. ⁊ he rixode v. gear. *Laud.* [h] Suðrigea, *C.T.* B i. [i] Gibs. from *Cot.* to the end of the year, N.S. [k] So *C.T.* B iv. DCCCLXI. *C.T.* B i. [l] Aþelbald, *C.T.* B i. [m] -- Scirebuernan, *C.T.* B i. on Scÿr-buernan, *Cant.* [n] -berht, *Cot.* [o] eallan, *Laud.* [p] broðer, *Cot.* broðor, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [q] Abs. *Laud.* to ⁊ on his &c. [r] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [s] -ter, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [t] fuhton, *Laud.* [u] Vulfheard, *Cant. C.T.* B i.

[1] *Vid. an.* 853. p. 94; where a similar account of this ceremony appears.

[2] "*In Shireburnan.*"—Asser. *an.* 860. Ethelwerd. *an.* 866. preserving even the Saxon termination. So also Osric for Wulfheard.

[3] *al.* Wulfheard. *Vid. an.* 845.

mid Beaꞃꞃuc-ꞃcẏꞃe[a]. ⁊ hi þone heꞃe ʒeꞃlẏmdon. ⁊ þæl-ꞃtoþe ʒeþeald ahton. And ꞃe[b] Æþelbꞃẏht ꞃicꞃode v. ʒeaꞃ. ⁊ hiꞃ lic lid æt Sciꞃe-buꞃnan :·

[c]An. DCCCLXI. Heꞃ ꞃoꞃðꞃeꞃde [d]S. Sꞃiðun" biꞃcop :·

DCCCLXII.—DCCCLXIV.

An. DCCCLXV. Heꞃ ꞃæt ꞃe[e] hæþen heꞃe on Tenet. ⁊ ʒenamon[f] ꞃꞃið þið Cantþaꞃum. ⁊ Cantþaꞃe him[g] ꞃeoh ʒeheton[h] þið þam ꞃꞃẏðe. [i]And undeꞃ þam ꞃꞃẏðe" ⁊ þam ꞃeoh[k]-ʒehate[l]. ꞃe heꞃe on niht hine[m] up beꞃtæl. and oꞃeꞃ-heꞃʒode ealle Cent eaꞃteþeaꞃde :·

An. DCCCLXVI. Heꞃ ꞃenʒ Æþeꞃed[n]. Æþelbẏꞃhteꞃ[o] bꞃoðuꞃ. to Þeꞃt-Seaxna ꞃice. And þẏ ẏlcan ʒeaꞃe cþom micel hæþen[p] heꞃe on Anʒel-cẏnneꞃ lond. ⁊ þinteꞃ-ꞃetl namon on[q] Eaꞃt-Enʒlum. ⁊ þæꞃ ʒehoꞃꞃude þuꞃdon. and hi him[r] þið[s] ꞃꞃið namon[t] :·

An. DCCCLXVII.[u] Heꞃ ꞃoꞃ ꞃe heꞃe oꞃ Eaꞃt-Enʒlum oꞃeꞃ Humbꞃe-muðan to Eoꞃoꞃþic-ceaꞃtꞃe on Noꞃð-humbꞃe[x]. And[m] þæꞃ þæꞃ micel unʒeþþæꞃneꞃ[y] þæꞃe þeode [z]betþeox him ꞃelꞃum". ⁊ hẏ hæꞃdon hioꞃa cẏninʒ aþoꞃþenne[a] Oꞃbꞃẏht. ⁊ unʒecẏndne[b] cẏninʒ un-

against the enemy, and putting them to flight, made themselves masters of the field of battle. The said Ethelbert reigned five years, and his body lies at Sherborn[1].

A.D. 861. This year died St. Swithun bishop[2].

A.D. 865. This year[3] sat the heathen army in the isle of Thanet, and made peace with the men of Kent, who promised money therewith; but under the security of peace, and the promise of money, the army in the night stole up the country, and over-ran all Kent eastward.

A.D. 866. This year Ethered[4], brother of Ethelbert, took to the West-Saxon government; and the same year came a large heathen army into England, and fixed their winter-quarters in East-Anglia, where they were soon horsed; and the inhabitants made peace with them.

A.D. 867. This year the army went from the East-Angles over the mouth of the Humber to the Northumbrians, as far as York. And there was much dissension in that nation among themselves; they had deposed their king Osbert, and had admitted Ælla, who had no natu-

[a] So *Cot. C.T.* B i. Baꞃꞃuc-ꞃcẏꞃe, *Laud.* Beaꞃꞃoc-ꞃciꞃe, *Cant.* Beaꞃꞃuc-ꞃcẏꞃe, Gibs. [b] þeꞃ, *Cot.* [c] From *Cot.* [d] The MS. erroneously has Oꞃþiðun for S ꞃ-- [e] From *Laud.* [f] ʒenam, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [g] heom, *Laud.* [h] beheton, *Laud.* [i] Abs. *Laud.* [k] So *Laud. C.T.* B i. ʒeꞃeoht, Whel. [l] behate, *Laud.* [m] Abs. *Cant.* [n] Æþelꞃed, *Laud.* [o] -bꞃihteꞃ, *Laud.* [p] From *Laud. C.T.* B i. [q] æt, *Laud.* [r] heom, *Laud.* [s] From *Laud.* after ꞃꞃið, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [t] ʒenamon, *Laud.* [u] DCCCLXVIII. *C.T.* B i. Heꞃ þuꞃdon oꞃꞃlaʒene II. cinʒaꞃ at Eueꞃþic. ⁊ þẏꞃ ẏlcan ʒeaꞃe ꞃoꞃðꞃeꞃde Ealhꞃtan biꞃcop. he þaꞃ biꞃcop on Sciꞃ-buꞃn L. þintꞃe. ⁊ he þaꞃ ꞃeꞃtað. *Cot.* [x] Noꞃðan-hẏmbꞃe, *Laud. C.T.* B i. [y] unþþeꞃneꞃ, *Laud.* [z] betuh -- *Cant.* betþuh -- *C.T.* B i. betþux heom ꞃẏlꞃum, *Laud.* [a] aþoꞃþene, *Laud.* [b] unʒecẏnde, *Laud.*

[1] See note [2] in the preceding page.

[2] "6 *non. Julii.*"—Flor. "*Sanctus transivit Swithunus, et astra petivit.*" —Ibid.

[3] *An.* 864. Flor.

[4] Ætheredus,—Asser, Ethelwerd, &c. We have therefore adopted this orthography.

ðeꞃꞃenȝon Ǽllan. Anð hẏ late on ȝeaꞃe to þam ȝecẏꞃðon. ⁊[a] hẏ ꝑið þone heꞃe [b]ꝑinnenðe ꝑæꞃun″. anð hẏ þeah micele[c] ꝼẏꞃðe ȝeȝaðeꞃoðon. ⁊ þone heꞃe ꝼohton æt[d] Ꞓoꝼoꞃꝑic-[e]ceaꞃtꞃe″. ⁊ on[f] þa ceaꞃtꞃe bꞃæcon. ⁊ hẏ ꞃume þæꞃ inne ꝑuꞃðon. Anð[g] þa[h] ꝑæꞃ unȝemetlic[i] ꝑæl ȝeꞃleȝen Noꞃðan-hẏmbꞃa. ꞃume binnan ꞃume butan. ⁊ þa cẏninȝaꞃ beȝen oꝼꞃleȝene þæꞃ[k] ꝑuꞃðon[l]. ⁊ [m]ꞃio laꝼ″ ꝑið þone heꞃe ꝼꞃið namon[n]. Anð þẏ ẏlcan ȝeaꞃe ȝeꝼoꞃ Ꞓalchꞃtan[o] biꞃcop. ⁊ he hæꝼðe þæt biꞃcop-ꞃice [p]L. ꝑinteꞃ æt Scẏꞃe-buꞃnan″. ⁊ hiꞃ lic lið þæꞃ on tune:·

An. DCCCLXVIII. [q]Ðeꞃ ꝼoꞃ ꞃe ilca heꞃe innan Mẏꞃce to Snotenȝa-ham[r]″. ⁊ þæꞃ ꝑinteꞃ-ꞃetl namon[s]. Anð Buꞃhꞃeð Mẏꞃcna cẏninȝ. ⁊ hiꞃ ꝑitan. bæðon Ǽþeꞃeð. Ꝑeꞃt-Seaxna cẏninȝ. ⁊ Ǽlꝼꞃeð hiꞃ bꞃoðuꞃ. ꝥ hie him[t] ȝeꝼultumaðon[u] ꝥ[x] hẏ ꝑið þone heꞃe ȝeꝼuhton. Anð þa ꝼeꞃðan hẏ mið Ꝑeꞃt-Seaxna[y] ꝼẏꞃðe [z]innan Mẏꞃce [a]oð Snotenȝa-ham″. ⁊ þone heꞃe þæꞃ metton on þam ȝeꝑeoꞃce. [b]⁊ hie[c] hine inne beꞃetton[d]. [e]Anð þæꞃ nan heꝼlic[f]-ȝeꝼeoht ne ꝑeaꞃð′. ⁊ Mẏꞃce ꝼꞃẏð namon ꝑið þone heꞃe″:·

ral claim[1]. Late in the year, however, they returned to their allegiance, and they were now fighting against the common enemy; having collected a vast force, with which they fought the army at York; and breaking open the town, some of them entered in. Then was there an immense slaughter of the Northumbrians, some within and some without; and both the kings were slain on the spot. The survivors made peace with the army. The same year died bishop Ealstan[2], who had the bishopric of Sherborn fifty winters, and his body lies in the town.

A.D. 868. This year the same army went into Mercia to Nottingham, and there fixed their winter-quarters; and Burhred king of the Mercians, with his council, besought Ethered, king of the West-Saxons, and Alfred, his brother, that they would assist them in fighting against the army. And they went with the West-Saxon army into Mercia as far as Nottingham, and there meeting the army on the works, they beset them within. But there was no heavy fight; for the Mercians made peace with the army.

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[a] ꝥ, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] ꝑæꞃon ꝑinnenðe, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] mẏccle, *Laud.* [d] on, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [e] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [f] Abs. *Laud.* [g] Abs. *Cant.* [h] þæꞃ, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [i] unȝemet, *Laud.* [k] From *Cant.* [l] ꝑuꞃðan, *Laud.* [m] ꞃeo laꝼe, *Laud.* [n] nam, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [o] Ꞓalhꞃtan, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [p] at Scẏꞃbuꞃnan L. ꝑintꞃa, *Cant.* So nearly *C.T.* B i. and iv. [q] So *C.T.* B i. an. DCCCLXVIIII. Ðeꞃ ꞃe Deniꞃca heꞃe ꝼeꞃðe to Snotinȝa-ham. *Cot.* [r] Snotinȝ- *Laud.* Snotinȝa- *Cant.* [s] nam, *Cant.* [t] heom, *Cant.* [u] ȝeꝼultumeðon, *C.T.* B i. ꝼultumeðon, *Laud.* ꝼultumaðon, *Cant.* [x] ⁊, *Cant.* [y] -Sæxa, *Laud.* Ꝑeꞃꞃexena, *C.T.* B i. as usual. [z] æꝼteꞃ þan heꞃe. ⁊ hine innan þam ꝑeoꞃce at Snotinȝa-ham ꝼunðan. ⁊ hine innon beꞃæton. Ac þaꞃ naꞃ naht heꝼi ȝeꝼeoht. butan Mẏꞃce ꝼꞃið namon ꝑið þone heꞃe. *Cot.* in on -- *Laud.* [a] æt -- *Cant.* oþ Snotinȝa- *C.T.* B i. [b] From *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] From *Cant.* [d] beꞃætan, *Cant.* -on, *C.T.* B i. [e] ⁊ þæꞃ ne ꝑeaꞃð þeah nan heꝼelic ȝeꝼeoht. *Cant.* [f] heꝼilic, *Laud.* heꝼelic, *C.T.* B i.

[1] "*Non de regali prosapia progenitum.*"—Flor. [2] Ealstanus, Flor.

An. DCCCLXIX. Her for se here eft to Eoforpic-ceastre. and þær sæt an gear:·

An. DCCCLXX. Her rad[a] se here ofer Mýrce innan[b] East-Engle. and þær[c] pinter-setl namon[d] æt Deodforda. And [e]þý pinter" [sc̃e[f]] Eadmund cýning him pið feaht. ⁊ þa Deniscan sige namon. ⁊ þone cýning [[g]sc̃e Eadmund] ofslogon. ⁊ þ̃ lond eall geeodon. [h]⁊ forðiden ealle þa minstre þa hi to comen". [g]Dara heauod-manna naman þa þone cing ofslogan pæran Higpais[i] ⁊ Ubba". [k]On þa ilcan tima þa comon hi to Medeshamstede. beorndon and bræcon. slogon abbot ⁊ munecas and eall þ̃ hi þær fundon. Macedon hit þa þ̃ ær pæs ful rice. þa hit peard to nan þing". And þý ilcan[l] geare gefor Ceolnoð arcebisceop:· [m]⁊ Æþered. Viltun-scire biscop. peard gecoren to ærcebiscope to Cantuareberi":·

An. DCCCLXXI. Her cpom[n] se here to Readingum on Vest-Seaxe[o]. and þæs eft[l] ýmb III. niht ridon II. eorlas up. Da gemette hý Æþelpulf ealdorman on Engla-felda. and him[p] þær pið gefeaht. ⁊ sige nam. [f]and peard þær se oþer ofslegen. þæs nama pæs Sidrac". [q]Dæs ýmb IV. niht Æþered[r] cýning and Ælfred his broður þær mýcele[s]

A.D. 869. This year the army went back to York, and sat there a year.

A.D. 870. This year the army rode over Mercia into East-Anglia, and there fixed their winter-quarters at Thetford, And in the winter king Edmund fought with them; but the Danes gained the victory, and slew the king; whereupon they over-ran all that land, and destroyed all the monasteries to which they came. The names of the leaders who slew the king were Hingwar and Hubba. At the same time came they to Medhamsted, burning and breaking, and slaying abbot and monks, and all that they there found. They made such havoc there, that a monastery, which was before full rich, was now reduced to nothing. The same year died archbishop Ceolnoth; and Ethered, bishop of Wiltshire, was chosen archbishop of Canterbury.

A.D. 871. This year came the army to Reading in Wessex; and in the course of three nights after rode two earls up, who were met by alderman Ethelwulf at Englefield; where he fought with them, and obtained the victory. There one of them was slain, whose name was Sidrac. About four nights after this, king Ethered and Alfred his brother

[a] for, *Laud. Cot.* [b] on, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] From *Cant.* [d] nam, *Cant.* [e] þý pintra, *C.T.* B i. on þam geare, *Laud.* [f] From *Laud.* [g] From *Cot.* [h] From *Laud. Petrob.* [i] Ingpar, *al.* [k] From *Laud.* þa Deniscan on ða ilcan tima æfter Eadmundes cýninges gesloght comon to — *Petrob.* Joss. *C.T.* B iv. [l] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [m] From *Petrob.* abs. *Laud. Cant.* þa ferde Æþered to ⁊ Ælfred his broþer. ⁊ naman Æþelred Viltun-scýre biscop ⁊ settan hine to arb' to Cantpare-beri. forþan he pæs æn munce of þan ýlcan mýnstre of Cantpare-beri. *Cot.* [n] So *Laud. Cot.* [o] Vessexe, *C.T.* B i. [p] heom, *Laud.* [q] Da, *Laud. Cant.* [r] Æþelred, *Laud.* [s] mýccle, *Laud.* micle, *Cant.*

ƿýnde to Readingum[a] gelæddon. ⁊ ƿið þone here gefuhton. ⁊ þær wæs[b] mycel wæl geflegen on gehwæðere hond. [c]And Æðelwulf aldorman weard oflegen. ⁊ þa Denisc an ahton wæl-stowe gerealdˑ [d]And þæs[e] ymb" iv. niht gefeaht Æðered cyning. ⁊ Ælfred his broðor. ƿið ealne þone here on Æscesdune. [[f]⁊ þa Denisc wæron ouer-cumene. And hi hæddan ii.[e] cingas hæþene. Bagsæc ⁊ Healfdene. ⁊ eorlas fela.] ⁊ hý wæron on twam gefylcum. on oðrum wæs Bachsecg[g] and Healfdene. þa hæþenan[h] cyningas.⁊ on oðrum wæron þa eorlas. And þa gefeaht[i] se cyning Æðered ƿið þara cyninga getruman. ⁊ þær weard se cyning Bachsecg[g] oflegen. ⁊ Ælfred his broðor feaht[k] ƿið þara eorla getruman. ⁊ þær weard Sydroc[l] eorl oflegen se ealda. ⁊ Sydroc[l] eorl[m] se geonga[n]. ⁊ Osbeorn eorl. ⁊ Frena eorl. ⁊ Harold[o] eorl. ⁊ hie[p] þa hergas begen geflymdon[q]. ⁊ [p]þær weard" feala þusenda oflegen-na[r]. [s]⁊ hie on feohtende wæron oð niht". And þæs[t] ymb xiv. niht gefeaht Æðered cyning and Ælfred his broðor. ƿið þone here[u] æt Basingum[x]. ⁊ þær þa Denisc sige namon. And þæs[y] ymb ii. monað[z] gefeaht Æðered cyning[c] ⁊

led their main army to Reading, where they fought with the enemy; and there was much slaughter on either hand, alderman Ethelwulf being among the slain; but the Danes kept possession of the field. And about four nights after this, king Ethered and Alfred his brother fought with all the army on Ashdown, and the Danes were overcome. They had two heathen kings, Bagsac and Healfden, and many earls; and they were in two divisions; in one of which were Bagsac and Healfden, the heathen kings, and in the other were the earls. King Ethered therefore fought with the troops of the kings, and there was king Bagsac slain; and Alfred his brother fought with the troops of the earls, and there were slain earl Sidrac the elder, earl Sidrac the younger, earl Osbern, earl Frene, and earl Harold. They put both the troops to flight; there were many thousands of the slain, and they continued fighting till night. Within a fortnight of this, king Ethered and Alfred his brother fought with the army at Basing; and there the Danes had the victory. About two months after this, king Ethered and Alfred his brother fought with the army at Marden. They were in two divisions;

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[a] Radingum, *Laud.* [b] wearð, *Cant.* [c] ⁊ Aðelwulf, *C.T.* Bi. ⁊ þær wearð Aðelwulf ealdorman ofslegen, *Cant.* [d] ⁊ eft embe, *Cot.* So below: ⁊ þas eft embe xiv. -- ⁊ eft embe ii. monðas -- [e] Abs. *Laud.* [f] From *Cot.* N.S. [g] Basecg, *Laud.* Bagsecg, *Cant.* So Asser; whence *Bascaius*, M.West. Bagsecg, *C.T.* Bi. [h] hæþene, *Laud.* [i] feaht, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* Bi. [k] From *C.T.* Bi. [l] Sydsac, *Laud.* Sidroc, *C.T.* Bi. [m] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* Bi. A whole line is omitted in *C.T.* Biv. from the repetition of Sydroc. [n] geongra, *Cant. C.T.* Bi. [o] Harold, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* Bi. [p] From *Cant.* [q] So *Cant.* geflymde, *C.T.* Bi. &c. [r] oflegen, *Cant.* oflagenra, *C.T.* Biv. [s] ⁊ hie oð niht feohtende wæron, *Cant.* [t] So *Laud. Cant. C.T.* Bi. þæs, Whel. [u] Abs. *Cant.* [x] Basinga, *Cot.* Basingun, *C.T.* Bi. [y] embe, *Cot.* ymbe, *C.T.* Bi. [z] monðas, *Laud. Cant. Cot. C.T.* Bi.

Ælfred his broðor [a] þið þone here" æt Mere-tune[b]. And hie þæron on tþam gefȳlcum. ⁊ hȳ [c] þa" butu gefȳmdon. ⁊ longe on dæge sige ahton. And þær þeard micel þæl-slȳht on gehþæþere[d] hond. and þa Deniscan ahton þæl-stoþe[e] geþeald. and þær [f] þeard" Heahmund[g] biscop ofslegen. and feala[h] godra monna. And æfter þȳssum gefeoht[i] com micel sumorlida[k] [l] to Readingum". And þæs ofer[m] Eastron gefor Æþered cȳning. ⁊ he ricsode fif gear[n]. ⁊ his lic lið æt [o] Þinburnan mȳnster":. Ða feng[p] Ælfred Æþelþulfing. his broður. to Þest-Seaxna[q] rice. ⁊ þæs ȳmb[r] ænne monað[s] gefeaht Ælfred cȳning þið ealne [t] þone" here lȳtle þerede[u] æt Þiltune[x]. ⁊ hine longe on dæg gefȳmde. ⁊ þa Deniscan ahton þæl-stoþe geþeald. And þæs geares þurdon nigen folc-gefeoht gefohten þið þone here on þȳ[y] cȳne-rice be suðan Temese[z]. butan þam þe him[a] Ælfred þæs cȳninges broður. ⁊ [b] anlipig" ealdorman[c]. ⁊ cȳninges þegnas oft rade[d] on-ridon. þe [e] mon na ne" rimde. And þæs geares þærun ofslegene ix. eorlas. and an cȳning. and þȳ geare namon Þest-Seaxe[f] frð þið ðone here:.

and they put them both to flight, enjoying the victory for some time during the day; and there was much slaughter on either hand; but the Danes became masters of the field; and there was slain bishop Heahmund, with many other good men. After this fight came a vast army in the summer to Reading. And after the Easter of this year died king Ethered. He reigned five years, and his body lies at Winburn-minster. Then Alfred, his brother, the son of Ethelwulf, took to the kingdom of Wessex. And within a month of this, king Alfred fought against all the army with a small force at Wilton, and long pursued them during the day; but the Danes got possession of the field. This year were nine general battles fought with the army in the kingdom south of the Thames; besides those skirmishes, in which Alfred the king's brother, and every single alderman, and the thanes of the king, oft rode against them; which were accounted nothing. This year also were slain nine earls, and one king; and the same year the West-Saxons made peace with the army.

An. DCCCLXXII. Her for se here

A.D. 872. This year went the army

[a] þið þa Deniscan, *Cot.* [b] So *C.T.* B i. Mere-dune, *Laud. C.T.* B iv. Meren-dune, *Cot.* Merantune, *Cant.* [c] From *Cant.* [d] hþæþre, *Laud.* gehþeþre, *Cant.* [e] þeal- *Laud.* [f] Abs. *Laud.* [g] Hæhmund, *Laud.* [h] fela, *C.T.* B i. [i] gefeohte, *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [k] So *Ben.* sumerlida, *C.T.* B i. [l] From *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [m] æfter, *Laud.* [n] ger, *C.T.* B i. [o] So *Laud. Cant.* &c. Scireburnan menster, *C.T.* B i. [p] fenc, *Cot.* [q] -Seaxana, *Cot.* Þessexena, *C.T.* B i. [r] embe -- *Cot. Cant.* ȳmbe anne, *C.T.* B i. [s] monð, *Cot.* [t] Abs. *Cant.* [u] þeoroðe, *Cant.* [x] Þitune, *Laud.* [y] þam, *Laud.* þon, *Cant.* [z] ⁊ after Temese, Whel. και ταυτα. abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [a] hi, *Laud.* [b] Abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] -men, *Laud. Cant.* -menn, *C.T.* B i. [d] rada, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [e] So *C.T.* B i. man nane, *Laud. Cant.* [f] -Sexan, *Cant.* Þessexan, *C.T.* B i.

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to Lunden-býrig. from Readingum. ⁊ þær [a]pintep-retl nam". And þa namon Mýrce frið wið þone here:·

An. DCCCLXXIII. [b]Der for se here on Norð-hýmbre". [c]⁊ he" nam pintep-retl [b]on Lindesse" æt Turcesi-ge[d]. [b]⁊ ða namon Mýrce frið wið ðone here":·

An. DCCCLXXIV. Der for se here from[e] Lindesse to Dreope-dune. ⁊ þær pintep-retl nam. ⁊ þone cyning Burh-red[f] ofer sæ adræfdon. ymb tpa ⁊ xx. pintep[g] þær þe he rice hæfde. and wið lond eall geeodon. And he for to Rome. and þær geræt[h] [i]to his life ende". and his lic lið on sca Marian cyrican on Angel-cynnes scole. And ðý ylcan geare hie sealdon[k] [l]Ceolwulfe". anum unwisum cyninges þegne. Mýrcna rice to healdanne. and he him aðas swor. and gislas seald[m] wið hit[n] him gearo wære [o]swa hwilce" dæge. swa hie hit habban woldon. ⁊ he gearo wære mid him sylfum[p]. ⁊ mid[q] eallum þam þe him lætan[r] woldon. to þæs here[s] þearfe:·

An. DCCCLXXV. Der for se here from Dreope-dune. ⁊ Healfdene for mid sumum þam here on Norðan-hýmbre[t]. ⁊ nam pintep-retl be Tinan wære ea. And se here wið lond geeode. ⁊ oft herigade on Peohtas. ⁊ on Stræcled-

to London from Reading, and there chose their winter-quarters. Then the Mercians made peace with the army.

A.D. 873. This year went the army against the Northumbrians, and fixed their winter-quarters at Torksey in Lindsey. And the Mercians again made peace with the army.

A.D. 874. This year went the army from Lindsey to Repton, and there took up their winter-quarters, drove the king, Burhred, over sea, when he had reigned about two and twenty winters, and subdued all that land. He then went to Rome, and there remained to the end of his life. And his body lies in the church of Sancta Maria, in the school of the English nation. And the same year they gave Ceolwulf, an unwise king's thane, the Mercian kingdom to hold; and he swore oaths to them, and gave hostages, that it should be ready for them on whatever day they would have it; and he would be ready with himself, and with all those that would remain with him, at the service of the army.

A.D. 875. This year went the army from Repton; and Healfden advanced with some of the army against the Northumbrians, and fixed his winter-quarters by the river Tine. The army then subdued that land, and oft invaded the Picts

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[a] nam pintep-retl, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [c] Der se here — *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [d] So *C.T.* B iv. -ege, *Cant.* Turesigge, *C.T.* B i. [e] of, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [f] Burgred, *Laud.* [g] pintra, *Laud. C.T.* B i. [h] ræt, *Laud.* punode, *Cot.* [i] From *Cot.* [k] gerealdan, *Cant.* [l] From *Laud. C.T.* B i. [m] realde, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [n] So *Laud. Cant.* he, Whel. [o] rylce, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [p] So *Laud.* rilfum, *Cant.* relfum, *C.T.* B i. relvum, Gibs. [q] So *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [r] gelætan, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [s] þærfe, *Laud.* [t] Norð- *Cant. C.T.* B i.

ꝑealaꝛ[a]. And ꝑoꝛ Goðꝛum[b]. ⁊ Oꝛcýtel. ⁊ Anꝛınð[c]. ꝥa III. cýnınzaꝛ. oꝑ Ðꝛeoꝑeðune to Gꝛanꝺe-bꝛýczeᵈ miꝺ ᵉmicele ꝑeꝛeðe″. ⁊ ꝛæꝺon ꝥæꝛ an zeaꝛ. And ꝥý ꝛumeꝛa ꝑoꝛ Æl ꝑꝛeð cýnınz ᶠut on″ ꝛæ miꝺ ꝛcýꝑ-heꝛe. ⁊ zeꝑeahꝺ ꝥiꝺ ꝛeoꝛon ꝛcıꝛ-hlæꝛtaꝛᵍ. ⁊ hıoꝛa an zeꝑenzʰ. ⁊ ꝥa oðꝛuⁱ zeꝑlýmꝺeᵏ:·

An. DCCCLXXVI. [ˡÐeꝛ Roꝺla ꝥuꝛhꝑeꝛꝺe Noꝛmanꝺı miꝺ hıꝛ heꝛe. and he ꝛıxaꝺe ꝑıꝑtı ꝛıntꝛa. And] ᵐheꝛ hıne beꝛtæl ꝛe heꝛe ınto Ꝑeꝛham Ꝑeꝛt-Ꞩeaxna ꝑeꝛꝺe. And ꝛıððanⁿ ꝥiðꝺ ꝥone heꝛe ꝛe cýnınz ꝑꝛıð nam. °and ꝥa zıꝛlaꝛ ꝛealꝺon ꝥe on ꝥam heꝛe ꝑeoꝛðuꝛte ꝥæꝛon to ꝥam cýnınze′. ⁊ hım ꝥa aðaꝛ ꝛꝑoꝛon on ꝥam halzan beaze. ꝥe hıe æꝛ nanꝛe ꝥeoꝺe nolꝺon. ꝥ hý hꝛæꝺlıce oꝑ hıꝛ ꝛıce ᵖꝛaꝛan polꝺon′. And hý ꝥa unꝺeꝛ ꝥam hý nıhteꝛ beꝛtælon ꝥæꝛe ꝛýꝛꝺe ꝛe zehoꝛꝛaꝺeᵍ heꝛe ınto Ɛxanceaꝛtꝛe″. And ꝥý ʳýlcan″ zeaꝛe Ðealꝑꝺene Noꝛðan-hýmbꝛa lonꝺ zeꝺælꝺe. ˢꝥ hıe ꝛıððan eꝛzenꝺe ⁊ heoꝛa tılzenꝺe ꝥæꝛon″:·

and the Strathclydwallians[1]. Meanwhile the three kings, Guthrum, Oskytel, and Anwind[2], went from Repton to Cambridge with a vast army, and sat there one year. This summer king Alfred went out to sea with an armed fleet, and fought with seven ship-rovers, one of which he took, and dispersed the others.

A.D. 876. This year Rolla penetrated Normandy with his army; and he reigned fifty winters[3]. And this year the army stole into Wareham, a fort of the West-Saxons. The king afterwards made peace with them; and they gave him as hostages those who were worthiest in the army; and swore with oaths on the holy bracelet, which they would not before to any nation, that they would readily go out of his kingdom. Then, under colour of this, their cavalry stole by night into Exeter. The same year Healfden divided the land of the Northumbrians; so that they became afterwards their harrowers and plowers.

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[a] Stꝛætleð- *Laud. Cant.* Stꝛecleð- *C.T.* Bi. [b] So *C.T.* Bi. Cuðꝛam, *Cant.* [c] Anꝛenð, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* Bi. Anꝛýnð, Whel. [d] Gꝛantan-bꝛýczc, *Laud. Cant.* Gꝛanꝺe-bꝛıczc, *C.T.* Bi. [e] mýccłum heꝛe, *Laud.* mýclum heꝛe, *Cant.* mıcle heꝛe, *C.T.* Bi. [f] So *Laud. Cant. C.T.* Bi. &c. utoñ, Whel. [g] ꝛcýꝑ- *C.T.* Bi. -hleꝛta, *Laud.* [h] zenam, *Cot.* [i] oðꝛe, *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T.* Bi. [k] aꝑlýmðe, *Cot.* [l] From *Cot.* Rollo cum ꝛuıꝛ Noꝛmannıam penetꝛavıt. ⁊ ꝛeꝛnavıt annıꝛ LIII. *Laud.* at the end of the year. [m] On ꝥýꝛan ýlcan zeaꝛe ꝥaꝛe Dena heꝛe on Ɛnzla-lanꝺe Æl ꝑꝛeꝺe cınze aꝥaꝛ ꝛꝑoꝛan uꝑꝑan ꝥan halızen beaze. ꝥe æꝛ nanꝛe ꝥeoꝺe ꝺon nolꝺan. and eac zıꝛlaꝛ ꝛealꝺan. ꝥe on ꝥan heꝛe ꝑuꝛðoꝛt ꝥæꝛan. to ðan cınze. ꝥ hı polꝺon hꝛæꝺlıce oꝑ hıꝛ ꝛıce ꝛaꝛan. and hı nıhteꝛ ꝥ to-bꝛæcan. *Cot.* [n] From *Laud. C.T.* Bi. ꝥý ılcan, *Cant.* [o] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* Bi. ⁊ hım ꝥa -- *ibid.* [p] So *C.T.* Bi. ꝛaꝛan polꝺan, *Cant.* ꝑoꝛen, Gibs. from Whel. [q] zehoꝛꝛoꝺa, *C.T.* Bi. [r] Abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* Bi. [s] So *Cant.* ⁊ eꝛzenꝺe ꝥæꝛon. ⁊ heoꝛa tılzenꝺe ꝥæꝛon. Gibs. heꝛzenꝺe, *Laud. C.T.* Biv. for eꝛzenꝺe. The passage is still obscure. Perhaps it was originally—⁊ ꝥ hıe æꝛ heꝛzenꝺe ꝥæꝛon. ꝥ hıe ꝥa tılzenꝺe ꝥæꝛon. *i. e.* They tilled the land which before they plundered.

[1] Stratdutenses, Asser. Flor. &c.

[2] Amundus, Flor. from Asser; incorrectly.

[3] "*Rollo cum suis Normanniam penetravit 15 kal. Decembris.*"—Flor. *an.* 876.

An. DCCCLXXVII. Ðeꝛ cꝑom ſe heꝛe into[a] Exan-ceaſtꝛe fꝛom Ꝑeꝛham. [b]⁊ ſe ſcip-heꝛe ſeȝelode[c] ꝑeſt ẏmbutan″. ⁊ þa [d]ȝemette hie micel mẏſt″ on ſæ. ⁊ þæꝛ[e] foꝛꝑeaꝛð cxx. ſcẏpa æt Sꝑanaꝑic. And ſe cẏninȝ Ælfꝛed æfteꝛ þam ȝehoꝛſedan[f] heꝛe mid fẏꝛde ꝛad oð Exan-ceaſteꝛ. ⁊ hẏ hẏndan ofꝛidan ne meahte [g]æꝛ hie on þam fæſtene ꝑæꝛon. þæꝛ him mon to [h]ne′ meahte″. And hie him [i]þæꝛ foꝛe″-ȝẏſlaſ ſealdon ſꝑa feala ſꝑa he habban ꝑolde. and micele[k] aðaſ ſꝑoꝛon. ⁊ þa ȝodne fꝛẏð heoldon. And þa on hæꝛfeſte ȝefoꝛ ſe heꝛe on Mẏꝛcna lond. and hit ȝedældon ſum. and ſum Ceolꝑulfe ſealdon:

An. DCCCLXXVIII. Ðeꝛ hine beſtæl ſe heꝛe on midne ꝑinteꝛ. ofeꝛ tꝑelftan niht. to Cẏppan-hamme. and ȝeꝛidon Ꝑeſt-Seaxna lond. [l]⁊ þæꝛ ȝeſæton. ⁊ micel þæſ folceſ ofeꝛ ſæ adꝛæfdon″. and ðæſ oðꝛeſ þone mæſtan dæl hẏ ȝeꝛidon. ⁊ [m]him to ȝecẏꝛdon″. butan þam cẏninȝe Ælfꝛede. [n]⁊″ [o]he″ lẏtle ꝑeꝛede[p] uneðelice[q] æfteꝛ ꝑudum foꝛ. ⁊ on moꝛ-fæſtenum. And þæſ ẏlcan ꝑintꝛa[r] ꝑæſ Inȝꝑeꝛeſ[s] bꝛoðuꝛ and Healfdeneſ on Ꝑeſt-Seaxum[t]. [b]on″

A.D. 877. This year came the Danish army into Exeter from Wareham; whilst the navy sailed west about, until they met with a great mist at sea, and there perished one hundred and twenty ships at Swanwich[1]. Meanwhile king Alfred with his army rode after the cavalry as far as Exeter; but he could not overtake them before their arrival in the fortress, where they could not be come at. There they gave him as many hostages as he required, swearing with solemn oaths to observe the strictest amity. In the harvest the army entered Mercia; some of which they divided among them, and some they gave to Ceolwulf.

A.D. 878. This year about mid-winter, after twelfth-night, the Danish army stole out to Chippenham, and rode over the land of the West-Saxons; where they settled, and drove many of the people over sea; and of the rest the greatest part they rode down, and subdued to their will;—ALL BUT ALFRED THE KING. HE, with a little band, uneasily sought the woods and fastnesses of the moors. And in the winter of this same year the brother of Ingwar and Healfden landed.

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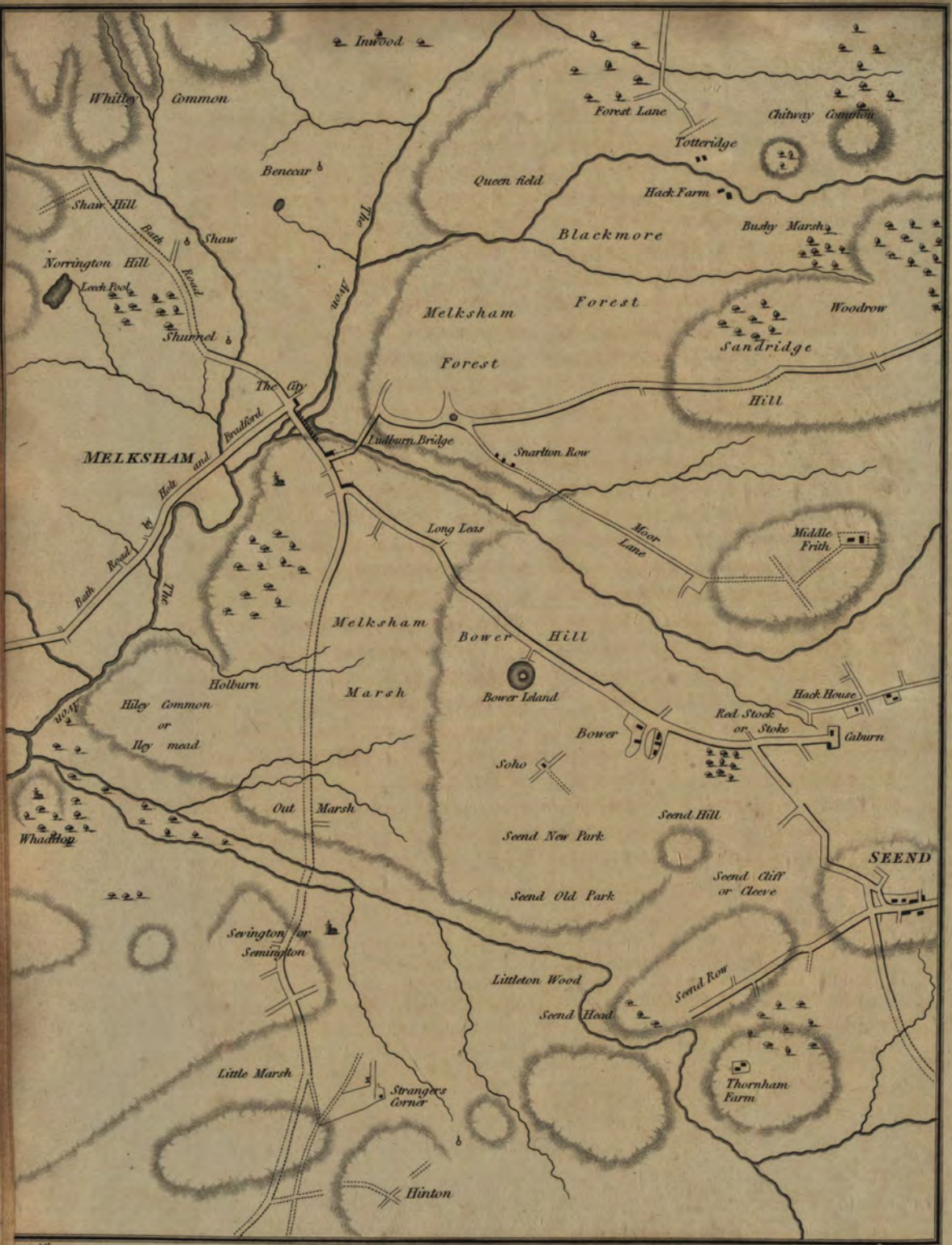
[a] to, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] ſeȝlode, *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [d] So *C.T.* B iv. [e] þeaꝛ, *Laud.* [f] ȝehoꝛſedum, *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [g] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. from the repetition of ne meahte. [h] Abs. *Laud.* [i] So *Cant. C.T.* B iv. [k] miccle, *Cant.* [l] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. ⁊ ȝeſetton. ⁊ mẏcel þæſ folceſ adꝛæfdon. *Laud.* ⁊ ȝeſæton mẏcel þæſ folceſ. ⁊ ofeꝛ ſæ adꝛæfdon. Whel. [m] ꝥ folc hẏm to ȝebiȝde, *C.T.* B i. [n] Abs. *Laud.* elegantly. *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [o] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [p] ꝑeoꝛode, *Cant.* ꝑæꝛede, *C.T.* B iv. [q] uneaðelice, *Cant.* unẏðelice, *C.T.* B iv. [r] So Gibs. *C.T.* B iv. ꝑintꝛeſ, *C.T.* B i. [s] So *Cant.* Iꝑeꝛeſ, *Laud. C.T.* B iv. Inꝑeꝛeſ, *C.T.* B i. [t] Ꝑeſt-Sexna ꝛice, *Cant.*

[1] Gibson, by some mistake, says—"*Hodie Swanwich in agro* Hamtunensi:"—Sꝑanaꝑic, accordingly, has assumed a place on his map between Southampton and Rowner. The error has been adopted by most writers since. It is now generally written, as pronounced, *Swanage*,



London. Published by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown, Paternoster Row, Jan.ʸ 13.ᵗʰ 1817.

Deſena[a] ſcẏṛe″. [b]mid xxiii. ſcipum[c]″. ⁊ hine mon þæṛ oſſloȝ[d]. ⁊ dccc. monna mid him. ⁊ xl.[e] monna hiſ heṛeſ. [f]⁊ þaṛ pæſ ſe ȝuð-ſana ȝenumen. þe hi ṛæſen[g] heton″. And þæſ on Eaſtṛon poṛhte[h] Ælfṛed cẏninȝ lẏtle peṛede[i] ȝepeoṛc æt Æþelinȝa-iȝȝe. ⁊ of þam ȝepeoṛce pæſ pinnende pið þone heṛe. ⁊ Sumuṛ-ſætna[k] ſe dæl ſe[l] þæṛ nihſt[m] pæſ. Ða on þæṛe ſeoſoðan pucan oſeṛ Eaſtṛon he ȝeṛad to Ecȝ-bẏṛhteſ-ſtane. be eaſtan Seal-puða[n]. ⁊ him to[o] comon þæṛ onȝen Sumoṛ-ſæte ealle. ⁊ Pẏl-ſæte. and Hamtun-ſciṛ. ſe dæl ſe[p] hẏṛe beheonon-ſæ pæſ. ⁊ hiſ ȝeſæȝene[q] pæṛun. And he ſoṛ ẏmb ane niht of þam pican[r] to Iȝlea[s]. and þæſ [t]eſt″ ẏmb ane niht to Æþaṛ-dune. ⁊ þæṛ ȝeſeaht pið ealne [u]þone″ heṛe. and hine ȝeſlẏmde. ⁊ him æſteṛ ṛad oð þ ȝepeoṛc. ⁊ þæṛ ſæt xiv. niht. [x]And″ þa ſealde ſe heṛe him [y]ſoṛe″-ȝiſlaſ. ⁊ micele[z] aðaſ. þ hi of hiſ ṛice[a] poldon. ⁊ him eac ȝeheton þ hioṛa cẏninȝ ſulpihte onſon polde. ⁊ hie þ ȝelæſton [b]ſpa″. And þæſ ẏmb iii. pucan com ſe cẏninȝ [c]to him″ Godṛum[d] þṛittiȝa[e] ſum þaṛa monna þe on þam heṛe peoṛðuſte pæṛon. æt Alṛe.

in Wessex, in Devonshire, with three and twenty ships; and there was he slain, and eight hundred men with him, and forty of his army. There also was taken the war-flag, which they called the Raven. In the Easter of this year king Alfred with his little force raised a work at Athelney; from which he assailed the army, assisted by that part of Somersetshire which was nighest to it. Then, in the seventh week after Easter, he rode to Brixton by the eastern side of Selwood; and there came out to meet him all the people of Somersetshire, and Wiltshire, and that part of Hampshire which is on this side of the sea; and they rejoiced to see him. Then within one night he went from this retreat to Iley; and within one night after he proceeded to Heddington; and there fought with all the army, and put them to flight, riding after them as far as the fortress, where he remained a fortnight. Then the army gave him hostages with many oaths, that they would go out of his kingdom. They told him also, that their king would receive baptism. And they acted accordingly; for in the course of three[1] weeks after, king Guthrum, attended by some

[a] Deſenan, *Laud.* [b] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [c] ſcẏpa, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [d] ſloh, *Laud.* oſſloh, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [e] lx. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [f] From *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [g] hṛeſn, *Cant.* hṛæſen, *C.T.* B i. and iv. [h] pṛohte, *Laud.* [i] peoṛode, *Cant.* as usual. [k] Sumoṛ-ſætena, *Cant.* Sumuṛ- *C.T.* B i. [l] þe, *Laud.* as below. [m] nehſt, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [n] Peal- *Laud.* Sele- *Cant.* [o] So Whel. abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [p] þe, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [q] ȝeſæȝne, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [r] picum, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [s] Æȝlea, *Laud.* [t] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [u] Abs. *Laud.* [x] Abs. *Cant.* [y] So *C.T.* B i. abs. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [z] micle, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [a] cẏne-ṛice, *Cant.* [b] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [c] Abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [d] So *C.T.* B i. Guðṛam, *Cant.* Godṛun, *edd.* [e] þṛitiȝum, *Laud.* þṛiteȝa, *Cant. C.T.* B i.

[1] "*Septem,*" Flor. from Asser.

[a]⁊″ ꝥ ıſ ꝑıð Æþelınʒa-ẏʒe. ⁊ hıſ ſe cẏnınʒ þæꝛ onfenʒ æt fulþıhte. ⁊ hıſ cꝛıſm-lẏſınʒ ꝑæſ æt Ꝑedmoꝛ[b]. And [c]he″ [d]þæꝛ″ ꝑæſ xii. nıht mıð þam cẏnınʒe. ⁊ he hıne and hıſ ʒefeꝛan mıð mıcelum[e] feo ꝑuꝛðude[f]:·

An. DCCCLXXIX.[g] Heꝛ foꝛ ſe heꝛe to Cẏꝛen-ceaſtꝛe of[h] Cẏppan-hamme[i]. and ſæt þæꝛ an[k] ʒeaꝛ[l]. [m]And þẏ ılcan[n] ʒeaꝛe. ʒeʒadꝛode[o] an hloð ꝑıcınʒa[p] ⁊ ʒeſæt æt Fullan-hamme[q] be Temeſe. And þẏ ẏlcan ʒeaꝛe aþıeſtꝛode[r] ſıo ſunne [s]ane tıð dæʒeſ″:·

An. DCCCLXXX.[t] Heꝛ foꝛ ſe heꝛe of[u] Cẏꝛen-ceaſtꝛe on Eaſt-Enʒle. ⁊ ʒeſæt ꝥ lond. and[x] ʒedælde. And þẏ ẏlcan ʒeaꝛe foꝛ ſe heꝛe ofeꝛ ſæ. þe [y]æꝛ″ on Fullan-hamme[z] ſæt. on Fꝛonc-lond to Gent. ⁊ ſæt þæꝛ an ʒeaꝛ:·

An. DCCCLXXXI. Heꝛ foꝛ ſe heꝛe ufoꝛ on Fꝛonc-lond. ⁊ þa Fꝛancan hım ꝑıð ʒefuhton. ⁊ þæꝛ [a]þa″ ꝑeaꝛð ſe heꝛe ʒehoꝛſod[b] æfteꝛ þam ʒefeohte:·

An. DCCCLXXXII. Heꝛ foꝛ ſe heꝛe

thirty of the worthiest men that were in the army, came to him at Aller, which is near Athelney, and there the king became his sponsor in baptism; and his crisom-leasing was at Wedmor[1]. He was there twelve nights with the king, who honoured him and his attendants with many presents[2].

A.D. 879. This year went the army from Chippenham to Cirencester, and sat there a year. The same year assembled a band of pirates, and sat at Fulham by the Thames. The same year also the sun was eclipsed one hour of the day[3].

A.D. 880. This year went the army from Cirencester into East-Anglia, where they settled, and divided the land. The same year went the army over sea, that before sat at Fulham, to Ghent in Frankland, and sat there a year.

A.D. 881. This year went the army higher up into Frankland, and the Franks fought with them; and there was the army horsed after the battle.

A.D. 882. This year went the army

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[a] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] So *Laud.* Ꝑeddmoꝛ, *Cant.* Ꝑetmoꝛ, Gibs. from Whel. [c] From *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [d] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [e] From *Cot.* mẏcclum, *Laud. C.T.* B iv. mẏclum, *Cant.* after hıne. [f] ʒeꝑeoꝛðede, *Cot.* ꝑeoꝛðode, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [g] DCCCLXXX. *C.T.* B i. [h] oð, Whel. incorrectly. [i] So *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. &c. Cıꝛꝛan, Whel. incorrectly, from *Petrob.* [k] anne, *Cant.* [l] ꝑınteꝛ, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [m] Abs. *Laud.* [n] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [o] ʒeʒadeꝛodan, *Laud.* -on, *C.T.* B iv. ʒeʒadꝛodan, *Cant.* -on, *C.T.* B i. [p] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. ꝑıcenʒa, Gibs. from Whel [q] Fulan- *Cant.* [r] aþẏſtꝛode, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [s] So *Cot. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. ⁊ -- Whel. incorrectly. an -- Gibs. from *Laud.* -- on dæʒ. *Cot.* for dæʒeſ. [t] So *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B iv. DCCCLXXXI. *C.T.* B i. DCCCLXXIX. Gibs. from Whel. [u] So *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. to, Whel. incorrectly. [x] hıt, *Cant.* [y] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [z] So *C.T.* B i. Fulan-hamme, *Cant.* [a] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] hoꝛſad, *Laud.* ʒehoꝛſad, *Cant. C.T.* B iv.

[1] "*In villa regia quæ dicitur Weadmor.*"—Flor. from Asser.

[2] "*Ædificia,*" Flor. from Asser.

[3] "*Inter nonam et vesperam, sed propius ad nonam.*"—Flor. *i. e.* between three and six *p. m.*

up ondlonȝ[a] Mæȝe ꝼeoꝛ[b] on Fꝛonclond[c]. ⁊ þæꝛ ȝæt an ȝeaꝛ. [d]And þẏ ẏlcan ȝeaꝛe″ ꝼoꝛ Ælꝼꝛed cẏninȝ mid ȝcẏpum ut on ȝæ. ⁊ ȝeꝼeaht ꝑiđ ꝼeoꝑeꝛ ȝcẏp-hlæȝtaȝ Deniȝcꝛa monna. ⁊ þaꝛa ȝcẏpa tꝑa[e] ȝenam[f]. [g]⁊ þa men oꝼȝlæȝene[h] ꝑæꝛon[i]. [k]þe þæꝛ on ꝑæꝛon″. And tꝑeȝen[l] ȝcẏp-hlæȝtaȝ[m] him on hond eodon. ⁊ þa [n]men″ ꝑæꝛon miclum[o] ꝼoꝛȝlæȝene[p]. ⁊ ꝼoꝛꝑundode æꝛ hie on hond [q]eodon″:·

up along the Maese far into Frankland, and there sat a year; and the same year went king Alfred out to sea with a fleet; and fought with four ship-rovers of the Danes, and took two of their ships; wherein all the men were slain; and the other two surrendered; but the men were severely cut and wounded ere they surrendered.

An. DCCCLXXXIII. Heꝛ ꝼoꝛ ȝe heꝛe up[r] on Scald to Cundođ. ⁊ þæꝛ ȝæt an ȝeaꝛ. [s]And Maꝛinuȝ [t]ȝe′ papa [u]ȝende [q]þa′ lignum Domini Ælꝼꝛede cẏninȝe″. And þẏ[x] ilcan ȝeaꝛe [y]lædde [z]Sighelm ⁊ Æþelȝtan′ þa ælmeȝȝan to Rome″. [a]þe Ælꝼꝛed cinȝ ȝehet đideꝛ″. and eac on[b] Indea[c] to ȝc̃e Đome[d]. ⁊ to ȝc̃e Baꝛđolomee. [e]Đa hi [f]ȝæton″ ꝑiđ þone heꝛe æt Lundene. ⁊ hi þæꝛ. Godeȝ þanceȝ. ȝꝑẏđe bentiþiȝe[g] ꝑæꝛon æꝼteꝛ þam ȝehatum[h]:·

A.D. 883. This year went the army up the Scheldt[1] to Condé[2], and there sat a year. And pope Marinus sent king Alfred the *lignum Domini*[3]. The same year led Sighelm[4] and Athelstan to Rome the alms which king Alfred ordered thither, and also in India to St. Thomas and to St. Bartholomew[5]. Then they sat against the army at London; and there, with the favour of God, they were very successful after the performance of their vows.

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[a] andlanȝ, *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] oꝼoꝛ, *Laud.* uꝼoꝛ, *Cant. C.T.* B iv. uꝼuꝛ, *C.T.* B i. [c] Fꝛanȝland, *Laud. Cot.* Fꝛancland, *C.T.* B i. invariably. [d] þaȝ ẏlcan ȝeaꝛeȝ, *Cot.* þẏ ilcan ȝeꝛe, *C.T.* B i. as usual. [e] tuꝑ, *C.T.* B i. [f] ȝenamon, *Laud.* [g] ⁊ þa men oꝼȝloh. ⁊ tꝑi ætbuꝛȝtan. *Cot.* which is contradicted by what follows. [h] oꝼȝloȝon, *Laud.* [i] ꝑuꝛđan, *Cant.* -on, *C.T.* B i. [k] Abs. *Laud.* [l] tꝑa, *Laud.* [m] So *C.T.* B i. abs. *Laud.* ȝcip-heꝛaȝ, Whel. [n] From *Laud.* [o] ȝꝑẏđe, *Cot.* [p] oꝼȝlaȝene, *Laud. Cot.* oꝼȝlæȝene, *C.T.* B iv. oꝼȝleȝene, *C.T.* B i. ꝼoꝛ-ȝlæȝene. ⁊, abs. *Cant.* [q] Abs. *Cant.* [r] So *Laud.* upp, *C.T.* B i. almost invariably. [s] From *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. abs. Whel. Wutton. [t] So *Cant.* Gibson adds mæꝛa, from *Cot.* [u] ȝende Ælꝼꝛede cinȝe oꝼ Cꝛiȝteȝ ꝛode, *Cot.* [x] þa, *Cot.* [y] Ælꝼꝛed ȝende hiȝ ælmeȝȝan to Rome, *Cot.* [z] Sihelm ⁊ Æþeȝtan, *C.T.* B i. [a] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] to, *Cot.* [c] India, *Cot.* Iudea, *C.T.* B i. u for n; a common mistake. [d] Th for Đ, *C.T.* B i. which is most common in representing Greek and Latin names. So afterwards Baꝛtholoméaé, *ibid.* [e] From *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. to the end. [f] Abs. *Cant.* [g] So *Cant.* bentiþe, *C.T.* B i. bentiȝđe, Gibs. [h] ȝehate, *Cant. C.T.* B i.

[1] Scald, Asser. Scaldad, Flor.

[2] "*Ad monasterium quod dicitur Candath.*"—Flor. abbreviated from Asser.

[3] *Vid.* Asser. *an.* 884.

[4] Suithelmus, Flor. M.West.

[5] "Baꝛđolomeuȝ ꝑæȝ Cꝛiȝteȝ æꝛend-ꝛaca in India mæȝþe. ȝeo iȝ ealꝛa eoꝛđena ȝeo ẏtemẏȝte." —*Menolog. MS. C.T.* B i. *Vid.* Flor, M.West.

An. DCCCLXXXIV. Ðeꝛ ꝼoꝛ ꝼe heꝛe up on Sunnan to Embenum. ⁊ þæꝛ ꝼæt an ȝeaꝛ:· [a]Ðeꝛ ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛðe ꝼe ꝑelꝑillenða biꝼcop Aðelꝑolð″:·

An. DCCCLXXXV. Ðeꝛ toðælðe ꝼe ꝼoꝛeꝼꝑꝛecena[b] heꝛe on tꝑa. oþeꝛ [c]ðæl″ [d]eaꝼt. oðeꝛ ðæl″ to Ðꝛoꝼeꝼ-ceaꝼtꝛe. Anð ẏmbꝼæton þa ceaꝼtꝛe. ⁊ ꝑoꝛhton oðeꝛ ꝼæꝼten ẏmbe hie ꝼelꝼe. ⁊ hẏ þeah ða ceaꝼteꝛ aꝑeꝛeðon. oð þ̄ Ælꝼꝛeð [e]cẏnȝ″ com utan mið ꝼẏꝛðe. Ða eoðe[f] ꝼe heꝛe to hioꝛa ꝼcipum. ⁊ ꝼoꝛlet[g] þ̄ ȝeꝑeoꝛc. ⁊ hẏ ꝑuꝛðon þæꝛ behoꝛꝼuðe. ⁊ ꝼona þẏ ẏlcan ꝼumeꝛa [h]eꝼt″ oꝼeꝛ ꝼæ ȝeꝑiton. [i]Anð″ þẏ ẏlcan ȝeaꝛe ꝼenðe Ælꝼꝛeð cẏninȝ ꝼcipꝼ heꝛe [k]oꝼ Cænt″ on Eaꝼt-Enȝle. Sona ꝼꝑa hie coman on Stuꝛe-muðan[l]. ða metton[m] hie xvi. ꝼcipu[n] ꝑicinȝa[o]. ⁊ [p]hie″ ꝑið þa ȝeꝼuhton. ⁊ þa ꝼcipo[n] eall[q] ȝeꝛæhton. ⁊ þa men oꝼꝼloȝon. Ða hẏ [r]þa″ hamꝑeaꝛð ꝑenðon[s] mið þæꝛe heꝛe-hẏðe. þa metton hie micelne ꝼcip-heꝛe ꝑicinȝa. ⁊ [c]þa″ ꝑið þa ȝeꝼuhton þẏ ẏlcan ðæȝe. ⁊ þa Deniꝼcan ahton ꝼiȝe. [t]Anð″ þẏ ẏlcan ȝeaꝛe æꝛ miððum[u] ꝑintꝛa ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛðe Caꝛl. Fꝛancana[x] cẏninȝ. ⁊ hine oꝼꝼloȝ[y] an eoꝼoꝛ. Anð ane[z] ȝeaꝛe æꝛ hiꝼ bꝛoðuꝛ ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛðe. ꝼe

A.D. 884. This year went the army up the Somne to Amiens, and there remained a year. This year died the benevolent bishop Athelwold.

A.D. 885. This year separated the before-mentioned army in two; one part east[1], another to Rochester. This city they surrounded, and wrought another fortress around themselves. The people, however, defended the city, until king Alfred came out with his army. Then went the enemy to their ships, and forsook their work. There were they provided with horses; and soon after, in the same summer, they went over sea again. The same year sent king Alfred a fleet from Kent into East-Anglia. As soon as they came to Stourmouth, there met them sixteen ships of the pirates. And they fought with them, took all the ships, and slew the men. As they returned homeward with their booty, they met a large fleet of the pirates, and fought with them the same day; but the Danes had the victory. The same year, ere midwinter, died Charles, king of the Franks. He was slain by a boar; and one year before his brother died[2], who had also the Western kingdom. They were both

[a] From *Cot.* [b] So *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. ꝼoꝛ-ꝼꝑꝛecenan, Whel. Afterwards tuꝑ for tꝑa, *C.T.* B i. [c] Abs. *Laud.* [d] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. probably from the repetition of ðæl. [e] From *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [f] ꝼoꝛ, *Cant.* [g] ꝼoꝛleton, *Laud.* ꝼoꝛlætan, *Cant.* -on, *C.T.* B i. and iv. [h] From *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [i] Abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [k] From *Laud. Cant.* Cent, *C.T.* B i. [l] So *Laud.* Stuꝼe- *Cant. C.T.* B i. Whel. Wutton. [m] ȝemætton, *Laud.* ȝemetten, *C.T.* B i. [n] ꝼcipa, *Laud.* [o] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. [p] From *Cant.* [q] ealle, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [r] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [s] So *C.T.* B i. ꝼæꝛon, *Laud. Cant.* [t] From *Laud.* [u] miððan, *Laud. C.T.* B i. [x] Fꝛancna, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [y] oꝼꝼloh, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. ꝼloh, *Cot.* [z] anum, *Cant.*

[1] "*Orientalem Franciam.*"—Flor. from Asser. "*Ad Lofenum.*"—Ethelw. *i. e.* Louvain. See afterwards, *an.* 886, 891, &c.

[2] "*Tertio ante anno.*"—Flor.

hæfde eac ꝥ Veſt-ꝛice. [a]and hie pæꝛon begen Hloþpiges ſuna. [b]ſe hæfde eac ꝥ Veſt-ꝛice". ⁊[c] foꝛðfeꝛde ðẏ [d]ilcan" geaꝛe þe ſio ſunne aþẏſtꝛode[e]. Se pæſ [d]þæſ" Caꝛleſ ſunu. þe Æþelpulf. Veſt-Seaxna cẏning. hiſ dohtoꝛ hæfde [f]him" to cpene. [g]And þẏ ẏlcan geaꝛe. geg-aðꝛode micel ſcip-heꝛe on Eald-Seaxum. ⁊ þæꝛ peaꝛð micel gefeoht tupa[h] on geaꝛe. ⁊ þa Seaxan hæfdon ſige. ⁊ þæꝛ pæꝛon Fꝛẏſan mid. And þẏ ilcan geaꝛe. feng Caꝛl to þam Veſt-ꝛice. and to eallum [i]þam ꝛice þe' beheonan Vendel-ſæ. ⁊ begeondan þiſſe ſæ. ſpa hit hiſ þꝛidda fæderꝛ hæfde. butan Lidpic-cium[k]. Se Caꝛl pæſ Hloðpigeſ ſunu. ſe Hloðpig pæſ Caꝛleſ bꝛoðoꝛ. ſe pæſ Iuðẏttan[l] fæderꝛ. þe[m] Æþelpulf [n]Veſt-Seaxna" cẏning. hæfde. And hie pæꝛon Hloðpigeſ ſuna. ſe Hloþpig pæſ [o]þæſ" ealdan Caꝛleſ ſunu. ſe Caꝛl pæſ Pip-peneſ ſunu. [p]And" ðẏ ẏlcan geaꝛe foꝛðfeꝛde ſe goda[q] papa Maꝛtinuſ. ſe gefꝛeode Ongel-cẏnneſ ſcole[r] be[s] Ælfꝛedeſ bene. [b]Veſt-Seaxna" cẏn-ingeſ. ⁊ he ſende him [t]micla gifa" [n]on halidome". ⁊ þæꝛe ꝛode dæl þe Cꝛiſt on þꝛopode. And þẏ ẏlcan geaꝛe [u]ſe heꝛe on Eaſt-Englum bꝛæc" fꝛẏð pið Ælfꝛed cẏning:·

the sons of Louis, who also had the Western kingdom, and died the same year that the sun was eclipsed. He was the son of that Charles whose daughter Ethelwulf, king of the West-Saxons, had to wife[1]. And the same year collected a great fleet against Old-Saxony; and there was a great fight twice in the year, and the Saxons had the victory. There were the Frieslanders with them. And the same year succeeded Charles to the Western kingdom, and to all the territory this side of the Mediterranean and beyond, as his great-grandfather held it, except the Lidwiccians. The said Charles was the son of Louis, who was the brother of that Charles who was the father of Judith, whom Ethelwulf, king of the West-Saxons, married[1]. They were the sons of Louis[2], who was the son of the elder Charles, who was the son of Pepin. The same year died the good pope Martin, who freed the English school at the request of Alfred, king of the West-Saxons. And he sent him great gifts in relics, and a part of the rood on which Christ suffered. And the same year the army in East-Anglia brake the truce with king Alfred.

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[a] Abs. *Laud.* to ⁊ foꝛðfeꝛde &c. Perhaps from the repetition of the same sentence, ſe hæfde eac ꝥ Veſt-ꝛice. þa pæꝛon, *Cant. C.T.* B i. Hloðpigeſ ſunu begen, *C.T.* B i. [b] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] ſe, *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [d] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [e] So *C.T.* B i. aþeoſtꝛode, *Cant.* [f] Abs. *Laud.* [g] Abs. *Laud.* to ⁊ þẏ ẏlcan geaꝛe foꝛðfeꝛde, &c. [h] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. tua, Whel. [i] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. [k] -piccum, *Cant.* -picingum, *C.T.* B i. [l] Iuðettan, *Cant.* Iudettan, *C.T.* B i. [m] ſe, *Cant.* [n] From *Cot.* [o] Abs. *Cant.* [p] Abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [q] eadiga, *Cot.* [r] ſcolan, *Laud.* [s] þuꝛh, *Laud.* [t] miccle -- *Cant.* mẏccle geua, *Cot.* micle gẏfa, *C.T.* B i. [u] foꝛ ſe heꝛe on Eſt-Englum. ⁊ bꝛæc, &c. *Laud.*

[1] *Vid. an.* 854.

[2] "*Ludovicus ille filius Pippini.*"—Flor.

An. DCCCLXXXVI. Ðeꝛ ꝼoꝛ ſe heꝛe eꝼt ꝑeſt þe æꝛ eaſt ȝelænde. ⁊ þa up on Sihȝene[a]. ⁊ þæꝛ ꝑinteꝛ-ſetl[b] namon [c]æt Paꝛiſ þæꝛe bẏꝛiȝ″. Ðẏ ẏlcan ȝeaꝛe ȝeſette Ælꝼꝛed cẏninȝ Lunden-buꝛȝ[d]. and him eall Anȝel-cẏn to cẏꝛde. ꝥ[e] buton Deniſcꝛa monna hæꝼtnede[f] ꝑæſ. ⁊ he[g] þa beꝼæſte þa buꝛh Æþeꝛede ealdoꝛmen[h] to healdenne:

A.D. 886. This year went the army back again to the west, that before were bent eastward; and proceeding upwards along the Seine, fixed their winter-quarters in the city of Paris[1]. The same year also king Alfred fortified the city of London; and the whole English nation turned to him, except that part of it which was held captive by the Danes. He then committed the city to the care of alderman Ethered, to hold it under him.

An. DCCCLXXXVII. Ðeꝛ ꝼoꝛ ſe heꝛe up þuꝛh þa bꝛẏcȝe[i] æt Paꝛiſ. ⁊ þa[k] up anlanȝ[l] Siȝene oð[m] Mæteꝛne. [c]⁊ þa up on Mæteꝛne″ oð Caꝛiei[n]. ⁊ þa ſæton þaꝛa[o] [p]⁊″ innan Ionan tꝑa[q] ꝑinteꝛ. on þam tꝑam ſtedum. And þẏ ẏlcan ȝeaꝛe ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛde Caꝛl. Fꝛancna cẏninȝ. ⁊ Eaꝛnulꝼ[r] hiſ bꝛoðoꝛ ſunu hine VI. ꝑucum[s] æꝛ he ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛde[t]

A.D. 887. This year the army advanced beyond the bridge at Paris[2]; and then upwards, along the Seine, to the Marne. Then upwards on the Marne as far as Chezy[3]; and in their two stations, there and on the Yonne, they abode two winters. This same year died Charles, king of the Franks. Arnulf, his brother's son, had six weeks before his death be-

[a] Siȝne, *Cant. C.T.* B i. Siȝene, *C.T.* B iv. [b] ſætu, *Laud.* ſetu, *Cant. C.T.* B i. ſetu appears to have been altered in *C.T.* B iv. to ſetl. [c] From *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [d] -buꝛh, *C.T.* B i. [e] þe, *Cant.* [f] hæꝼnede, *Laud.* [g] So *Laud. Cant.* hie, Whel. [h] -menn, *C.T.* B i. [i] bꝛiȝȝe, *Cot.* bꝛicȝe, *C.T.* B i. [k] ſꝑa, *Cot.* [l] andlanȝ, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B iv. ⁊lanȝ, *C.T.* B i. [m] æt, *Cant.* [n] So *C.T.* B i. Caziei, *Cot. C.T.* B iv. Wigorn. Whel. in marg. [o] þaꝛ, *Laud.* [p] Abs. *Laud.* [q] So *Laud. Cant.* tuꝑ, *C.T.* B i. tu, Whel. [r] Aꝛnuld, *Cot.* [s] ꝑucan, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. [t] ꝼeꝛde ꝼoꝛð, *Cant.*

[1] For a more circumstantial account of the Danish or Norman operations against Paris at this time, the reader may consult Felibien, *Histoire de la Ville de Paris, liv.* iii. and the authorities cited by him in the margin. This is that celebrated siege of Paris minutely described by Abbo, abbot of Fleury, in two books of Latin hexameters; which, however barbarous, contain some curious and authentic matter relating to the history of that period.

[2] This bridge was built, or rebuilt on a larger plan than before, by Charles the Bald, in the year 861, "to prevent the Danes or Normans (says Felibien) from making themselves masters of Paris *so easily* as they had already done *so many times*," &c.—"*pour empescher que les Normans ne se rendissent maistres de Paris* aussi facilement *qu'ils l'avoient déja fait* tant de fois," &c.—Vol. i. p. 91, folio. It is supposed to be the famous bridge afterwards called "*grand pont*" or "*pont au change*,"—the most ancient bridge at Paris, and the only one at this time.

[3] Caziei, Flor. from Asser. Castig, Ethelw. It is a corruption of *caz-rei*, or *casa regia*; which accounts for the variation in the MSS. The most ancient retain the *r*, omitting *z*. The modern French have naturally softened it into Chezy. *Vid. Gest. Norm.* p. 6.

beꞃæddeᵃ æt þam ꞃice. And þa peaꞃð ꝥ ꞃice todæled on ꝼiꝼ. ⁊ ꝼiꝼ cẏninȝaꞃ ᵇþaꞃ pæꞃon″ to ȝehalȝode. ᶜÐæt pæꞃ þeah mid Eaꞃnulꝼeꞃ″ ȝeþaꝼunȝeᵈ. ⁊ hie cpædonᵉ ᶠꝥ hie ꝥ to hiꞃ honda″ healdan ꞃceoldonᵍ. ꝼoꞃþon ʰþet heoꞃa nan næꞃ onⁱ ꝼædꞃen healꝼe ᵏto″ ȝeboꞃen buton him anum. Eaꞃnulꝼ ᵏþa″ punode on þam lande be Eaꞃtꞃanˡ Rinᵐ. ⁊ Ðꞃoþulꝼ þa ꝼenȝ to þam middel-ꞃice. and Odaⁿ to þæmᵒ peꞃt-dæle. ⁊ Beoꞃnȝaꞃ ⁊ Ꝑiða to Lonȝ-beaꞃdna londe. and to þæmᵖ londum on þa healꝼeᵖ munteꞃ. And ꝥ heoldun mid micelꞃeᵠ unꞃibbe. ⁊ tuʳ ꝼolc-ˢȝeꝼeoht″ ȝeꝼuhton. ⁊ þæt lond oꝼt ⁊ ȝelome ꝼoꞃheꞃȝodon. and æȝhpæðeꞃ oðeꞃne oꝼt ꞃædlice utdꞃæꝼdeᵗ. And þẏ ẏlcan ȝeaꞃe þe ꞃe heꞃe ꝼoꞃ ꝼoꞃð ᵘupp″ oꝼeꞃ þa bꞃicȝe æt Paꞃiꞃ Æþelhelmˣ ealdoꞃmon lædde Ꝑeꞃt-Seaxna ælmeꞃꞃan ⁊ Ælꝼꞃedeꞃ cẏninȝeꞃ to Rome:

An. DCCCLXXXVIII. Ðeꞃ lædde Beocca ealdoꞃman Ꝑeꞃt-Seaxna ælmeꞃꞃan ⁊ Ælꝼꞃedeꞃ cẏninȝeꞃ to Rome. ⁊ Æþelꞃpẏð cpen. ꞃto pæꞃ Ælꝼꞃedeꞃ ꞃpeoꞃtoꞃ cẏninȝeꞃʸ. ꝼoꞃðꝼeꞃde ᶻbe Rompeȝe″. ⁊ hiꞃe lic lið æt Paꝼianᵃ. And þẏ ẏlcan ȝeaꞃe Æþeꞃed. ᵇꞃe″eꞃce-

reft him of his kingdom; which was now divided into five portions, and five kings were consecrated thereto. This, however, was done with the consent of Arnulf; and they agreed that they should hold in subjection to him; because none of them had by birth any claim on the father's side, except him alone. Arnulf, therefore, dwelt in the country eastward of the Rhine; Rodulf took to the middle district; Oda to the western; whilst Berenger and Witha became masters of Lombardy and the Cisalpine territory. But they held their dominion in great discord; fought two general battles, and frequently overran the country in partial encounters, displacing each other several times. The same year also, in which the Danish army advanced beyond the bridge at Paris, alderman Ethelhelm led the alms of the West-Saxons and of king Alfred to Rome.

A.D. 888. This year[1] alderman Beeke conducted the alms of the West-Saxons and of king Alfred to Rome; but queen Ethelswith, who was the sister of king Alfred, died on the way to Rome; and her body lies at Pavia[2]. The same year[3] also Ethered, archbishop of Canterbury,

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ᵃ So *C.T.* B i. bæꞃedde, Gibs. from *Laud. Cant.* bæꞃedne, Whel. ᵇ From *Laud.* ᶜ ⁊ ꝥ mid Aꞃnulꝼeꞃ, *Cot.* ᵈ þaꝼunȝe, *Laud.* ᵉ So *C.T.* B i. cpedon, Gibs. beheton, *Cot.* ᶠ ꝥ hi him þet to handa, *Laud.* ꝥ hi on hiꞃ handa, *Cot.* ᵍ ꞃcoldan, *Laud.* ʰ Gibs. from *Laud.* N.S. ⁱ oꝼ, *Laud.* ᵏ Abs. *Laud.* ˡ Eaꞃtan, *Cant. C.T.* B i. ᵐ So *C.T.* B i. Rine, *Laud.* Ren, *Cot.* ⁿ Odda, *Cant. C.T.* B i. þa, *Laud.* ᵒ þan, *Cot.* þam, *C.T.* B i. ᵖ healꝼne, *Laud.* ᵠ micel, *Laud.* ʳ tpa, *Laud. Cot. Cant.* ˢ Abs. *Cant.* ᵗ So *C.T.* B i. ut-adꞃæꝼde, *Laud. C.T.* B iv. ᵘ From *Cant. C.T.* B i. ˣ Æþelm, *C.T.* B i. After Paꞃiꞃ Wheloc inserts ⁊. So *C.T.* B iv. with a mark of introduction. The particle δὲ is sometimes so used in Greek, and *et* in Latin. ʸ After cẏninȝeꞃ, ⁊ heo'-- *Laud.* ᶻ From *Cot.* ᵃ Pauian, *Laud. C.T.* B i. Pauie, *Cot. Cant.* ᵇ From *Cot.*

[1] *An.* 889. Flor. [2] Ticinum, Flor. [3] *An.* 889. Thorn. So *C.T.* B i.

bisceop [a]of Cantpara-beri″. ⁊ Æþelpold[b] ealdorman. forðferdon on anum monþe :·

An. DCCCLXXXIX. [c]Her on þýsum ȝeare″ næs nan færeld to Rome. butan tpeȝen hleaperas Ælfred cýninȝ sende mid ȝeprıtum :·

An. DCCCXC. Her lædde Beornhelm abbad Þest-Seaxna ælmessan to Rome. ⁊ Ælfredes cýninȝes. And Godrum se Norðerna cýninȝ forðferde. ðæs fulpiht-nama[d] pæs Æðelstan. se pæs Ælfredes cýninȝes ȝodsunu. and he bude on East-Enȝlum. and þæt lond ærest ȝesæt. And þý ýlcan ȝeare for se here of Sýȝené[e] to Sand-laudan[f]. ꝥ is betpeoh[g] Brettum ⁊ Francum[h]. ⁊ Brettas him pið ȝefuhton. [i]⁊ hæfdon sıȝe″. ⁊ hý bedrýfon ut on ane ea. and [k]heora″ monıȝe adrenton[l] :· [m]Her pæs Pleȝemund ȝecoren of Gode. and of [n]eallen his halechen″ [o]to þam arceb-rıce on Cantpare-beri″ :·

[p]An. DCCCXCI. Her for se here east. ⁊ Earnulf cýninȝ ȝefeaht pið þæm ræde-here. ær þa scıpu comon. mid East-Francum and Seaxum and

and alderman Ethelwold, died in one month.

A.D. 889. This year there was no journey to Rome; except that king Alfred sent two messengers with letters.

A.D. 890. This year[1] abbot Bernhelm conducted the alms of the West-Saxons and of king Alfred to Rome; and Guthrum, king of the Northern men, departed this life, whose baptismal name was Athelstan[2]. He was the godson of king Alfred; and he abode among the East-Angles, where he first established a settlement. The same year also went the army from the Seine to Saint Lo[3], which is between the Bretons and the Franks; where the Bretons fought with them, obtained the victory, and drove them out into a river[4], in which many of them were drowned. This year[5] also was Plegmund chosen by God and all his saints to the archbishopric in Canterbury.

A.D. 891. This year[6] went the army eastward; and king Arnulf fought with the land-force[7], ere the ships arrived, in conjunction with the eastern Franks,

[a] From *Cot.* [b] Aþepold, *Laud.* Aþelpold, *C.T.* B i. [c] So *C.T.* B i. on þıssum ȝeare, *edd.*—without her;—an expression which now begins to be adopted. [d] fulluht- *Laud. Cant. Cot. C.T.* B i. afterwards Æþestan, *C.T.* B i. [e] Sıȝne, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [f] Scand- *Laud.* Sand-loðan, *Cant.* Sant-loððan, *C.T.* B i. [g] betfix, *Laud.* betuh, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [h] Francon, *Cot.* [i] ⁊ sıȝe namon, *Cot.* — hæfdon, *C.T.* B i. [k] From *Cant.* [l] adrencton, *Laud. C.T.* B i. adrenctan, *Cant.* [m] The Laud MS. has the remainder in Latin. abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [n] eallan folce, *Cot.* [o] From *Cot.* N.S. [p] Abs. *Laud.* So also *C.T.* B iv. but the transactions recorded are placed to the year 892, as in *C.T.* B i.

[1] *An.* 891. Ethelw. Flor. agreeing with *MS. C.T.* B i. which is generally the case.

[2] *Vid. an.* 878.

[3] "*S. Laudi.*"—*Gesta Norm.*

[4] Probably the river Vire.

[5] *An.* 889. Flor.

[6] *An.* 892. Ethelw. Flor. agreeing with *C.T.* B i. as before. *Vid. Chron. Turon. an.* 893. *ap.* Du-Chesne, p. 26.

[7] "*Pedestri.*"—Flor.

Bæzeþum. and hine zeþlýmde. And ðþý Scottaf cpomon to Ælfþede cýninze on anum bate butan ælcum zeþeðum[a]. of Dibeþnia[b]. [c]ȝ" þonon hi hi beftælon. foþðon þe hi polðon fop Godef lufan on elþeodinefþe[d] bion. hý ne þohton hpæþ. Se bat pæf zepophte[e] of þnidðan[f] healfþe hýðe. þe hie on fopon. ȝ hi namon mid him þ hie hæfðon to feofon nihtum mete. ȝ þa comon hie [g]ýmb feofon niht to londe" on Copn-pealum[h]. ȝ fopan þa fona to Ælfþede cýninze. [i]Ðuf hie pæþon zenemde[k]". Dubflane[l] [m]ȝ" Maccbeðu[n]. ȝ Maelinmun[o]. And Spiftneh[p] fe betfta lafeop þe on Scottum pæf zefop:. [q]And ðý ylcan zeafe ofef Eaftfon. [r]ymb zang-dazaf' oþþe æf. æteopde fe fteoffa þe mon on boc-leden Cometa hæt. fume men cpeðað on Enzlifc þ hit fý feaxede[s] fteoffa. foþðæm þæf ftent lang leoma of. hpilum on ane healfe. hpilum on ælce healfe":

DCCCXCII.

An. DCCCXCIII.[t] Þef [u]on þifftum zeafe" fon fe micela hefe. þe pe zefýfn [x]æf" ymbe ffpæcon. eft of þam eaft-fice[y] peftpeafð to Bunnan. ȝ þæf

and Saxons[1], and Bavarians, and put them to flight. And three Scots came to king Alfred in a boat without any oars from Ireland; whence they stole away, because they would live in a state of pilgrimage, for the love of God, they recked not where. The boat in which they came was made of two hides and a half; and they took with them provisions for seven nights; and within seven nights they came to land in Cornwall, and soon after went to king Alfred. They were thus named: Dubslane, and Macbeth, and Maelinmun[2]. And Swinney, the best teacher that was among the Scots, departed this life. And the same year after Easter, about the gang-days[3], or before, appeared the star that men in book-Latin call *cometa*: some men say that in English it may be termed 'hairy star;' for that there standeth off from it a long gleam of light, whilom on one side, whilom on each.

A.D. 893. This year went the large army, that we before spoke about, back from the eastern[s] district westward to Bologne; and there were shipped; so

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[a] þeðum, *Cot.* zeþeðum, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] Yrlande, *Cot.* [c] From *Cant.* [d] So *edd.* *C.T.* B i. &c. elðeodizneffe, *Cant. C.T.* B iv. [e] zemacod, *Cot.* [f] þnidde, *Cot.* [g] binnan VII. nihtan -- *Cot.* embe VII. niht to lande, *C.T.* B i. [h] -pealan, *Cot.* [i] heopa naman pæpon zenemde, *Cot.* [k] zenemnede, *C.T.* B i. zehatene, *Cant.* [l] -flana, *Cot.* [m] Abs. *Cant.* [n] Macbeðað, *Cant.* Machbethu, *C.T.* B i. and iv. [o] Mælinmum, *Cant.* Maelinmumm, *C.T.* B i. [p] Snifne, *Cant. l.* Suifne. [q] An. DCCCXCII. Whel. *C.T.* B iv. abs. *Laud.* [r] embe zandazaf, *C.T.* B i. and iv. [s] fexede, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [t] DCCCXCII. *Laud.* [u] Abs. *Laud.* [x] From *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [y] peft. *Cant.*

[1] "*Saxonibus antiquis.*"—Flor.

[2] Mulmuninus, Flor. Magilmumen, Ethelw. Both agree with *MS. C.T.* B i. in referring this expedition to the year 892.

[3] "*Circa rogationes.*"—Flor. *an.* 892. *Ambarvalia* in classical Latin; which precisely corresponds with the Saxon term *gang-days*. So Rogation-week is also called *gang-week*.

þuꞃðon ȝeſcipoðe. ſþa ꝥ hie aſetton him[a] on ænne ſiðꝺ oꝼeꞃ ȝehoꞃſoðe miðꝺ hoꞃſum miðꝺ ealle. Anð þa coman up [b]on″ [c]Limine muðan″ miðꝺ ccl.[d] ſcipa[e]. Se muða[f] iſ on eaſteþeaꞃðꞃe[g] Cent. æt[h] þæſ micelan[i] þuða eaſtenðe þe þe Anðꞃeð hataðꝺ. ſe þuðu iſ eaſt-lanȝ ⁊ þeſt-lanȝ hunð-tþelꝼtiȝeſ[k] mila lanȝ. oþþe lenȝꞃa. ⁊ þꞃẏttiȝeſ mila bꞃaðꝺ. ſeo ea þe þe æꞃ[l] ẏmbe[m] ſpꞃæcon liðꝺ ut oꝼ þæm þealðe. On þa ea hie tuȝon up hioꞃa ſcipu oðꝺ þone þealð. iv. mila ꝼꞃom þam muðan uteþeaꞃðum[n]. ⁊ þæꞃ abꞃæcon an ȝeþeoꞃc inne on þæm ꝼenne[o]. ſæton [p]ane″ ꝼeaþa [q]ciꞃliſce men″ on. ⁊ þæſ ſam-þoꞃht. Ða ſona æꝼteꞃ þam com Hæſten[r] miðꝺ lxxx. ſcipa[s] [t]up on″ Temeſe muðan[u]. ⁊ þoꞃhte him [x]þæꞃ″ ȝeþeoꞃc æt Miððel-tune. ⁊ ſe oþeꞃ heꞃe æt Apuldꞃe[y]:

[z]An. DCCCXCIV. On þẏſ ȝeaꞃe. ꝥ þæſ [a]ẏmb tþelꝼ″ monaðꝺ. þæſ þe hie on þæm eaſt-ꞃice ȝeþeoꞃc ȝeþoꞃht hæꝼðon. Noꞃð-hẏmbꞃe[b] ⁊ Eaſt-Enȝle hæꝼðon Ælꝼꞃeðe[c] cẏninȝe aþaſ ȝeſealð. ⁊ Eaſt-Enȝle ꝼoꞃeȝiſla vi. Anð [d]þeah″. oꝼeꞃ þa tꞃeoþa. ſþa oꝼt ſþa þa oðꞃe heꞃȝaſ[e] miðꝺ ealle heꞃiȝe utꝼoꞃon.

that they transported themselves over at one time with their horses withal. And they came up with 250 ships into the mouth of the Limne, which is in East-Kent, at the east end of the vast wood that we call Andred. This wood is in length, east and west, 120 miles, or longer, and 30 miles broad. The river that we before spoke about lieth out of the weald. On this river they towed up their ships as far as the weald, four miles from the mouth outwards; and there destroyed a fort within the fen, whereon sat a few churls, and which was hastily wrought. Soon after this came Hasten up with 80 ships into the mouth of the Thames, and wrought him there a work at Milton, and the other army at Appledore.

A.D. 894. This year, that was about twelve months after they had wrought a work in the eastern district, the Northumbrians and East-Angles had given oaths to king Alfred, and the East-Angles six hostages; nevertheless, contrary to the truce, as oft as the other plunderers went out with all their army, then went they

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[a] hi, *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. hie, *Cant.* [b] From *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [c] Limenan, *Cant.* Limene-- *C.T.* B i. [d] miðꝺ þꞃiððe healꝼ hunð ſcipa, *Laud.* miðꝺ tþam hunð ſcipa, *Cant.* cc. ſcẏpa. *C.T.* B i. [e] ſcipon, *Cot.* [f] muð, *Cot. C.T.* B iv. [g] eaſt þaꞃðe, *Laud.* eaſte þeaꞃðe, *Cot.* [h] on, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [i] mucelan, *Cot.* ilcan, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [k] -tþelꝼtiȝ, *Laud. C.T.* B iv. cxx. B i. So afterwards for þꞃẏttiȝeſ, þꞃẏttiȝ, *C.T.* B iv. xxx. B i. [l] eꞃe, *C.T.* B iv. [m] embe, *C.T.* B i. [n] utan- *Laud.* uteþeaꞃðan, *Cant.* uteþeaꞃðun, *C.T.* B i. [o] ꝼæſtene, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [p] From *Cot.* N.S. [q] cẏꞃliſce menn, *C.T.* B i. and iv. ceoꞃlaſ, *Cot.* [r] Hæſtinȝ, *Cot.* [s] ſcipum, *Cot. Cant.* ſcẏpa, *C.T.* B i. [t] up inne, *Laud.* upp on, *Cant.* upon, Whel. upp, *C.T.* B i. [u] muðe, *Cot.* [x] From *Cant.* [y] Apuldꞃe, *Laud. Cant.* Gibson adds here from *Laud.* *Hic obiit Wulfhere Northanhymbrorum archiepiscopus.* [z] Abs. *Laud.* to the end of the year. [a] -- tþeolꝼ, *C.T.* B iv. embe xii. B i. [b] Noꞃðan- *Cant.* Noꞃðam- *C.T.* B i. [c] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. Ælꝼꞃeð, Whel. [d] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [e] heꞃȝeaſ, *Cant. C.T.* B i. as usual; to denote the soft pronunciation of ȝ after ꞃ.

þonne ꝼoꞃon hie. oððe mid. oððe on heoꞃa healꝼe. On þa ȝeȝadꞃode Æl-ꝼꞃed cẏninȝ hiꞃ ꝼẏꞃd. ⁊ ꝼoꞃ ꝥ he be-ꝑicode[a] betuh þam [b]tꝑam″ heꞃȝum þæꞃ ðæꞃ he nehꞃt ꞃẏmet hæꝼde ꝼoꞃ ꝑudu-ꝼæꞃtenne ⁊ ꝼoꞃ ꝑæteꞃ-ꝼæꞃtenne. ꞃꝑa ꝥ he mihte æȝþeꞃne ȝeꞃæcan ȝiꝼ hie æniȝne ꝼeld ꞃecan ꝑolden. Ða ꝼoꞃon hie ꞃiððan æꝼteꞃ þam ꝑealda[c] hloþum ⁊ ꝼloc-ꞃadum. be ꞃꝑa hꝑæðeꞃe eꝼeꞃ ꞃꝑa hit þonne ꝼẏꞃd-leaꞃ ꝑæꞃ. And him[d] mon eac mid oþꞃum ꝼloccum[e] ꞃohte mæꞃtꞃa daȝa ælce oþþe on dæȝ oþþe on niht. ȝe oꝼ þæꞃe ꝼẏꞃde ȝe eac oꝼ þam buꞃȝum. Hæꝼde ꞃe cẏninȝ hiꞃ ꝼẏꞃd on tu[f] tonumen. ꞃꝑa ꝥ hie ꝑæꞃon ꞃẏmle healꝼe æt ham. healꝼe ute. bu-tan þæm monnum þe þa buꞃh[g] healdan [h]ꞃcealdan″. Ne com ꞃe heꞃe oꝼtoꞃ eall ute oꝼ þæm ꞃætum[i] þonne tuꝑa. oðꞃe ꞃiðe þa hie æꞃeꞃt to londe comon. æꞃ ꞃio ꝼẏꞃd ȝeꞃamnod ꝑæꞃe. oþꞃe ꞃiþe þa hie oꝼ þæm ꞃætum[i] ꝼaꞃan ꝑoldon. Ða hie ȝeꝼenȝon micele[k] heꞃe-hẏðe. ⁊ þa ꝑoldon ꝼeꞃian noꞃðꝑeaꞃdeꞃ oꝼeꞃ Te-meꞃe [l]in on″ Eaꞃt-Seaxe onȝean þa ꞃcipu. Ða ꝼoꞃ-ꞃad ꞃio ꝼẏꞃd hie ꝼoꞃan. ⁊ him ꝑið ȝeꝼeaht æt Feaꞃn-hamme. ⁊ þone heꞃe ȝeꝼlẏmde. and þa [m]heꞃe-hẏðe″ hi þa ahꞃeddon. ⁊ hẏ ꝼluȝon oꝼeꞃ Temeꞃe buton ælcum ꝼoꞃda. þa up be Colne[n] on ænne iȝȝað. Ða beꞃæt ꞃio

also, either with them, or in a separate division. Upon this king Alfred gathered his army, and advanced, so that he encamped between the two armies at the nighest point he could find defended by wood and by water, that he might reach either, if they would seek any field. Then went they forth in quest of the wealds, in troops and companies, wheresoever the country was defenceless. But they were also sought after most days by other companies, either by day or by night, both from the army and also from the towns. The king had divided his army into two parts; so that they were always half at home, half out; besides the men that should maintain the towns. The army came not all out of their stations more than twice; once, when they first came to land, ere the forces were collected, and again, when they wished to depart from their stations. They had now seized much booty, and would ferry it northward over Thames into Essex, to meet their ships. But the army rode before them, fought with them at Farnham[1], routed their forces, and there arrested the booty. And they flew over Thames without any ford, then up by the Colne on an island[2]. Then the king's forces beset them without as long as they had food; but they had their time set,

[a] ȝeꝑicode, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] ꝑealde, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [d] hie, *Cant.* hi, *C.T.* B i. [e] ꝼolcum, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [f] tꝑa, *Cant. C.T.* B iv. tuꝑ, B i. [g] buꞃȝa, *Cant. C.T.* B i. buꞃhȝa, B iv.; but the singular number and the plural sometimes have the same termination. [h] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [i] ȝeꞃetum, *Cant.* ꞃetum and ȝeꞃetum, *C.T.* B i. [k] mẏccle, *Cant.* micle, *C.T.* B i. [l] innan, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [m] So *Cant.* heꞃe, Whel. heꞃe-hiþe ahꞃæddon, *C.T.* B i. [n] Calne, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv.

[1] "Fearnhamme *loco.*"—Ethelw. [2] Thornige, Ethelw.

ꝼẏꞃð hıe þæꞃ uꞇan þa hꝑıle þe hıe[a] lenʒeꞃꞇ meꞇe hæꝼðon. ac hıe hæꝼðon þa hıoꞃa ꞃꞇemn[b] ʒeꞃeꞇenne. ⁊ hıoꞃa meꞇe ʒenoꞇuðne[c]. Anð ꝑæꞃ ꞃe cẏnınʒ þa þẏðeꞃꝑeaꞃðeꞃ[d] [e]on ꝼæꞃe mıð þæꞃe ꞃcẏꞃe þe mıð hımꞃelꝼum ꝼẏꞃðeðon. þa he þa ꝑæꞃ þıðeꞃꝑeaꞃðeꞃ″ ⁊ ꞃıo oðeꞃu ꝼẏꞃð ꝑæꞃ hamꝑeaꞃðeꞃ[f]. Anð þa Deniꞃcan ꞃæꞇon þæꞃ behınðan. ꝼoꞃðæm[g] hıoꞃa cẏnınʒ ꝑæꞃ ʒeꝑunðoð on þæm ʒeꝼeohꞇe. ꝥ hıe hıne ne mıhꞇon ꝼeꞃıan. Ða ʒeʒaðeꞃeðon[h] [i]hıe″. þa þe ın Noꞃðhẏmbꞃum buʒeað ⁊ on Eaꞃꞇ-Enʒlum. ꞃum hunð ꞃcıpa. ⁊ ꝼoꞃon ꞃuð ẏmbuꞇan[k]. [l]anð ꞃum ꝼeoꝑeꞃꞇıʒ ꞃcıpa noꞃð ẏmbuꞇan″ ⁊ ẏmbꞃæꞇon an ʒeꝑeoꞃc on Deꝼena-ꞃcẏꞃe be þæꞃe noꞃð ꞃæ. ⁊ þa þe [m]ꞃuð ẏmbuꞇan″ ꝼoꞃon ẏmbꞃæꞇon Eaxan-ceaꞃꞇeꞃ. Ða ꞃe cẏnınʒ ꝥ hẏꞃðe. þa ꝑenðe he hıne ꝑeꞃꞇ ꝑıð Exan-ceaꞃꞇꞃeꞃ mıð eallꞃe þæꞃe ꝼẏꞃðe. buꞇon [n]ꞃꝑẏþe″ ʒeꝑealðenum ðæle eaꞃꞇeꝑeaꞃðeꞃ þæꞃ ꝼolceꞃ. þa ꝼoꞃon ꝼoꞃð oððe hıe comon ꞇo Lunðen-bẏꞃıʒ. ⁊ þa mıð þam buꞃhꝑaꞃum. ⁊ mıð þam ꝼulꞇume þe hım ꝑeꞃꞇan com. ꝼoꞃon eaꞃꞇ ꞇo Beam-ꝼleoꞇe. Ꝑæꞃ þa Hæꞃꞇen þæꞃ cum[o] mıð hıꞃ heꞃʒe. þe æꞃ æꞇ Mıddel-ꞇune ꞃæꞇ. ⁊ eac ꞃe mıcela heꞃe ꝑæꞃ þa þæꞃ ꞇo cum[o]. þe æꞃ on Lımene-muðan[p] ꞃæꞇ. æꞇ Apulðꞃe[q]. Hæꝼðe Hæꞃꞇen æꞃ ʒeꝑoꞃhꞇ

and their meat noted. And the king was advancing thitherwards on his march with the division that accompanied him. But while he was advancing thitherwards, the other force was returning homewards. The Danes, however, still remained behind; for their king was wounded in the fight, so that they could not carry him. Then collected together those that dwell in Northumbria[1] and East-Anglia about a hundred ships[2], and went south about; and with some forty more[2] went north about, and besieged a fort in Devonshire by the north sea; and those who went south about beset Exeter. When the king heard that, then went he west towards Exeter with all his force, except a very considerable part of the eastern army, who advanced till they came to London; and there being joined by the citizens and the reinforcements that came from the west, they went east to Bamfleet. Hasten was there with his gang, who before were stationed at Milton, and also the main army had come thither, that sat before in the mouth of the Limne at Appledore[3]. Hasten had formerly constructed that work at Bamfleet, and was then gone out on plunder, the main army being at home. Then came the

[a] After hıe, þæꞃ, Whel. abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] ꞃꞇemnınʒe, *Cant. C.T.* B i. ꞃꞇemınʒe, *C.T.* B iv. [c] benoꞇuðne, *Cant.* [d] þẏðeꞃꝑeaꞃð ꝑæꞃ, *Cant.* þæðeꞃꝑeaꞃðneꞃ, *C.T.* B i. and iv. [e] Abs. *Cant.* from the repetition of þẏðeꞃꝑeaꞃðeꞃ. [f] hamꝑeaꞃð, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [g] ꝼoꞃðon þe, *Cant.* ꝼoꞃþon, *C.T.* B i. and iv. [h] ʒeʒaðꞃoðan, *Cant.* [i] From *Cant.* [k] onbuꞇan, *Cant.* [l] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. from the repetition of ẏmbuꞇan. [m] ꞃuþan onbuꞇan, *Cant.* [n] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [o] cumen, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [p] Lımenan, *Cant.* [q] Apulðꞃe, *Cant.* as at the conclusion of the preceding year; an error of the scribe, from the similarity of p and ꝑ.

[1] *i. e.* The Danes. [2] 240, Flor. [3] Apultrea, Flor.

ꝥ ȝeþeoꝛc æt Beam-ꝼleote. ⁊ þæꝛ þa ut-aꝼaꝛen on heꝛȝað. ⁊ þæꝛ ꝛe micela heꝛe æt ham. Ða ꝼoꝛon hie to. ⁊ ȝeꝼlym-don þone heꝛe. ⁊ ꝥ ȝeþeoꝛc abꝛæcon. ⁊ ȝenamon eall ꝥ þæꝛ binnan þæꝛ. ȝe on ꝼeo. ȝe on þiꝼum. ȝe eac on beaꝛnum. and bꝛohton eall into Lunden-bÿꝛiȝ. [a]⁊ þa ꝛcipu ealle oððe tobꝛæcon oððe ꝼoꝛbæꝛndon. oððe to Lunden-bÿꝛiȝ bꝛohton″. oððe to Hꝛoꝼeꝛ-ceaꝛtꝛe. And Hæꝛteneꝛ þiꝼ ⁊ hiꝛ ꝛuna tþeȝen mon bꝛohte to þam cÿninȝe. ⁊ he [b]hie him eꝼt aȝeaꝼ. ꝼoꝛðam″ þe hioꝛa þæꝛ oðeꝛ hiꝛ ȝod-ꝛunu. oðeꝛ Æþeꝛedeꝛ ealdoꝛmonneꝛ. Hæꝼdon hi hioꝛa on-ꝼanȝen æꝛ Hæꝛten to Beam-ꝼleote come. ⁊ he him hæꝼde ȝeꝛeald ȝiꝛlaꝛ ⁊ aðaꝛ. ⁊ ꝛe cÿninȝ him eac þel ꝼeoh ꝛealde. and eac ꝛþa þa he þone cniht aȝeꝼ[c] ⁊ ꝥ þiꝼ. Ac ꝛona ꝛþa hie to Beam-ꝼleote comon. ⁊ ꝥ ȝeþeoꝛc ȝeþoꝛht þæꝼ[d]. ꝛþa heꝛȝode he on hiꝛ ꝛice þone [e]ilcan″ende þe Æþeꝛed hiꝛ cum-pæðeꝛ[f] heoldan ꝛceolde. and eꝼt oðꝛe ꝛiðe he þæꝛ on heꝛȝað ȝelend on ꝥ ilce ꝛice. þa þa man hiꝛ ȝeþeoꝛc abꝛæc. Ða ꝛe cÿninȝ hine [g]þa″ þeꝛt þende mid þæꝛe ꝼÿꝛde þið Exan-ceꝛtꝛeꝛ. ꝛþa ic æꝛ ꝛæde. ⁊ ꝛe heꝛe þa buꝛh beꝛeten hæꝼde. þa he þæꝛ to ȝeꝼaꝛen þæꝛ. þa eodon hie to hioꝛa ꝛcipum. Ða he [g]þa″ þið þone heꝛe þæꝛ þeꝛt abÿꝛȝod þæꝛ. ⁊ þa heꝛ-ȝaꝛ[h] þæꝛon þa ȝeȝadꝛode beȝen to Sceo-bÿꝛiȝ on Eaꝛt-Sexum. ⁊ þæꝛ ȝe-

king's troops, and routed the enemy, broke down the work, took all that was therein,—money, women, and children,—and brought all to London. And all the ships they either broke to pieces, or burned, or brought to London or to Rochester. And Hasten's wife and his two sons they brought to the king, who returned them to him, because one of them was his godson, and the other alderman Ethered's. They had adopted them ere Hasten came to Bamfleet; when he had given them hostages and oaths, and the king had also given him many presents; as he did also then, when he returned the child and the wife. And as soon as they came to Bamfleet, and the work was built, then plundered he in the same quarter of his kingdom that Ethered his compeer should have held; and at another time he was plundering in the same district when his work was destroyed. The king then went westward with the army toward Exeter, as I before said, and the army had beset the city; but whilst he was gone they went to their ships. Whilst he was thus busied there with the army in the west, the marauding parties were both gathered together at Shoburg in Essex, and there built a fortress. Then they both went together up by the Thames, and a great concourse joined them, both from the East-Angles and

[a] Abs. *C.T.* B iv. from the repetition of the same words, as usual. [b] hi eꝼt him aȝeꝼ. ꝼoꝛðan -- *C.T.* B i. -- ꝼoꝛðon -- *Cant.* [c] So *C.T.* B i. as before. aȝeaꝼ, *Cant. C.T.* B iv. [d] hæꝼdon, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [e] Abs. *Cant.* [f] cumpæðeꝛ, *C.T.* B iv. [g] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [h] heꝛȝeaꝛ, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. as usual. So heꝛȝeaþ and heꝛȝeoð, &c.

ꝑeoꝛc ꝑoꝛhtun. Foꝛon [a]þa″ beȝen æt-ȝæðeꝛe up be Temeꝛe. ⁊ him [b]com mi-cel eaca to″. æȝþeꝛ ȝe oꝛ Eaꝛt-Enȝlum ȝe oꝛ Noꝛð-hȳmbꝛum. [c]Foꝛon þa up be Temeꝛe. oð ꝥ hie ȝeðȳðon æt Sæ-ꝼeꝛne. þa up be Sæꝼeꝛne″. Ða ȝeȝa-ðꝛoðe Æþeꝛeð ealðoꝛman. ⁊ Æþelm ealðoꝛman. ⁊ Æþelnoð ealðoꝛman. ⁊ þa cȳninȝeꝛ þeȝnaꝛ. þe þa æt ham æt þæm ȝeꝑeoꝛcum ꝑæꝛon. oꝛ ælcꝛe bȳꝛiȝ be eaꝛtan Peðꝛeðan. ȝe be ꝑeꝛtan Seal-ꝑuða. ȝe be eaꝛtan ȝe eac be noꝛþan Temeꝛe. ⁊ [a]be″ ꝑeꝛtan Sæꝼeꝛn. ȝe eac ꝛum ðæl þæꝛ Noꝛð-Ꝑeal-cȳnneꝛ. Ða hi þa ealle ȝeȝaðeꝛoðe ꝑæꝛon. þa oꝛ-ꝼoꝛon hie þone heꝛe hinðan æt Butðiȝinȝ-tune[d] on Sæꝼeꝛn-ꝛtaðe[e]. ⁊ hine þæꝛ utan beꝛæton on ælce healꝼe on anum ꝼæꝛtenne. Ða hie þa [a]þæꝛ″ ꝼeala ꝑu-cena ꝛæton. on tꝑa healꝼe þæꝛe ea. ⁊ ꝛe cȳninȝ ꝑæꝛ ꝑeꝛt on Deꝼenum ꝑið þone ꝛcip-heꝛe. þa ꝑæꝛon hie mið [f]mete-leaꝛte ȝeꝑæhte″. anð hæꝼðon þa mi-celne ðæl þaꝛa hoꝛꝛa ꝼꝛeten. ⁊ þa oðꝛe ꝑæꝛon hunȝꝛe acꝑolen. Ða eoðan hie ut to [a]þam″ monnum þe on eaꝛt-healꝼe þæꝛe ea ꝑicoðon[g]. ⁊ him ꝑið ȝeꝼuhton. ⁊ þa Cꝛiꝛtenan hæꝼðon ꝛiȝe. Anð þæꝛ ꝑeaꝛð Oꝛðhelm [h]þæꝛ cȳninȝeꝛ þeȝn″ oꝼꝛleȝen. ⁊ [h]eac moniȝe oðꝛe cȳninȝeꝛ þeȝnaꝛ″. [i]⁊ þaꝛa Deniꝛcꝛa þæꝛ ꝑeaꝛð

from the Northumbrians. They then advanced upward by the Thames, till they arrived near the Severn. Then they proceeded upward by the Severn. Meanwhile assembled alderman Ethered, alderman Ethelm, alderman Ethelnoth, and the king's thanes, who were employed at home at the works, from every town east of the Parret, as well as west of Selwood, and from the parts east and also north of the Thames and west of the Severn, and also some part of North-Wales. When they were all collected together, they overtook the rear of the enemy at Buttington[1] on the banks of the Severn, and there beset them without on each side in a fortress. When they had sat there many weeks on both sides of the water, and the king meanwhile was in Devonshire westward with the naval force, then were the enemy weighed down with famine. They had devoured the greater part of their horses; and the rest had perished with hunger. Then went they out to the men that sat on the eastern side of the river, and fought with them; but the Christians had the victory. And there Ordhelm[2], the king's thane, was slain; and also many other king's thanes; and of the Danes there were many slain, and that

[a] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] com to mȳcel eaca. *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [c] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. ꝼoꝛon þa up be Temeꝛe ⁊ be Sæꝼeꝛne, *C.T.* B iv. [d] So Gibs. from Whel. Buttinȝ- *Ben. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. See also below. [e] Sæꝼȳꝛne- *Cant.* Sæꝼeꝛne- *C.T.* B i. and iv. -ꝛtæðe, *C.T.* B iv. [f] meteleꝛte ȝeꝑæȝðe, *Cant.* meteliеꝛte ȝeꝑæȝðe, *C.T.* B i. [g] ꝑæꝛon, *Cant.* [h] From *Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [i] From *C.T.* B i. a clause of importance to the sense. abs. Whel. Gibs.

[1] "*Gesta hæc in Buttingtune prædicantur a priscis.*"—Ethelw. Buttingtun, Flor. "*Apud Buttingatunam.*"—Asser. *Ann.* Budingtune, H. Hunt. Buttingdune, M.West.

[2] Ordeah, Flor. So *MS. C.T.* B iv. Oꝛðeh, *C.T.* B i. Ordeinus, M.West.

micel ȝeſlæȝen″. ⁊ ſe ðæl þe þæꝛ aꝑeȝ[a] com ꝑuꝛðon on ꝼleame ȝeneꝛeðe. Ða hie [b]þa″ on Eaſt-Seaxe comon to hioꝛa ȝeꝑeoꝛce ⁊ to hioꝛa ſcẏpum. þa ȝeȝaðꝛoðe ſio laꝼ eꝼt on[c] Eaſt-Enȝlum ⁊ oꝼ Noꝛð-hẏmbꝛum micelne heꝛe. onꝼoꝛan ꝑinteꝛ. ⁊ beꝼæſton hioꝛa ꝑiꝼ ⁊ hioꝛa ſcipu ⁊ hioꝛa ꝼeoh on Eaſt-Enȝlum. ⁊ ꝼoꝛon [d]on″ anſtꝛeceſ ðæȝeſ ⁊ nihteſ. ꝥ hie ȝeðẏðon on anꝛe ꝑeſtꝛe ceaſtꝛe on Ꝑiꝛhealum. ſio iſ Leȝa-ceaſteꝛ[e] ȝehaten. Ða ne mihte ſio ꝼẏꝛð hie na hinðan oꝼ-ꝼaꝛan. æꝛ hie ꝑæꝛon inne on þam ȝeꝑeoꝛce. Beſæton þa þeah ꝥ ȝeꝑeoꝛc [f]utan″ ſume tꝑeȝen ðaȝaſ. ⁊ ȝenamon ceapeſ eall ꝥ þæꝛ buton ꝑæſ. ⁊ þa men oꝼſloȝon þe hie ꝼoꝛan ꝼoꝛ-ꝛẏðan mẏhtan butan þam ȝeꝑeoꝛce. ⁊ ꝥ coꝛn eall ꝼoꝛbæꝛnðon. ⁊ mið hioꝛa hoꝛſum [g]ꝼꝛæton″ on ælcꝛe eꝼen-ehðe. Anð ꝥ ꝑæſ ẏmb tꝑelꝼ monað þæſ þe hie æꝛ hiðeꝛ oꝼeꝛ ſæ coman:

[h]An. DCCCXCV. Onð þa ſona æꝼteꝛ þam on þẏſum[i] ȝeaꝛe. ꝼoꝛ ſe heꝛe oꝼ [k]Ꝑiꝛheale in on″ Noꝛð-Ꝑealaſ. ꝼoꝛðæm hie þæꝛ ſittan ne mihton. ꝥ ꝑæſ ꝼoꝛðẏ[l] þe hie ꝑæꝛon benumene[m] æȝðeꝛ ȝe þæſ ceapeſ ȝe þæſ coꝛneſ. þe hie ȝeheꝛȝoð[n] hæꝼðon. Ða hie [o]þa″ eꝼt [o]ut″ oꝼ Noꝛð-Ꝑealum ꝑenðon mið þæꝛe heꝛe-hẏðe. þe hie þæꝛ ȝenumen hæꝼðon. þa ꝼoꝛan hie oꝼeꝛ Noꝛð-hẏmbꝛa

part of them that came away escaped only by flight. As soon as they came into Essex to their fortress, and to their ships, then gathered the remnant again in East-Anglia and from the Northumbrians a great force before winter, and having committed their wives and their ships and their booty to the East-Angles, they marched on the stretch[1] by day and night, till they arrived at a western city in Wirheal that is called Chester. There the army could not overtake them ere they arrived within the work: they beset the work though, without, some two days, took all the cattle that was thereabout, slew the men whom they could overtake without the work, and all the corn they either burned or consumed with their horses every evening. That was about a twelvemonth since they first came hither over sea.

A.D. 895. Soon after that, in this year, went the army from Wirheal into North-Wales; for they could not remain there, because they were stripped both of the cattle and the corn that they had acquired by plunder. When they went again out of North-Wales with the booty they had acquired there, they marched over Northumberland and East-Anglia, so that the king's army

[a] onꝑeȝ, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [c] oꝼ, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [d] From *Cant.* [e] Leȝ- *Cant.* Lieȝe- *C.T.* B i. Liȝe- B iv. [f] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [g] Abs. *Cant.* ꝼꝛettan, *C.T.* B i. [h] Abs. *Laud.* [i] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. þiſſum, B iv. þiſ, Gibs. [k] Ꝑiꝛhealan innan, *Cant.* [l] ꝼoꝛðon, *Cant.* [m] benumen, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [n] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. Whel. ȝehelȝoð, Gibs. *i.e.* concealed. [o] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i.

[1] *i. e.* by forced marches.

lond. [a]⁊ Eaſt-Engla. ſpa ſpa ſio fÿrd hie″ geræcan ne mihte. oð ꝥ hie comon on Eaſt-Seaxna lond eaſtepeard. on an iglond ꝥ iſ ute on þære ſæ. ꝥ iſ Mereſig haten. And ſpa[b] ſe here eft hampeard pende þe Exan-ceaſter[c] beſeten hæfde. þa hergodon hie up on Suð-Seaxum neah Ciſſe-ceaſtre. ⁊ þa burhpare hie geflÿmdon. ⁊ hiora moniȝ hund offlogon. ⁊ hiora ſcipu ſumu genamon. Ða. þÿ ÿlcan gere. onforan[d] pinter. þa Deniſcan. þe on Mæreſ-ige[e] ſæton. tugon heora ſcipu [f]up on″ Temeſe. ⁊ þa up on Ligan[g]. ꝥ pæſ ÿmb tpa ger þæſ þe[h] hie hider ofer ſæ comon:·

[i]An. DCCCXCVI. [k]On þÿ″ ÿlcan gere. porhte ſe foreſprecena here gepeorc be Lÿgan[g]. xx. mila bufan Lunden-bÿriȝ. Ða þæſ on ſumera foron micel dæl þara burh-para. ⁊ eac ſpa oðreſ folceſ. ꝥ hie gedÿdon æt þara Deniſcana[l] gepeorce. ⁊ þær purdon geflÿmde. ⁊ ſume feoper cÿninger þegnaſ offlegene. Ða þæſ on hærfeſte. [m]þa″ picode ſe cÿninȝ on neapeſte þære bÿriȝ. þa hpile þe hie heora corn gerÿpon. ꝥ þa Deniſcan him ne meahton þæſ rÿpeſ forpÿrnon. Ða ſume dæge rad ſe cÿninȝ up be þære ea. ⁊ gehapade hpær mon mihte þa ea forpÿrcan. ꝥ hie ne mihton þa ſcipu utbrengan. ⁊ hie þa ſpa dÿdon. porhton [n]þa″ tu[o] ge-

could not reach them till they came into Essex eastward, on an island that is out at sea, called Mersey. And as the army returned homeward that had beset Exeter, they went up plundering in Sussex nigh Chichester; but the townsmen put them to flight, and slew many hundreds of them, and took some of their ships. Then, in the same year, before winter, the Danes, who abode in Mersey, towed their ships up on the Thames, and thence up the Lea. That was about two years after that they came hither over sea.

A.D. 896. This same year wrought the aforesaid army a work by the Lea, twenty miles above the city of London. Then, in the summer of this year, went a large party of the citizens, and also of other folk, and made an attack on the work of the Danes; but they were there routed, and some four of the king's thanes were slain. In the harvest afterward the king encamped close to the city, whilst they reaped their corn, that the Danes might not deprive them of the crop[1]. Then, some day, rode the king up by the river; and observed a place where the river might be obstructed, so that they could not bring out their ships. And they did so. They wrought

[a] ⁊ ſpa on Eaſt-Engle ſpa ꝥ hie ſeo fÿrd, *Cant.* [b] þa, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [c] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. -ceaſtre, Gibs. [d] on fore-perdne, *Cant.* -pearðne, *C.T.* B i. [e] -igge, *Cant. C.T.* B iv. [f] uppon, *Cant.* upp on, *C.T.* B i. as usual. [g] Liggean, *Cant.* Ligenan, *C.T.* B i. Ligean, B iv. [h] So *Cant.* te, Whel. incorrectly. [i] Abs. *Laud.* [k] -- þon, *Cant.* Ond þa þÿ, *C.T.* B iv. [l] Deniſcra, *Cant.* [m] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [n] Abs. *Cant.* [o] tpa, *Cant. C.T.* B iv.

[1] "*Quo minus Dani illorum messem vi auferrent.*"—Flor.

ꝑeoꝛc on ꝛꝑa healꝼe[a] þæꝛe eaꝛ[b]. Ða hie [c]þa″ ꝥ ȝeꝑeoꝛc ꝼuꝛðum onȝunnen hæꝼðon. [d]⁊ þæꝛ ꝛo ȝeꝑicoð hæꝼðon″. þa onȝeꝛ[e] ꝛe heꝛe ꝥ hie ne mẏhꝛon þa ꝛcipu uꝛbꝛenȝan. þa ꝼoꝛleꝛon hi hi[f]. ⁊ eoðon oꝼeꝛ lanð ꝥ hie ȝeðẏðon æꝛ Cꝑaꝛbꝛicȝe be Sæꝼeꝛn[g]. ⁊ þæꝛ[h] ȝeꝑeoꝛc ꝑoꝛhꝛon. Ða ꝛað ꝛeo ꝼẏꝛð [i]ꝑeꝛꝛꝑeaꝛð″ æꝼꝛeꝛ þam heꝛiȝe[k]. ⁊ þa men oꝼ Lunðen-bẏꝛiȝ ȝeꝼeꝛeðon[l] þa ꝛcipu. ⁊ þa [c]ealle þe″ hie alæðan ne mihꝛon hie ꝛobꝛæcon. ⁊ þa þe þæꝛ ꝛꝛæl-ꝑẏꝛðe ꝑæꝛon binnan Lunðen-bẏꝛiȝ ȝebꝛohꝛon. Anð þa Deniꝛcan hæꝼðon hioꝛa ꝑiꝼ-beꝼæꝛꝛ [m]innan Eaꝛꝛ-Enȝle″. æꝛ hie uꝛ oꝼ þæm ȝeꝑeoꝛce ꝼoꝛon. Ða ꝛæꝛon hie þone ꝑinꝛeꝛ æꝛ Cꝑaꝛ-bꝛicȝe[n]. ꝥ ꝑæꝛ [o]ẏmb þꝛeo ȝeꝛ″ þæꝛ þe hie on Limene-muðan[p] comon hiðeꝛ oꝼeꝛ ꝛæ:

[q]An. DCCCXCVII. [r]Ða ꝑæꝛ″ on ꝛumeꝛa. on þiꝛum ȝeꝛe. ꝛoꝼoꝛ ꝛe heꝛe. ꝛum on Eaꝛꝛ-Enȝle. ꝛum on Noꝛðhẏmbꝛe. Anð þa þe ꝼeohleaꝛe ꝑæꝛon him þæꝛ ꝛcipu beȝeꝛon[s] ⁊ ꝛuð oꝼeꝛ ꝛæ ꝼoꝛon ꝛo Siȝene[t]. Næꝼðe ꝛe heꝛe. Goðeꝛ þanceꝛ[u]. Anȝel-cẏn[x] ealleꝛ ꝼoꝛꝛꝑiðe[y] ȝebꝛocoð. ac hie ꝑæꝛon micele ꝛꝑiðoꝛ ȝebꝛoceðe on þæm þꝛim ȝeaꝛum mið ceapeꝛ cꝑilðe. ⁊ monna ealleꝛ[z] ꝛꝑiðoꝛꝛ mið þæm. ꝥ maniȝe þaꝛa ꝛeleꝛꝛena[a] cẏninȝeꝛ þeȝena[b]. þe þæꝛ on

two works on the two sides of the river. And when they had begun the work, and encamped before it, then understood the army that they could not bring out their ships. Whereupon they left them, and went over land, till they came to Quatbridge by Severn; and there wrought a work. Then rode the king's army westward after the enemy. And the men of London fetched the ships; and all that they could not lead away they broke up; but all that were worthy of capture they brought into the port of London. And the Danes procured an asylum for their wives among the East-Angles, ere they went out of the fort. During the winter they abode at Quatbridge. That was about three years since they came hither over sea into the mouth of the Limne.

A.D. 897. In the summer of this year went the army, some into East-Anglia, and some into Northumbria; and those that were pennyless got themselves ships, and went south over sea to the Seine. The enemy had not, thank God, entirely destroyed the English nation; but they were much more weakened in these three years by the disease of cattle, and most of all of men; so that many of the mightiest of the king's thanes, that were in the land, died within the three years.

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[a] healꝼa, *Cant.* [b] ea, *Cant.* [c] Abs. *Cant.* [d] Abs. *C.T.* B i. from the repetition of hæꝼðon. Afterwards, uꝛbꝛinȝon for uꝛbꝛenȝan. [e] onȝeaꝛ, *Cant.* [f] þa ꝛcipu, *Cant.* þa ꝛcẏpu, *C.T.* B i. [g] Sæꝼẏꝛn, *Cant.* [h] ꝥ, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [i] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [k] heꝛe, *Cant.* heꝛȝe, *C.T.* B i. [l] -ꝛoðan, *Cant.* [m] on Eaꝛꝛ-Enȝlum, *Cant.* [n] Bꝛicȝe, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [o] embe þꝛeo ȝeaꝛ, *C.T.* B i. embe III. ȝeaꝛ, *Cant.* [p] Limenan, *Cant.* [q] Abs. *Laud.* [r] Onð þæꝛ, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [s] -ȝeaꝛon, *Cant. C.T.* B iv. -un, B i. [t] Siȝne, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [u] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. þonȝeꝛ, Gibs. [x] -cẏnneꝛ, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [y] ꝼul- *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [z] ealꝛa, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [a] ꝛeleꝛꝛꝛa, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] þeȝna, *Cant. C.T.* B i. þæȝena, B iv.

londe pæpon. popðpepdon on þam þpým geapum. Đapa pær rum Spiðulf birceop on Dnopeр-ceartre. ȝ Ceolmund ealdorman on Cent. ȝ Beorhtulf ealdorman on Eart-Seaxum.[a] ȝ Pulfred ealdorman on Hamtun-rcýre". and Ealheard birceop æt Dorce-ceartre. ȝ Eadulf [b] cýninger þegen" on Suð-Seaxum. ȝ Beornulf pic-ȝerefa[c] on Pintan-ceartre[d]. and Ecgulf cýninger horr-þen. ȝ manige [e]eac mid him". þeah ic þa ȝeþunȝenertan[f] [g]pitan" nemde. Đý ilcan ȝeare drehton ða herȝar[h] on Eart-Enȝlum ȝ on Norð-hýmbrum Pert-Seaxna lond rpiðe be þæm ruð-rtæðe mid rtæl herȝum. ealra rpiðurt mid þæm ærcum þe hie realа ȝearа ær timbredon. Đa het Ælfred cýninȝ timbrian[i] lange rcipu onȝen[k] þa ærcar. þa pæpon ful-neah tpa[l] rpa lange rpa þa oðru[m]. rume hæfdon LX. ara[n]. rume ma. þa pæpon æȝðer ge rpirtran ge unpealtran. ge eac hýran[o] þonne þa oðru[m]. Næpon [p]hie narðer" ne on Fnýrirc[q] ȝercæpene. ne on Denirc. butan[r] rpa him relfum þuhte þæt hie nýt-pýrðorte[s] beon meahton. Đa. æt rumum cýrre þær ylcan ȝearer. comon þær rcipu rix to Piht. ȝ ðær mycel yfel ȝedýdon. æȝðer ge on Defenum ge pel-hpær be þam ræ-riman[t]. Đa het re cýninȝ faran

Of these, one was Swithulf bishop of Rochester, Ceolmund alderman in Kent, Bertulf alderman in Essex, Wulfred alderman in Hampshire, Elhard bishop of Dorchester, Eadulf a king's thane in Sussex, Bernulf governor of Winchester, and Egulf the king's horse-thane; and many also with them; though I have named only the men of the highest rank. This same year the plunderers in East-Anglia and Northumbria greatly harassed the land of the West-Saxons by piracies on the southern coast, but most of all by the esks which they built many years before. Then king Alfred gave orders for building long ships against the esks, which were full-nigh twice as long as the others. Some had sixty[l] oars, some more; and they were both swifter and steadier, and also higher than the others. They were not shaped either after the Frisian or the Danish model, but so as he himself thought that they might be most serviceable. Then, at a certain turn of this same year, came six of their ships to the isle of Wight; and going into Devonshire, they did much mischief both there and every where on the sea-coast. Then commanded the king his men to go out against them with nine of the new ships,

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[a] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] cinger þegn, *Cant. C.T.* B i. cýngef þeng, B iv. [c] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. ȝerefa, Whel. [d] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. Pinte-Gibs. [e] to eacan him, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [f] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. ȝeþungertan, B iv. þungnertan, *edd.* [g] From *Cant.* [h] herȝeaf, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [i] timbran, *Cant.* [k] ongean, *Cant.* [l] So *Cant.* tu, Whel. [m] oðre, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [n] arena, *Cant.* [o] heappan, *Cant. C.T.* B i. heapra, B iv. hiepan superscribed. [p] hi naþor, *C.T.* B i. [q] So *C.T.* B i. Fnirirc, *Cant.* [r] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. bute, Gibs. [s] niht peorðorte, *Cant.* [t] rimum, *Cant.*

[l] 40, Brompt. from the transposition of the Roman numerals LX.

mid nigonum[a] to. þaꞃa niþena[b] ſcipa. ⁊ [c]ꝼoꞃꝼoꞃan″ him þone muðan ꝼoꞃan on uteꞃ meꞃe. Ða ꝼoꞃon hie mid þꞃým ſcipum ut ongen hie. [d]⁊″ þꞃeo ſtodon æt uꝼeþeaꞃdum þæm muðan on dꞃigum[e]. þæꞃon þa men upp on londe oꝼagane. Ða geꝼengon hie þaꞃa þꞃeoꞃa ſcipa tþa[f] æt þam muðan uteþeaꞃdum. ⁊ þa men oꝼſlogon. ⁊ ꝥ an oðþand. on þæm þæꞃon eac þa men[g] oꝼſlegene butan ꝼiꝼum. ða þæꞃon hie eac ſþýðe ꝼoꞃþundode. Ða comon [h]ꝼoꞃðon″ on þeg þe þaꞃa oðꞃa[i] ſcipu aſæton. [k]þa þuꞃdon eac ſþýðe uneðelice aſeten. þꞃeo aſæton″ on þa healꝼe [l]þæſ deopeſ″ þe þa Deniſcan ſcipu aſeten[m] þæꞃon. ⁊ þa [u]oðꞃu″ ealle on oðꞃe healꝼe. ꝥ hioꞃa ne mýhte nan to oðꞃum. ac þa ꝥ þæteꞃ. þæſ aebbad[o] ꝼeala ꝼuꞃlanga ꝼꞃom þam ſcipum. Ða eodon þa Deniſcan ꝼꞃom þæm[p] þꞃým ſcipum to þæm oðꞃum þꞃým þe on heoꞃa healꝼe beebbude þæꞃon. ⁊ hie þa þæꞃ geꝼuhton. ⁊ ðæꞃ þeaꞃð oꝼſlegen Lucumon. cýninges geꞃeꝼa. ⁊ Þulꝼheaꞃd Fꞃýſa. ⁊ Æbbe Fꞃýſa. ⁊ Æðeleꞃe Fꞃýſa. ⁊ Æðelꝼeꞃð cýninges geneat. ⁊ ealꞃa monna Fꞃýſiſcꞃa ⁊ Englíſcꞃa LXII. ⁊ þaꞃa Deniſcꞃa CXX. Ða com þæm Deniſcum ſcipum þeah[q] æꞃ ꝼlod to. æꞃ þa Cꞃiſtenan[r] mýhton hioꞃa ut aſcuꝼan[s]. ⁊ hie ꝼoꞃðý[t] ut oþꞃeoþon. þa þæꞃon hie to þæm geſaꞃgode ꝥ hie ne mihton Suð-

and prevent their escape by the mouth of the river to the outer sea. Then came they out against them with three ships, and three others were standing upwards above the mouth on dry land; for the men were gone off upon shore. Of the first three ships they took two at the mouth outwards, and slew the men; the third veered off, but all the men were slain except five; and they too were severely wounded. Then came onward those who manned the other ships, which were also very uneasily situated. Three were stationed on that side of the deep where the Danish ships were aground, whilst the others were all on the opposite side; so that none of them could join the rest; for the water had ebbed many furlongs from them. Then went the Danes from their three ships to those other three that were on their side, beebbed; and there they then fought. There were slain Lucomon, the king's reve, and Wulfheard, a Frieslander; Ebb, a Frieslander, and Ethelere, a Frieslander; and Ethelferth, the king's neat-herd; and of all the men, Frieslanders and English, sixty-two; of the Danes a hundred and twenty. The tide, however, reached the Danish ships ere the Christians could shove theirs out; whereupon they rowed them out; but they were so crippled, that they could not row them

[a] nigenum, *Cant.* [b] niþꞃa, *Cant. C.T.* A vi. B i. [c] So *Cant.* [d] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [e] dꞃýggum, *Cant. C.T.* A vi. [f] So *Cant.* tu, Whel. [g] After men, ſþýðe, *Cant.* [h] So *Cant. C.T.* A vi. B i. [i] oþeꞃꞃa, *Cant. C.T.* A vi. B i. [k] Abs. *C.T.* B iv. from the repetition of aſæton. [l] þæꞃe dýpan, *Cant. C.T.* A vi. [m] geſeten, *Cant.* [n] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [o] aebbod, *C.T.* B i. geebbod, *Cant.* [p] After þæm, oðꞃum, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [q] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. þeh, Gibs. [r] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. Cꞃiſtnan, Gibs. [s] -aſceaꝼan, *Cant.* [t] þuꞃh ꝥ, *Cant.*

Seaxna lond utan beꞃoꞃan. ac[a] hioꞃa þæꞃ tꞃa[b] ꞃæ on lond bedꞃaꞃ[c]. ⁊ þa men mon lædde to Ꝑinte-ceaꞃtꞃe[d] to þam cẏninge. ⁊ he hie þæꞃ ahon het. ⁊ þa [e]menn″ comon on Eaꞃt-Engle ðe on ðam anum ꞃcipe ꞃæꞃon. ꞃꞃiðe ꞃoꞃꞃundode. Ðẏ ẏlcan geaꞃe[f] ꞃoꞃꞃeaꞃð na[g] læꞃ þonne xx. ꞃcipa[h] mid monnum mid ealle. be þam ꞃuð ꞃẏman. Ðẏ ilcan geaꞃe ꞃoꞃðꞃeꞃde Ꝑulꞃꞃic cẏninge ꞃ hoꞃꞃ-þegen. ꞃe ꞃæꞃ [i]eac″ Ꝑealh geꞃeꞃa[k]:·

[l]An. DCCCXCVIII. Heꞃ on þiꞃum geꞃe geꞃoꞃ Æðhelm. Ꝑiltun-ꞃciꞃe ealdoꞃman. nigon nihtum æꞃ middum ꞃumeꞃa. And heꞃ ꞃoꞃðꞃeꞃde Heahꞃtan[m] ꞃe ꞃæꞃ on Lundenne biꞃcop″:·

DCCCXCIX. DCCCC.

An. DCCCCI. [n]Heꞃ geꞃoꞃ[o] Ælꞃꞃed. Aðulꞃing. ꞃẏx nihtum æꞃ ealꞃa haligꞃa mæꞃꞃan. ꞃe ꞃæꞃ cẏning oꞃeꞃ eall Ongelcẏnn. butan þam dæle þe undeꞃ Dena onꞃealde ꞃæꞃ. And he heold ꝥ ꞃice oðꞃum [p]healꞃum′ geaꞃe læꞃ þe xxx. ꞃintꞃa″. ⁊ þa ꞃeng Eadꞃeaꞃd hiꞃ ꞃunu to ꞃice. [q]And″ þa geꞃad Æþelꞃald[r] [s]æþeling″. hiꞃ ꞃædꞃan[t] ꞃunu. þone ham æt Ꝑinbuꞃnan. ⁊ æt Tꞃeoneam[u]. [x]butan

beyond the coast of Sussex; there two of them the sea drove ashore; and the crew were led to Winchester to the king, who ordered them to be hanged. The men who escaped in the single ship came to East-Anglia, severely wounded. This same year were lost no less than twenty ships[1], and the men withal, on the southern coast. Wulfric, the king's horse-thane, who was also vice-roy of Wales, died the same year.

A.D. 898. This year died Ethelm, alderman of Wiltshire, nine nights before midsummer; and Heahstan[2], who was bishop of London.

A.D. 901. This year died ALFRED, the son of Ethelwulf, six nights before the mass of All Saints. He was king over all the English nation, except that part that was under the power of the Danes. He held the government one year and a half less than thirty winters; and then Edward his son took to the government. Then prince Ethelwald, the son of his paternal uncle, rode against the

[a] ah, *Cant.* [b] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. tu, Whel. [c] ꞃeaꞃꞃ, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [d] Ꝑiltun-ceaꞃtꞃe, *C.T.* B iv. Ꝑinte-ceaꞃtꞃe superscribed by Josselin, with this remark: *Sic in Hist. Sax. Eccl. Xti. Cant.* Ꝑinte-ceaꞃteꞃ, *C.T.* B i. geȝaðeꞃode, B iv. for geꞃaꞃȝode, a few lines above,—superscribed by the same hand. [e] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [f] ꞃumeꞃa, *Cot. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [g] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. no, Gibs. [h] ꞃcipu, *Cant.* [i] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [k] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. geꞃeꞃa, Whel. Joss. interl. *C.T.* B iv. [l] Abs. *Laud.* [m] Ealhꞃtan, *C.T.* B i. and iv.; whence Florence of Worcester, Ealhstanus: but Ealchstan, or Ealhstan, who was bishop of Sherborn fifty years, died in the year 867. [n] From Whel. *C.T.* B i. Heꞃ geꞃoꞃ Ælꞃꞃed cẏning VII. kal. Nouembꞃiꞃ. ⁊ he heold þet ꞃice XXXVIII. ꞃintꞃa ⁊ healꞃ geaꞃ. *Cot. Laud. C.T.* B iv. with little variation. [o] geꞃoꞃðꞃeꞃde, *Cot.* [p] So *C.T.* B i. [q] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. abs. *Laud.* to the end of the year. [r] Aþelꞃold, *C.T.* B i. invariably. [s] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [t] ꞃædeꞃan, *C.T.* B i. and iv. [u] Tꞃeoxneam, *Cant. C.T.* B i. -nam, B iv. overlined -neam. [x] þæꞃ cingeꞃ unþanceꞃ, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv.

[1] Of the Danes; Florence of Worcester. [2] *An.* 900, Flor.

þæs cýninges leafe" ⁊ his pitena. Ða rað se cýning mið fýrde oð þ he gepicode æt Baddan-býrig þið Þinburnan. and Æþelpald sæt binnan þam ham mið þæm monnum þe him to gebugon. ⁊ he hæfde ealle þa geatu[a] forporhte in to him. ⁊ sæde þ he polde [b]oþer" oððe þær libban oððe þær licgan[c]. Ða under þam þa [d]bestæl he hine" on niht onpeg[e]. and gesohte þone here on Norð-hýmbrum. [f]⁊ se cýning het riðan æfter. ⁊ þa ne mýhte hine mon ofriðan". [g]⁊ hie hine underfengon heom to cinge. ⁊ him to bugon". Ða berað mon þ þif þ he hæfde ær genumen butan [h]þæs" cýningesleafe. ⁊ ofer þara biscepa gebod[i]. forðon þe heo þæs [k]ær to nunnan" gehalgod. And on þýs[l] ilcan gere forðferde Æþered. [m]se" þæs on Defenum[n] ealdormon. feoper þucum[o] ær Ælfred cýning:·

[m]An. DCCCCII. Her þæs þ gefeoht æt þam Holme Cantpara and þara Deniscra":·

[p]An. DCCCCIII. Her gefor Aðulf ealdorman. Ealhspiðe broðor. [h]Eadpearðes modor cinges". ⁊ Uirgilius abbud [q]of Scottum". ⁊ Grimbald mæssepreost. [r]VIII. idus Iulíí". [s]Ðis ýlcan geares þas gehalgod Nipe-mýnster on Þin-ceastere. ⁊ s. Iudoces cýme":·

towns of Winburn and of Twineham[1], without leave of the king and his council. Then rode the king with his army; so that he encamped the same night at Badbury near Winburn; and Ethelwald remained within the town with the men that were under him, and had all the gates shut upon him, saying, that he would either there live or there lie. But in the mean time he stole away in the night, and sought the army in Northumberland. The king gave orders to ride after him; but they were not able to overtake him. The Danes, however, received him as their king. They then rode after the wife that Ethelwald had taken without the king's leave, and against the command of the bishops; for she was formerly consecrated a nun. In this year also died Ethered, who was alderman of Devonshire, four weeks before king Alfred.

A.D. 902. This year[2] was the great fight at the Holme[3] between the men of Kent and the Danes.

A.D. 903. This year died alderman Ethelwulf, the brother of Elhswitha, mother of king Edward; and Virgilius abbot of the Scots; and Grimbald the mass-priest; on the eighth day of July. This same year was consecrated the new minster at Winchester, on St. Judoc's advent.

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[a] gatu, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [c] liggean, *Cant.* licgean, *C.T.* B i. [d] rað se æþeling, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [e] apeg, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [f] Abs. *C.T.* B i. [g] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [h] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [i] gebodu, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [k] nunne ær, *Cant.* [l] So *C.T.* B i. þý, *Cant.* þis, Gibs. [m] From *Cant.* [n] Defnum, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [o] þucan, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [p] Abs. *Laud.* [q] on -- *Cant.* of Scotum, *C.T.* B i. [r] So *Petrob.* [s] From *Cot.*

[1] Tweoxbeam, Flor. incorrectly.

[2] *An.* 904, Flor. See the particulars more at large in Ethelwerd.

[3] Or, in Holmsdale, Surry: hence the proverb
"This is Holmsdale,
Never conquer'd, never shall."

[a]An. DCCCCIV. Her com Æðelpald hiðer ofer sæ mid eallum þam flotan þe he [b]begitan mihte. ⁊ him to gebogen pæs on East-Sexum". [c]Her mona aþeostrode":

An. DCCCCV. Her aspon[d] Æðelpald þone here on East-Englum to unfrÿðe. ⁊ hie hergodon ofer [e]eall" Mÿrcna lond oð [c]þæt" hie comon to Crecca-gelade[f]. ⁊ foron þær ofer Temese. ⁊ namon ægðer ge on Bræðene ge þær ÿmbutan[g] eall ⁊ hie gehentan mÿhton. ⁊ pendon þa eft hampeard. Ða for Eadpeard cÿning æfter. spa he raðost mÿhte his fÿrd gegadrian. ⁊ ofer-hergade eall hiora lond betpeoh dicum[h] ⁊ Pusan eall oð þa fennas nord. Ða he [i]þa" eft þanon [i]ut" faran polde. þa het he beodan ofer ealle þa fÿrd. ⁊ hie foron ealle ut æt somne[k]. Ða ætsæton þa Centiscan þær beæftan[l] ofer his bebod. ⁊ seofen ærend-racan he him hæfde to asend[m]. Ða befor se here hie þær. ⁊ hie þær gefuhton. ⁊ þær peard Sipulf[n] ealdormon ofslegen. ⁊ Sigelm ealdormon. ⁊ Eadpold cÿninges þegen. ⁊ Cenpulf[o] abbod. ⁊ Sigebrÿht Sipulfes[p] sunu. ⁊ Eadpald Accan sunu. ⁊ monige eac mid[q] him. þeah ic þa geþungenestan[r] nemde. And on

A.D. 904. This year came Ethelwald hither over sea with all the fleet that he could get, and he was submitted to in Essex. This year the moon was eclipsed.

A.D. 905. This year Ethelwald enticed the army in East-Anglia to rebellion; so that they over-ran all the land of Mercia, until they came to Cricklade[1], where they forded the Thames; and having seized, either in Bradon or thereabout, all that they could lay their hands upon, they went homeward again. King Edward went after, as soon as he could gather[2] his army, and over-ran all their land between the foss and the Ouse quite to the fens northward[3]. Then being desirous of returning thence, he issued an order through the whole army, that they should all go out at once. But the Kentish men remained behind, contrary to his order, though he had sent seven messengers to them. Whereupon the army surrounded them, and there they fought. There fell aldermen Siwulf and Sigelm; Eadwold, the king's thane; abbot Kenwulf; Sigebriht[4] the son of Siwulf; Eadwald, the son of Acca; and many also with them; though I have named the most consi-

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[a] Abs. *Laud.* [b] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. þe he mid pæs on East-Seaxe, Whel. [c] From *Cant.* [d] gelædde, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [e] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [f] Creacc- *C.T.* B i. Creocc- *C.T.* B iv. Crac- *Cant.* [g] onbutan, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [h] dicon, *Cant.* [i] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [k] samne, *Cant.* [l] bæftan, *Cant.* [m] onsend, *Cant.* [n] Sigulf, *Cant. C.T.* B i. Siulf, *C.T.* B iv. [o] Cenulf, *C.T.* B i. Senulf, *Cant.* [p] Sigulfes, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [q] to, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [r] So *Cant.* *Vid. an.* 897.

[1] Creccanfordam, Flor.

[2] We now say "gather together,"—which is a kind of tautology.

[3] "*Terras,—quæ inter terræ limitem sancti regis Eadmundi et flumen Usam sunt sitæ.*"—Flor.

[4] Sibrihtus, Flor. Sibertus, M.West.

þaṗa Denirceña[a] healꝛe peaꝛð[b] oꝼꝼlezen Eohric-[c]hýna" cýnz. ⁊ Æþelpálð æþelinz [d]þe hine to þam unꝛniðe zeꝛꝑon". ⁊ Byꝛhtꝛize[e] Beoꝛtnoðeꝛ[f] ꝑunu æþelinzeꝛ. ⁊ Yꝛópa holð. ⁊ Oꝛcýtel holð. ⁊ ꝑꝛíðe monize eac [g]miþ" him þe pe nú zenemnan ne mazon. Anð þæꝛ pæꝛ on zehpæðene honð micel pæl zeꝛlezen. ⁊ þaṗa Denirceña[a] [c]þæꝛ" peaꝛð ma oꝼꝼlezen. [h]þeah" hie pæl-ꝛtope ze-pealð ahton. [i]Anð Ealhꝛpýð zeꝛon þý ýlcan zeaꝛe". [k]Þeꝛ oþýꝛðe cometa". [l]xiii. kl. Nouembꝛiꝛ".

DCCCCVI.

An. DCCCCVII.[m] [n]Þeꝛ on þiꝛum[o] zéaꝛe zeꝛon Æliꝛneð. pæꝛ æt Baðúm[p] zeneꝛa. [q]⁊ on þam ilcan zene man zeꝛæꝛtnoðe þone[r] ꝑniþ æt Yttinza-ꝑoꝛða. ꝑꝛa ꝑꝛa Eaðpeaꝛð cýnz zeꝛæðde. æzðeꝛ ze piþ Eaꝛt-Engle[s]. ze piþ Noꝛð-hýmbꝛe". [t]Þeꝛ pæꝛ Liz-ceaꝛtep zeeð-neopað".

DCCCCVIII.

An. DCCCCIX. Þeꝛ zeꝛon Denulꝼ. ꝛe pæꝛ on Ꝑintan-ceaꝛtꝛe biꝛcop. [u]Þeꝛ pæꝛ ꝛče Oꝛꝛaldeꝛ he-zelæd oꝼ Beaꝛðan-izze on Mýꝛce".

derable. On the Danish side were slain Eohric their king, and prince Ethelwald, who had enticed them to the war. Byrtsige, the son of prince Brihtnoth; governor Ysop; governor Oskytel; and very many also with them that we now cannot name. And there was on either hand much slaughter made; but of the Danes there were more slain, though they remained masters of the field. Ealswitha[1] died this same year; and a comet appeared on the thirteenth day before the calends of November.

A.D. 907. This year died Alfred, who was governor of Bath. The same year was concluded the peace at Hitchingford, as king Edward decreed, both with the Danes of East-Anglia, and those of Northumberland; and Chester was rebuilt.

A.D. 909. This year died Denulf, who was bishop of Winchester; and the body of St. Oswald was translated from Bardney into Mercia[2].

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[a] Denirena, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] pæꝛ, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [d] þe hie heom to cinze zecupon, *Cant.* So *C.T.* B i. and iv. with very little variation. [e] Býhtrize, *Cant.* Beoph- *C.T.* B i. [f] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. Bꝛýhtnoðeꝛ, *Cant.* Beoꝛnoðeꝛ, Gibs. [g] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [h] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. [i] An. DCCCCII. *Cant.* [k] So *Cant.* cometa æteopðe, *C.T.* B iv. [l] From *C.T.* B iv. Some omissions here in *C.T.* B i. are supplied afterwards, fol. 138. [m] DCCCCVI. *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. omitting DCCCCVII.–VIII. [n] Abs. *Laud.* [o] So *C.T.* B i. þýꝛum, *Cant.* þiꝛ, Gibs. [p] Baðan, *Cant.* Baþum tune, *C.T.* B iv. Bapum, B i. incorrectly. [q] So *C.T.* B i. ⁊ þý ilcan zeape, *Cant.* Þeꝛ ze-ꝛeꝛtnoðe Eaðpaꝛð cýnz ꝑoꝛ neoðe ꝑniþ æzðeꝛ ze piþ Eaꝛt-Engla hepe. ze piþ Noꝛð-hýmbꝛe. *Laud.* an. DCCCCVI. [r] þ, *Cant.* [s] Englum, *Cant.* [t] From *Cant.* [u] From *Cant. Vid. C.T.* B i. fol. 138. An. DCCCCIV. *C.T.* B iv. with some variation.

[1] "*Religiosa Christi famula, Ealhsuitha regina, mater regis Eadwardi,—quæ sanctimonialium monasterium Wintoniæ construxit.*"—Flor. *an.* 910. *Vid.* Higd. *Polychron. an.* 909. Hoveden, *an.* 906. "*A Bardeney in Gloucestriam, ut dicitur.*"—*Chron. Johan. de Burgo, an.* 912.

[2] "*S. Oswaldi regis et martyris ossa de Bardoneig in Merciam translata sunt.*"—Flor. *an.* 909.

An. DCCCCX. Þep þéng Fpiðeptan[a] to bipcopdome on [b]Pintan-ceaptpe". and Apfpep[c] [d]bipcop" gepop æptep þam. pe pæp æt Sciþe-buþnan bipcop. And þý ylcan gepe penbe Eadpeapd cýng fýpde ægðep ge of Pepthough-Seaxum ge of Mýpcum. ⁊ heo[e] gehepgade pþýðe micel on þam nopð hepe. ægðep ge on mannum ge on [f]gehpelcep cýnnep ýmbe". and manige men offlogon ðapa Denipcena[g]. ⁊ þæp pæpon fif pucan inne. [h]On þýpum gepe Engle ⁊ Dene gefuhton æt Teotanheale. ⁊ Engle pige namon. ⁊ þý ilcan geape Æþelflæd getimbpede þa buph æt Bpemebýpig".

A.D. 910. This year Frithestan took to the bishopric of Winchester; and Asser died soon after, who was bishop of Sherborne. The same year king Edward sent an army both from Wessex and Mercia, which very much harassed the northern army by their attacks on men and property of every kind. They slew many of the Danes, and remained in the country five weeks. This year the Angles and the Danes fought at Tootenhall; and the Angles had the victory. The same year Ethelfleda built the fortress at Bramsbury.

[i]An. DCCCCXI. Þep bpæc pe hepe on Nopð-hýmbpum þone fpið. ⁊ fopfapop[k] ælc pihtl þe Eadpeapd cýng ⁊ hip punu[m] him budon. ⁊ hepgodon ofep Mýpcna lond. And pe cýng hæfde gegadpod pum hund pcipa. ⁊ pæp þa on Cent. ⁊ þa pcipu fopon be puðan-eapt andlang pæ togenep him. Ða pende pe hepe. þ hip fultumep pe mæpta dæl pæpe on þam pcipum. ⁊ þ hie mýhton papan unbefohtene þæp þæp hie polðon. Ða geacpade[n] pe cýng þ. þ hie °ut" on hepgað fopon. þa pende he hip fýpd ægðep ge of Pepth-Seaxum ge of Mýpcum. and hie of-fopon þonne hepe[p] hinðan þa þe he hampeapd pæp. ⁊ him þa pið gefuhton. ⁊ þonne hepe gefýmA.D. 911. This year the army in Northumberland broke the truce, and despised every right that Edward and his son demanded of them; and plundered the land of the Mercians. The king had gathered together about a hundred ships, and was then in Kent; while the ships were sailing along sea by the south-east to meet him. The army therefore supposed that the greatest part of his force was in the ships, and that they might go, without being attacked, whereever they would. When the king learned on enquiry, that they were gone out on plunder, he sent his army both from Wessex and Mercia; and they came up with the rear of the enemy as he was on

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[a] Fpaðopcan, *Cant.* Fpiðpcan, *C.T.* B iv. [b] So *Cant.* [c] Opfep, *Cant.* [d] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [e] he, *C.T.* B iv. [f] gehpýlcum ýmbe, *Cant.* [g] -epa, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [h] From *C.T.* B i. fol. 138. Þep Engle-hepe ⁊ Dene-hepe gefeohtan æt Teotanheale. *Laud.* Þep Mýpce ⁊ Pepth-Seaxe gefuhton pið þone hepe neh Teotanheale. on VIII. ibup Aguptup. ⁊ pige hæfdon. ⁊ þý ilcan geape Æþelflæd getimbpode Bpemebuph. *C.T.* B iv. [i] Abs. *Laud.* to the end of the year, as usual. [k] -papan, *Cant.* [l] So *C.T.* B iv. fpið, Gibs. Ælcfpiþ, Whel. *Vid.* Flor. [m] pitan, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [n] geahpode, *Cant. C.T.* B iv. [o] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B iv. [p] Abs. *Cant.* from the repetition of þonne hepe, though the second hepe is omitted by Gibson.

ðon. ⁊ hiſ ꝼeala þuſenða oꝼſloȝon. Anð þæꝛ þæſ Eoþilſ[a] cẏnȝ oꝼſleȝen. [b]⁊ Healꝼðen cinȝ. ⁊ Ohteꝛ eoꝛl. ⁊ Scuꝛꝼa eoꝛl. ⁊ Aȝmunð holð. ⁊ Oþulꝼ[c] holð. ⁊ Beneſinȝ holð. ⁊ Anlaꝼ ſe ſþeaꝛta. ⁊ Ðunꝼeꝛð holð. ⁊ Oſꝼeꝛð hlẏtte. anð Guðꝼeꝛð holð″:

with the rear of the enemy as he was on his way homeward[1], and there fought with him and put him to flight, and slew many thousands of his men. There fell king Eowils[2], and king Healfden; earls Ohter and Scurf; governors Agmund, Othulf, and Benesing; Anlaf the swarthy, and governor Thunferth; Osferth the collector, and governor Guthferth.

An. DCCCCXII.[d] Heꝛ [e]ȝeꝼoꝛ Æðeꝛeð ealðoꝛmon on Meꝛcum″. ⁊ Eaðþeaꝛð cẏnȝ ꝼenȝ to Lunðen-bẏꝛiȝ. ⁊ to Oxna-ꝼoꝛða[f]. ⁊ to eallum[g] þam lanðum þe þæꝛ to hẏꝛðon[h]. [i]Heꝛ com Æþelꝼlæð. Mẏꝛcna hlæꝼðiȝe. on þone halȝan æꝼen inuentione ſc̃e cꝛuciſ. to Sceꝛȝeate[k]. ⁊ þæꝛ þa buꝛh ȝetimbꝛeðe. ⁊ þæſ ilcan ȝeaꝛeſ þa æt Bꝛicȝe″:

A.D. 912. This year died Ethered, alderman of Mercia; and king Edward took to London, and to Oxford, and to all the lands that thereunto belonged. This year[3] also came Ethelfleda[4], lady of the Mercians, on the holy eve called the invention of the holy cross, to Shergate, and built the fortress there, and the same year that at Bridgenorth.

[l]An. DCCCCXIII. Heꝛ on þiſſum ȝeaꝛe. ẏmbe Maꝛtineſ mæſſan. het Eaðþeaꝛð cẏnȝ atẏmbꝛan[m] þa noꝛðan[n] buꝛh æt Heoꝛot-ꝼoꝛða. betþeox[o] [p]Memeꝛan ⁊ Beneꝼican′ ⁊ Lẏȝean. Anð þa æꝼteꝛ þam. þæſ on ſumeꝛa. betþeox[o] ȝanȝ-ðaȝum ⁊ miððum[q] ſumeꝛa. [r]þa′ ꝼoꝛ Eaðþeaꝛð cẏninȝ mið ſumum hiſ ꝼultume[s] on Eaſt-Seaxe to Mælðune. ⁊ þicoðe þæꝛ þa hþile þe man þa buꝛh þoꝛhte ⁊ [t]ȝetimbꝛeðe æt Þitham′. anð

A.D. 913. This year, about Martinmas, king Edward had the northern fortress built at Hertford, betwixt the Memer[5], and the Benwic[5], and the Lea[5]. After this, in the summer, betwixt gang-days and midsummer, went king Edward with some of his force into Essex, to Maldon; and encamped there the while that men built and fortified the town of Witham. And many of the people submitted to him,

[a] Eoþiliſc, *C.T.* B iv. [b] From *Cant. C.T.* B iv. [c] Aþulꝼ, *C.T.* B iv. [d] DCCCCX. *Laud. Cot.* In both years, by mistake, *C.T.* B iv. *Petrob.* [e] Æþeꝛeð Mẏꝛcena ealðoꝛ ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛðe, *Laud.* So nearly *C.T.* B iv. in 910; but here it agrees with the printed Chronicles. [f] Oxana- *Cot.* [g] ealle, *Laud.* [h] ȝebẏꝛeðon, *Laud.* bebẏꝛeðon, Joss. interlin. *C.T.* B iv. from *Petrob.* [i] From *Cant.* [k] Sceaꝛ- *Chron. Petrob.* according to Lambert. So Flor. [l] Abs. *Laud.* to the end of the year. [m] ȝetẏmbꝛan, *Cant.* [n] noꝛðan, *Cant.* Joss. interl. *C.T.* B iv. [o] betuh, *Cant.* betþeoh, *C.T.* B iv. and afterwards beþtux ȝanðaȝum. [p] Meꝛan ⁊ Beneꝼixean, *Cant.* [q] miððan, *Cant.* [r] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B iv. [s] -tome, *Cant.* [t] ȝetꝛẏmoðe æt Þitanham, *C.T.* B iv. ȝetimbꝛeðe, Joss. interlin.

[1] "*In campo, qui lingua Anglorum Wodnesfeld dicitur.*"—Flor. from Ethelw.

[2] Eowilsus, Flor. Eywysl, Ethelw.

[3] *Vid.* Flor. *an.* 913.

[4] Ægelfleda, Flor.

[5] Meneran, Ficcean, Ligean,—Flor. Memaran, Benifuthe (*al.* Ficceam), Ligeam,—M. West.

beah him god dæl þæs folces to. þe æn under Deniscna[a] manna anpealde pæron. ⁊ sum his fultum porhte þa burh þa hpÿle æt Heorot-forda on suð healfe Lÿgean. [b]Her Gode forgifendum for [c]Æþelflæd Mÿrcna hlæfdige mid eallum Mÿrcum to Tamapeorðige. ⁊ þa burh þær getimbrede on forepeardne sumor. ⁊ þæs foran to hlafmæssan þa æt Stæf-forda'. Ða pæs oðre geare þa æt Eades-bÿrig. on forepeardne sumor. ⁊ þæs ilcan geares eft on ufe-peardne hærfest þa æt Pæring-picon. Ða pæs oðre geare on ufan midne pinter þa æt Cÿric-bÿrig ⁊ þa æt Peard-bÿrig. and þÿ ilcan geare foran to middan pintra þa æt Rumcofan":

DCCCCXIV. DCCCCXV.

[d]An. DCCCCXVI. Her peard Ecgbriht abbud unscÿldig ofslegen. foran to middan sumera. on XVI. kal. Iul. Ðÿ ilcan dæge pæs sc̃e Ciricius tid þæs þroperes mid his gefeorum. And þæs ÿmb III. niht sende Æþelflæd fÿrd on Pealas. and abrac Brecenan-mere. and þær genam þæs cinges pif. feoper ⁊ þritiga sume":

[e]An. DCCCCXVII. Her on þÿs gere rad se here ut. ofer Eastron. of Hamtune. ⁊ of Lÿgera-ceastre. ⁊ bræcon þone frÿð. ⁊ slogon[f] monige[g] men æt

who were before under the power of the Danes. And some of his force, meanwhile, built the fortress at Hertford on the south side of the Lea. This year by the permission of God went Ethelfleda, lady of Mercia, with all the Mercians to Tamworth[1]; and built the fort there in the fore-part of the summer; and before Lammas that at Stafford[2]: in the next year that at Eddesbury, in the beginning of the summer; and the same year, late in the autumn, that at Warwick[3]. Then in the following year was built, after mid-winter, that at Chirbury and that at Warburton; and the same year before mid-winter that at Runkorn[4].

A.D. 916. This year[5] was the innocent abbot Egbert slain, before midsummer, on the 16th[6] day before the calends of July. The same day was the feast of St. Ciricius the martyr, with his companions. And within three nights sent Ethelfleda an army into Wales, and stormed Brecknock; and there took the king's wife, with some four and thirty others.

A.D. 917. This year rode the army, after Easter, out of Northampton and Leicester; and having broken the truce they slew many men at Hockerton and

[a] So *Cant.* Deniscan, Whel. [b] From *Cant. Petrob. C.T.* A vi. briefly B iv. at the beginning of the year. *Vid. C.T.* B i. fol. 138. [c] Æþelflæd getimbrode Tamepeorðe. ⁊ eac Staffordaburh. *C.T.* B iv. briefly, at the beginning of the year. [d] From *Cant.* [e] Abs. *Laud.* DCCCCXIV. *Cant. C.T.* A vi. B i. and iv. all omitting þÿs before gere. [f] slogan, *Cant.* [g] manegan, *C.T.* B iv.

[1] Tomewordinam, Flor. Thameworth, M.West. *an.* 914.

[2] "*In septentrionali parte Sowi amnis.*"—Flor. "*Fluminis Weiloand.*"—M.West.

[3] Werewic, Flor. Eadesbyrig, *ibid.*

[4] Runcofan, Flor.

[5] *An.* 917. Flor.

[6] VI. Flor. erroneously for XVI.

Hocnera-tune[a]. ⁊ þær onbutan. And þa. [b]ſpyðe raðe" æfter þam. ſpa þa oðre ham comon. þa funðon hie oðre floc-raðe ꝥ rað ut wið Ligtuneſ[c]. [d]⁊" þa wurðon þa land-leode hiſ ware[e]. ⁊ him wið ȝefuhton. ⁊ ȝebrohton hie on fullum[f] fleame. ⁊ ahreddon eall ꝥ hie ȝenumen hæfdon. ⁊ eac hiora horſa ⁊ hiora wæpna micelne dæl:

An. DCCCCXVIII.[g] Her on þiſſum ȝeare com micel ſcip-here hider ofer ſuðan of Lidwiccum[h]. ⁊ tweȝen eorlaſ mid. Ohter ⁊ Hroald[i]. ⁊ foron [k]þa" weſt onbutan. ꝥ hie ȝedyðon innan Sæfernmuðan. ⁊ herȝodon on Norð-Wealaſ æȝhwær [l]be þæm ſæ". þær [m]þær" hie þonne onhaȝode. ⁊ ȝefenȝon [n]Cameleac þone biſcop on Ircinȝa-felda". ⁊ læddon hine mid him to ſcipum. ⁊ þa alyſde Eadweard cyng hine [d]eft" mid XL. pundum[o]. Ða æfter þon[p] þa for ſe here eall up. ⁊ wolde faran ða ȝyt on herȝað wið Yrcinȝa-feldeſ. þa ȝemetton þa men hie of Here-forda. and of Gleawe-ceaſtre. and of þam nihſtum[q] burhum. ⁊ him wið ȝefuhton. ⁊ hie ȝeflymdon. ⁊ ofſloȝon þone eorl Hroald[r].

thereabout. Then, very soon after this, as the others came home, they found other troops that were riding out against Leighton. But the inhabitants were aware of it; and having fought with them they put them into full flight; and arrested all that they had taken, and also of their horses and of their weapons a good deal.

A.D. 918. This year[1] came a great naval armament over hither south from the Lidwiccians[2]; and two earls with it, Ohter and Rhoald. They went then west about, till they entered the mouth of the Severn; and plundered in North-Wales everywhere by the sea, where it then suited them; and took Camlac[3] the bishop in Archenfield[4], and led him with them to their ships; whom king Edward afterwards released for 40 pounds. After this went the army all up; and would proceed yet on plunder against Archenfield[4]; but the men of Hereford met them, and of Glocester, and of the nighest towns; and fought with them, and put them to flight; and they slew the earl Rhoald, and the brother of Ohter the

[a] Hocener- *Cant.* [b] So *C.T.* B iv. ſpiðera þe, Gibs. [c] Leȝtuneſ, *Cant. C.T.* A vi. [d] Abs. *Cant.* [e] ȝeware, *Cant.* ȝewær, *C.T.* B iv. ware superscribed by Josselin. [f] fullan, *C.T.* B iv. [g] DCCCCXV. *Cant.* abs. *Laud.* but the following notice occurs in DCCCCX.: Her mycel ſcip-here hider com ſuðan of Lidwicum. ⁊ herȝedon ſpiðe be Sæfern. ac hi þær mæſt ealle ſiððan forforon. The same notice is anticipated in that year in *C.T.* B iv. but repeated here more at large. [h] Liodwicum, *C.T.* B iv. [i] Hraold, *Cant. C.T.* A vi. B i. and iv. mid Hraold, B iv. [k] From *Cant. C.T.* B iv. [l] be þam ſtaðum, *Cant. C.T.* B iv. [m] From *Cant.* [n] Camelȝeac -- *Cant.* Camel ȝe eac biſceop on Iercinȝa-felda, *C.T.* B iv. Afterwards, Iercinȝa-feldeſ, *ibid.* [o] pundon, *Cant.* [p] So *Cant.* þam, *C.T.* B iv. [q] nehſtan, *Cant.* neahſtan, *C.T.* B i. nyxtan, B iv. overlined niehſtan. [r] Hraold, *C.T.* B iv. as above.

[1] *An.* 915. Flor. *Vid.* Ethelw.

[2] The inhabitants of Armorica, now Bretagne; so called, because they abode day and night in their ships; from lid, a ship, and ſiccian, to watch or abide day and night.

[3] Cimelgeacum, Flor. [4] Ircenfeld, Flor.

⁊ þæſ oðꝛeſ eoꝛleſ bꝛoðoꝛ Ohteꝛeſ. ⁊ mẏcel þæſ heꝛeſ[a]. ⁊ beðꝛiꝼon hie on ænne peaꝛꝛuc. ⁊ beſæton hie ðæꝛ utan oð [b]þe″ hie him ſealðon ȝiſlaſ. ꝥ hie oꝼ Eaðpeaꝛðeſ[c] cẏninȝeſ anpealðe aꝼaꝛan[d] poldon. And ſe cẏninȝ hæꝼðe ꝼunðen ꝥ him mon ſæt pið on ſuð-healꝼe Sæꝼeꝛn-muðan[e]. peſtan ꝼꝛom Pealum. eaſt oð[f] Aꝼene muðan. ꝥ hie ne ðoꝛſton[g] ꝥ land nahpæꝛ[h] [i]on þa healꝼe ȝeſecan″. Ða beſtælon hie hie þeah nihteſ upp æt ſumum tpam cẏꝛꝛon[k]. æt oðꝛum cẏꝛꝛe be eaſtan Peceð. ⁊ æt oðꝛum cẏꝛꝛe æt Poꝛt-locan[l]. Ða ſloh hie mon æt æȝðꝛum cẏꝛꝛe. ꝥ hioꝛa ꝼeopa onpeȝ comon. buton þa ane þe þæꝛ ut ætſpummon[m] to þam ſcipum. And þa ſæton hie ute on þam iȝlande. æt Bꝛaðanꝛelice[n]. oð þone ꝼẏꝛſt þe hie puꝛðon ſpiþe meteleaſe. ⁊ moniȝe men hunȝꝛe acpælon[o]. ꝼoꝛðon hie ne meahton nænne mete ȝeꝛæcan. Foꝛon þa þonan to Deomoðum[p]. ⁊ [q]þa ut″ to Yꝛlande. ⁊ þiſ pæſ on hæꝛꝼeſt. And þa æꝼteꝛ þam. on þam ẏlcan ȝeaꝛe. ꝼoꝛan to Maꝛtineſ mæſſan. þa ꝼoꝛ Eaðpeaꝛð cẏninȝ to Buccinȝa-hamme[r] mið hiſ ꝼẏꝛðe. ⁊ ſæt þæꝛ ꝼeopeꝛ pucan. ⁊ ȝepoꝛhte þa buꝛȝa[s] buta on æȝðeꝛe[t] healꝼe eaſ[u] æꝛ he þonon[x] ꝼoꝛe. And Ðuꝛcẏtel eoꝛl hine ȝeſohte him to hla-

other earl, and many of the army. And they drove them into a park; and beset them there without, until they gave them hostages, that they would depart from the realm of king Edward. And the king had contrived that a guard should be set against them on the south side of Severn-mouth; west from Wales, eastward to the mouth of the Avon; so that they durst nowhere seek that land on that side. Nevertheless, they eluded them at night, by stealing up twice; at one time to the east of Watchet, and at another time at Porlock. There was a great slaughter each time; so that few of them came away, except those only who swam out to the ships. Then sat they outward on an island, called the Flat-holms[1]; till they were very short of meat, and many men died of hunger, because they could not reach any meat. Thence went they to Dimmet, and then out to Ireland. This was in harvest. After this, in the same year, before Martinmas, went king Edward to Buckingham with his army, and sat there four weeks, during which he built the two forts on either side of the water, ere he departed thence. And earl Thurkytel sought him for his lord; and all the captains, and almost all the first men that belonged

[a] heꝛȝeſ, *Cant.* [b] Abs. *C.T.* B iv. ꝥ, *Cant.* [c] þæſ, *Cant. C.T.* B iv. [d] ꝼaꝛan, *Cant. C.T.* B iv. [e] Sæꝼẏꝛn- *Cant.* [f] æt, *Cant.* [g] ðoꝛhſtan, *Cant.* [h] So *Cant. C.T.* A vi. naþeꝛ, Whel. [i] healꝼe ȝeſecean, *Cant. C.T.* A vi. [k] cẏꝛꝛam, *Cant.* cẏꝛꝛum, *C.T.* A vi. and B iv. [l] Poꝛlocan, *C.T.* B iv. [m] -ſpẏmman mihton, *Cant. C.T.* B iv. [n] Steopanꝛeolice, *Cant. C.T.* A vi. Steapan- B iv. [o] So *edd.* and *C.T.* B iv. acpolen, *Cant. C.T.* A vi. [p] Deomeðum, *Cant. C.T.* B iv. [q] þanon, *Cant. C.T.* B iv. [r] -ham, *Cant.* [s] bẏꝛȝa, *Cant.* bẏꝛiȝ, *C.T.* A vi. B i. and iv. [t] æȝðꝛe, *Cant.* æȝþæꝛ, *C.T.* B iv. [u] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. ea, *Cant.* [x] þanon, *C.T.* B iv.

[1] "*Quæ* Reoric *nominatur.*"—Flor.

ꝼoꞃðe. ⁊ þa holðaꞅ[a] ealle. ⁊ þa ẏlðeꞅtan men ealle mæꞅte þe to Beðan-ꝼoꞃða[b] hẏꞃðon. ⁊ eac moniȝe þaꞃa þe to Hamtune[c] hẏꞃðon. [d]Heꞃ Æþelꝼlæð. Mẏꞃcna hlæꝼðiȝe. Goðe ꝼultumiȝenðum[e]. ꝼoꞃan to hlaꝼ-mæꞅꞅan[f]. beȝeat þa buꞃh. mið eallum þam þe þæꞃ to hẏꞃðe. þe iꞅ ȝehaten[g] Deoꞃabẏ. ⁊ þæꞃ þæꞃon eac oꝼꞅleȝene [h]hiꞃe þeȝna' ꝼeoþeꞃ. þe hiꞃe beꞅoꞃȝe þæꞃon. binnan þam ȝatum[i]":

[k]An. DCCCCXIX. Heꞃ on þiꞅ ȝeaꞃe Eaðþeaꞃð cẏninȝ ꝼoꞃ mið ꝼẏꞃðe to Beðan-ꝼoꞃða. ꝼoꞃan to Maꞃtineꞅ mæꞅꞅan. ⁊ beȝet þa buꞃh. ⁊ him cẏꞃðon to mæꞅt ealle þa buꞃhþaꞃe þe hie æꞃ buðon. ⁊ he ꞅæt þæꞃ ꝼeoþeꞃ þucan. ⁊ het atẏmbꞃian þa buꞃh on ꞅuð healꝼe þæꞃe eaꞅ. æꞃ he þonan ꝼoꞃe":

[l]An. DCCCCXX. [m]Heꞃ on þiꞅ ȝeꞃe. ꝼoꞃan to miððum ꞅumeꞃa. ꝼoꞃ Eaðþeaꞃð cẏninȝ to Mælðune. ⁊ ȝetẏmbꞃeðe þa buꞃh ⁊ ȝeꞅtaðloðe æꞃ he þonan ꝼoꞃe. And þẏ ẏlcan ȝeaꞃe ꝼoꞃ Ðuꞃcẏtel eoꞃl oꝼeꞃ ꞅæ on Fꞃonc-lond mið þam mannum þe him ȝelæꞅtan þolðon. mið Eaðþeaꞃðeꞅ cẏninȝeꞅ ꝼꞃiðe ⁊ ꝼultume'. [n]Heꞃ Æþelꝼlæð beȝeat on hiꞃe ȝeþealð. mið Goðeꞅ ꝼultome[o]. on ꝼoꞃeþeꞃðum[p] ȝeaꞃ. ȝeꞅundꞅumlice[q]. þa buꞃh æt Leȝꞃa-ceaꞅtꞃe[r]. ⁊ ꞅe mæꞅta dæl þæꞅ heꞃȝeꞅ þe þæꞃ to hẏꞃðe þeaꞃð hẏꞃe

to Bedford; and also many of those that belonged to Northampton. This year Ethelfleda, lady of the Mercians, with the help of God, before Lammas, conquered the town called Derby, with all that thereto belonged; and there were also slain four of her thanes, that were most dear to her, within the gates.

A.D. 919. This year[1] king Edward went with his army to Bedford, before Martinmas, and conquered the town; and almost all the burgesses, who obeyed him before, returned to him; and he sat there four weeks, and ordered the town to be repaired on the south side of the water, ere he departed thence.

A.D. 920. This year[2], before midsummer, went king Edward to Maldon; and repaired and fortified the town, ere he departed thence. And the same year went earl Thurkytel over sea to Frankland with the men who would adhere to him, under the protection and assistance of king Edward. This year Ethelfleda got into her power, with God's assistance, in the early part of the year, without loss, the town of Leicester; and the greater part of the army that belonged thereto submitted to her. And

[a] So *edd.* and Joss. interlin. eoꞃlaꞅ, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] Beðe- *Cant.* Beða- *C.T.* B iv. [c] Hamptune, *Cant.* [d] From *Cant. C.T.* A vi. B i. and iv. but in different years. [e] ꝼult miȝenðum, *C.T.* A vi. ꝼultum ȝenðum, B i. ꝼultumienðum, B iv. [f] hlammæꞅꞅan, *C.T.* B iv. [g] So *C.T.* B iv. hatan, Gibs. [h] hẏꞃe þæȝna, *C.T.* B iv. [i] So *edd. C.T.* A vi. and B i. ȝatan, B iv. [k] Abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B iv. [l] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [m] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [n] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. in different years. Heꞃ heo -- B iv. an. DCCCCXVIII. See also B i. fol. 138. [o] ꝼultume, *C.T.* B iv. [p] -þeaꞃðne, *C.T.* B iv. [q] So *C.T.* B i. abs. B iv. ȝeꞅunꞅumlice, Gibs. [r] Liȝꞃan- *C.T.* B iv.

[1] *An.* 916. Flor. [2] *An.* 917. Flor.

unðeꝛðẏðeð[a]. ⁊ hæꝼðon eac [b]Ꞓoꝼeꝛꝑıcıngaꝛ hẏꝛe ȝehaten'. ⁊ ꝛume on ꝑeððe ȝeꝛealð. ꝛume mıð aþum ȝeꝼæꝛtnoð. ꝥ hıe on hıꝛe ꝛæðenne[c] beon ꝑolðon[d]. Ac ꝑꝑıðe hꝛæðlıce þæꝛ þe hıe þæꝛ[e] ȝeꝑoꝛðen hæꝼðe[f] heo ȝeꝼoꝛ. XII. nıhtum æꝛ mıððan ꝛumeꝛa. [g]ꝑꝛıðıe ıð. Iunii'. bınnan Tamanꝑeoꝛðe[h]. þẏ eahtoðan ȝeaꝛe þæꝛ þe heo Mẏꝛcna anꝑalð[i] mıð ꝛıht hlaꝼoꝛð-ðome healðenðe ꝑæꝛ. ⁊ hıꝛe lıc lıð bınnan Gleaꝑ-ceaꝛtꝛe[k] on þam eaꝛt ꝑoꝛtıce ꝛc̃e Petꝛeꝛ cıꝛecean. [l]Heꝛ eac ꝑeaꝛð [m]Æþeꝛeðeꝛ ðohtoꝛ' Mẏꝛcna hlaꝼoꝛðeꝛ ælceꝛ onꝑealðeꝛ[n] on Mẏꝛcum benumen. ⁊ on Ꝑeꝛt-Sexe[o] alæðeð. [p]þꝛum ꝑucan æꝛ mıððum ꝑıntꝛa'. ꝛeo ꝑæꝛ haten Hælꝼꝑın[q]":

[r]An. DCCCCXXI. [s]Heꝛ on þıꝛꝛum ȝeꝛe ꝼoꝛan to Ꞓaꝛtꝛon. Ꞓaðꝑeaꝛð cẏnıng het ȝeꝼaꝛan þa buꝛh æt Toꝼeceaꝛtꝛe. ⁊ hıe ȝetẏmbꝛıan. Anð þa eꝼt. æꝼteꝛ þam. on þam ılcan ȝeaꝛe. to ȝangðaȝum. he het atẏmbꝛıan þa buꝛh æt Ꝑıȝınȝa-meꝛe. Ðẏ ılcan ꝛumeꝛa. betꝑeox hlaꝼ-mæꝛꝛan ⁊ mıððum ꝛumeꝛa. ꝛe heꝛe bꝛæc þone ꝼꝛıð oꝼ Hamtune ⁊ oꝼ Lẏȝeꝛa-ceaꝛtꝛe. ⁊ þonan noꝛðan. ⁊ ꝼoꝛon to Toꝼe-ceaꝛtꝛe. ⁊ ꝼuhton on þa

the Yorkists had also promised and confirmed, some by agreement and some with oaths, that they would be in her interest[1]. But, very soon after they had done this, she departed, twelve nights before midsummer[2], at Tamworth, the eighth year that she was holding the government of the Mercians with right dominion; and her body lieth at Glocester, in the east porch of St. Peter's church. This year also was the daughter of Ethered, lord of the Mercians, deprived of all authority over the Mercians, and led into Wessex, three weeks before mid-winter. Her name was Healfwina.

A.D. 921. This year[3], before Easter, king Edward ordered his men to go to the town of Towcester, and to rebuild it. Then again, after that, in the same year, during the gang-days, he ordered the town of Wigmore to be repaired. The same summer, betwixt Lammas and midsummer, the army broke their parole from Northampton and from Leicester; and went thence northward to Towcester, and fought against the town

[a] -þeoðe, *C.T.* B iv. -þẏððeð, A vi. Gibson omits hẏꝛe. [b] So *C.T.* B iv. Ꞓoꝼoꝛꝑıc ȝehaten, Gibs incorrectly. [c] So *C.T.* A vi. and B i. ꝛæðınȝe, B iv. [d] So *C.T.* B iv. ꝑolðan, Gibs. [e] So *C.T.* A vi. and B i. þuꝛ, B iv. [f] So *C.T.* B iv. but the sense or syntax requires hæꝼðon. [g] From *C.T.* B iv. [h] Tamꝑeoꝛðe, *C.T.* B iv. [i] anꝑealð, *C.T.* B iv. afterwards, ꝛıhte. [k] Gleꝑe- *C.T.* B iv. afterwards, ınnan for on, cıꝛcean for cıꝛecean. [l] An. DCCCCXIX. *C.T.* B i. and iv. [m] Æþelꝛeðeꝛ ðohteꝛ, *C.T.* B iv. [n] anꝑealðeꝛ, *C.T.* B iv. [o] -Seaxe, *C.T.* B iv. [p] þꝛẏm ꝑucum æꝛ mıððan ꝑıntꝛe, *C.T.* B iv. ꝛe, afterwards, for ꝛeo, *ibid.* incorrectly. B i. has ꝑıntꝛa and ꝛeo. [q] Ælꝼꝑẏn, *C.T.* B iv. [r] Abs. *Laud. Cant.* [s] Abs. *C.T.* B i. and iv.

[1] "*Se ipsius voluntati et consilio in omnibus consensuros.*"—Flor. *an.* 919.

[2] "19 *cal. Julii.*"—Flor. *an.* 919. "*Et unicam filiam suam, Alfwinnam, ex Æthelredo subregulo susceptam, hæredem regni reliquit.*"—Ibid.

[3] *An.* 918. Flor.

burh ealne dæg. ⁊ þohton ꝥ hie sceoldan abrecon. ac hie þeah aþeredе ꝥ folc þe þær binnan þæs. oð him mara fultum to com. ⁊ hie forleton þa þa burh. ⁊ foron aþeg. And þa eft. sþiðe raðe æfter þam. hie foron eft ut mid stælherige nihtes. ⁊ comon on ungearþe men. ⁊ genamon unlytel. ægðer ge on mannum ge on yrfe. betþeox Burneþuda ⁊ Ægles-byrig. Ðy ylcan siðe for se here of Huntan-dune ⁊ of East-Englum. ⁊ þorhton ꝥ geþeorc æt Temese-forda. ⁊ hit budon ⁊ bytledon. ⁊ forleton ꝥ oðer æt Huntan-dune. ⁊ þohton ꝥ hie sceoldon þanon oft mid geþinne ⁊ mid unfriðe eft þæs landes mare geræcan. And foran ꝥ hie gedydon æt Bedan-forda. ⁊ þa foran þa men ut ongean þe þær binnan þæron. ⁊ him þið gefuhton. ⁊ hie geflymdon. and hiora godne dæl offlogon. Ða eft. æfter þam. þa giet gegadoroðe micel here hine of East-Englum ⁊ of Myrcna londe. ⁊ foran to þære byrig æt Þiginga-mere. ⁊ ymbsæton hie utan. ⁊ fuhton lange on dæg on. ⁊ namon þone ceap onbutan. ⁊ þa men aþeredon þeah þa burh þe þær binnan þæron. ⁊ þa forleton hie þa burh. ⁊ foron aþeg. Ða æfter þam. þy ylcan sumeres. gegadoroðe micel folc hit on Eadþearðes cyninges anþealde. of þam nyhstum burgum þe hit þa gefaran myhte. ⁊ foron to Temese-forda. ⁊ besæton þa burh. ⁊ fuhton þær on oð hie hie abræcon. ⁊ offlogon þone cyning. ⁊ Toglos eorl. ⁊ Mannan eorl his sunu. ⁊ his broðor.

all day, and thought that they should break into it; but the people that were therein defended it, till more aid came to them; and the enemy then abandoned the town, and went away. Then again, very soon after this, they went out at night for plunder, and came upon men unaware, and seized not a little, both in men and cattle, betwixt Burnham-wood and Aylesbury. At the same time went the army from Huntingdon and East-Anglia, and constructed that work at Temsford; which they inhabited and fortified; and abandoned the other at Huntingdon; and thought that they should thence oft with war and contention recover a good deal of this land. Thence they advanced till they came to Bedford; where the men who were within came out against them, and fought with them, and put them to flight, and slew a good number of them. Then again, after this, a great army yet collected itself from East-Anglia and from Mercia, and went to the town of Wigmore; which they besieged without, and fought against long in the day; and took the cattle about it; but the men defended the town, who were within; and the enemy left the town, and went away. After this, the same summer, a large force collected itself in king Edward's dominions, from the nighest towns that could go thither, and went to Temsford; and they beset the town, and fought thereon; until they broke into it, and slew the king[1], and earl Toglos[2], and

[1] "*Regem paganorum.*"—Flor.

[2] Togleam, Flor. now Douglas.

⁊ ealle þa þe þæꝛ bınnan ꝑæꝛon ⁊ hıe ꝑeꝛʒan ꝑolꝺon. ⁊ namon þa oꝺꝛe. ⁊ eall ꝥ þæꝛ bınnan ꝑæſ. Ða æfteꝛ þam. þæſ foꝛꝛaꝺe. ʒeʒaꝺꝛoꝺe mıcel folc hıt on hæꝛfeſt. æʒꝺeꝛ ʒe of Cent ʒe of Suꝺꝛıʒum ʒe of Eaſt-Seaxum ʒe æʒhꝑonan of þam nıhſtum buꝛhʒum. anꝺ foꝛon to Colne-ceaſtꝛe. ⁊ ẏmbſæton þa buꝛh. ⁊ þæꝛ on fuhton oꝺ hıe þa ʒeeoꝺon. ⁊ ꝥ folc eall ofſloʒon. ⁊ namon eall ꝥ þæꝛ bınnan ꝑæſ. buton þam mannum þe þæꝛ oꝺfluʒon ofeꝛ þone ꝑeall. Ða æfteꝛ þan. þa ʒẏt þæſ ẏlcan hæꝛfeſteſ. ʒeʒaꝺꝛoꝺe mıcel heꝛe hıne of Eaſt-Enʒlum. æʒꝺeꝛ ʒe þæſ lanꝺheꝛeſ ʒe þaꝛa ꝑıcınʒa. þe hıe hım to fultume aſpanen hæfꝺon. ⁊ þohton ꝥ hıe ſceolꝺon ʒeꝑꝛecan hıoꝛa teonan. ⁊ foꝛon to Mælꝺune. ⁊ ẏmbſæton þa buꝛh. ⁊ fuhton þæꝛ on. oꝺ þam buꝛhꝑaꝛum com maꝛa fultum to utan to helpe. Anꝺ foꝛlet ſe heꝛe þa buꝛh. ⁊ foꝛ fꝛam. ⁊ þa foꝛan þa men æfteꝛ ut of þæꝛe bẏꝛıʒ. ⁊ eac þa þe hım utan comon to fultume. ⁊ ʒeflẏmꝺon þone heꝛe. ⁊ ofſloʒon hıoꝛa monıʒ hunꝺ æʒþeꝛ ʒe æſc-manna ʒe oþþeꝛꝛa. Ða þæſ foꝛꝛaꝺe. þæſ ılcan hæꝛfeſteſ. foꝛ Eaꝺꝑeaꝛꝺ cẏnınʒ mıꝺ Veſt-Seaxna fẏꝛꝺe to Paſſan-hamme. ⁊ ſæt þæꝛ þa hꝑıle þe mon ꝑoꝛhte þa buꝛh æt Tofeceaſtꝛe mıꝺ ſtan ꝑealle. Anꝺ hım cıꝛꝺe to Ðuꝛfeꝛꝺ eoꝛl. ⁊ þa holꝺaſ. anꝺ eal ſe heꝛe þe to Hamtune hẏꝛꝺe noꝛꝺ oꝺ Veolunꝺ. ⁊ ſohton hıne hım to hlafoꝛꝺe anꝺ to munꝺboꝛan. Anꝺ þa ſe fẏꝛꝺ-

earl Mann his son, and his brother, and all them that were therein, and who were resolved to defend it; and they took the others, and all that was therein. After this, a great force[1] collected soon in harvest, from Kent, from Surrey, from Essex, and every where from the nighest towns; and went to Colchester, and beset the town, and fought thereon till they took it, and slew all the people, and seized all that was therein; except those men who escaped therefrom over the wall. After this again, this same harvest, a great army collected itself from East-Anglia, both of the land-forces and of the pirates, which they had enticed to their assistance, and thought that they should wreak their vengeance. They went to Maldon, and beset the town, and fought thereon, until more aid came to the townsmen from without to help. The enemy then abandoned the town, and went from it. And the men went after, out of the town, and also those that came from without to their aid; and put the army to flight, and slew many hundreds of them, both of the pirates and of the others. Soon after this, the same harvest, went king Edward with the West-Saxon army to Passham[2]; and sat there the while that men fortified the town of Towcester with a stone wall. And there returned to him earl Thurferth[3], and the captains, and all the army that belonged to Northampton northward to the Welland, and sought

[1] "*Multa millia.*"—Flor.

[2] "*West-Saxonicam expeditionem ad Passāham duxit.*"—Flor.

[3] Thutferthus (*Thurferthus?*), Flor.

ſtemn ꝼoꝛ ham. þa ꝼoꝛ oðeꝛ ut. ⁊ ȝeꝼoꝛ þa buꝛh æt Huntan-dune. ⁊ hie ȝebete ⁊ ȝeedneoꝼade. þæꝛ hio æꝛ tobꝛocen ꝼæſ. be Eadꝼeaꝛdeſ cẏninȝeſ hæſe. ⁊ ꝥ ꝼolc eall ꝥ þæꝛ to laꝼe ꝼæſ þaꝛa land-leoda beaȝ to Eadꝼeaꝛde cẏninȝe. ⁊ ſohton hiſ ꝼꝛið and hiſ mundbẏꝛde. Ða ȝẏt æꝼteꝛ þam. þæſ ẏlcan ȝeꝛeſ. ꝼoꝛan to Maꝛtineſ-mæſſan. ꝼoꝛ Eadꝼeaꝛd cẏninȝ mid Veſt-Seaxna ꝼẏꝛde to Colne-ceaſtꝛe. ⁊ ȝebete þa buꝛh ⁊ ȝeedneoꝼade. þæꝛ hio æꝛ tobꝛocen ꝼæſ. And him ciꝛde micel ꝼolc to. æȝðeꝛ ȝe on Eaſt-Enȝlum ȝe on Eaſt-Seaxum. þe æꝛ undeꝛ Dena anꝼealde ꝼæſ. ⁊ eall ſe heꝛe on Eaſt-Enȝlum him ſꝼoꝛ anneſſe. ꝥ hie eall ꝥ ꝼoldon ꝥ he ꝼolde. ⁊ eall ꝥ ꝼꝛiðian ꝼoldon ꝥ he ꝼꝛiðode. æȝðeꝛ ȝe on ſæ ȝe on lande. And ſe heꝛe þe to Gꝛantanbꝛẏcȝe hẏꝛde hine ȝeceaſ. ſẏndeꝛlice him to hlaꝼoꝛde ⁊ to mund-boꝛan. and ꝥ ꝼæſtnodon mid aðum. ſꝼa ſꝼa he hit þa aꝛæd hæꝼde″:· [a]Heꝛ Eadꝼeaꝛd cẏninȝ ȝetimbꝛede þa buꝛh æt Clede-muþan″. [b]⁊ ðẏ ilcan ȝeaꝛe Sihtꝛic cẏninȝ oꝼſloh Niel hiſ bꝛoðoꝛ″:·

[c]An. DCCCCXXII. Heꝛ on ðiſſum ȝeꝛe. betꝼeox ȝanȝ-daȝum ⁊ middan ſumeꝛa. ꝼoꝛ Eadꝼeaꝛd cẏninȝ mid ꝼẏꝛde to Stan-ꝼoꝛda. ⁊ het ȝeꝼiꝛcan þa buꝛh on ſuð-healꝼe þæꝛe eaſ. ⁊ þæt ꝼolc eal. þe to þæꝛe noꝛðeꝛꝛan bẏꝛiȝ hẏꝛde. him beah to. ⁊ ſohtan him hine to hlaꝼ-

him for their lord and protector. When this division of the army went home, then went another out, and marched to the town of Huntingdon; and repaired and renewed it, where it was broken down before, by command of king Edward. And all the people of the country that were left submitted to king Edward, and sought his peace and protection. After this, the same year, before Martinmas, went king Edward with the West-Saxon army to Colchester; and repaired and renewed the town, where it was broken down before. And much people turned to him, both in East-Anglia and in Essex, that were before under the power of the Danes. And all the army in East-Anglia swore union with him; that they would all that he would, and would protect all that he protected, either by sea or land. And the army that belonged to Cambridge chose him separately for their lord and protector, and confirmed the same with oaths, as he had advised. This year king Edward repaired the town of Gladmouth; and the same year king Sihtric slew Neil his brother.

A.D. 922. This year[1], betwixt gang-days and midsummer, went king Edward with his army to Stamford, and ordered the town to be fortified on the south side of the river[2]. And all the people that belonged to the northern town[3] submitted to him, and sought him

[a] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] From *Petrob.* Joss. interlin. *C.T.* B iv. Þeꝛ Sihtꝛic cinȝ, &c. Gibs. from *Laud. Cot.* [c] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv.

[1] *An.* 919, Flor.

[2] "*Welund dicti.*"—Flor. See the year above.

[3] "*Qui in septentrionali parte ejusdem fluminis arcem tenebant.*"—Flor.

oꝛde. [a]And þa. on þam ſetle þe he þæꝛ ſæt. þa ȝeꝼoꝛ Æþelꝼlæd hiſ ſꝑeoſteꝛ æt Tameꝑeoꝛðiȝe. xii. nihtum æꝛ middum ſumeꝛa". And þa ȝeꝛad he þa buꝛh æt Tameꝑeoꝛðiȝe. ⁊ him cẏꝛde to eall ſe þeodſcẏpe on Mẏꝛcna lande þe Æðelꝼlæde æꝛ undeꝛ-þeoded ꝑæſ. ⁊ þa cẏninȝaſ on Noꝛð-Ꝑealum. Hoꝑel ⁊ Cledauc ⁊ Ieoðꝑel. ⁊ eall Noꝛð-Ꝑeallcẏn. hine ſohton him to hlaꝼoꝛde. Ða ꝼoꝛ he þonan to Snotinȝaham. ⁊ ȝeꝼoꝛ ða buꝛh. ⁊ het hie ȝebetan. and ȝeſettan æȝðeꝛ ȝe mid Enȝliſcum mannum ȝe mid Deniſcum. ⁊ him cẏꝛde eall ꝥ ꝼolc to. þe on Mẏꝛcna lande ȝeſeten ꝑæſ. æȝðeꝛ ȝe Deniſce ȝe Enȝliſce:·

[b]An. DCCCCXXIII. Heꝛ on þẏſſum ȝeaꝛe ꝼoꝛ Eadꝑeaꝛd cẏninȝ mid ꝼẏꝛde. on uꝼan hæꝛꝼeſt. to Ðælꝑæle. ⁊ het ȝeꝑẏꝛcan þa buꝛh. ⁊ ȝeſettan. ⁊ ȝemannian. and het oðꝛe ꝼẏꝛd eac oꝼ Mẏꝛcna þeode. þa hꝑile þe he þæꝛ ſæt. ȝeꝼaꝛan Maniȝe-ceaſteꝛ on Noꝛð-hẏmbꝛan. ⁊ hie ȝebetan ⁊ ȝemannian. [c]Heꝛ ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛde Pleȝemund aꝛcebiſceop". [d]Heꝛ Reȝnold cẏnȝ ȝeꝑann Eoꝼeꝛꝑic":·

[e]An. DCCCCXXIV. Heꝛ on þiſſum ȝeꝛe. ꝼoꝛan to middum ſumeꝛa. ꝼoꝛ Eadꝑeaꝛd cẏninȝ mid ꝼieꝛde to Snotinȝaham. ⁊ het ȝeꝑiꝛcan þa buꝛh on ſuð healꝼe þæꝛe eaſ onȝean þa oðꝛe. ⁊ þa bꝛẏcȝe oꝼeꝛ Tꝛeontan betꝑeox þam

for their lord. It was whilst he was tarrying there, that Ethelfleda his sister died at Tamworth, twelve nights before midsummer[1]. Then rode he to the borough of Tamworth; and all the population in Mercia turned to him, who before were subject to Ethelfleda. And the kings in North-Wales, Howel, and Cledauc[2], and Jothwel[3], and all the people of North-Wales, sought him for their lord. Then went he thence to Nottingham, and secured that borough, and ordered it to be repaired, and manned both with English and with Danes. And all the population turned to him, that was settled in Mercia, both Danish and English.

A.D. 923. This year went king Edward with an army, late in the harvest, to Thelwall[4]; and ordered the borough to be repaired, and inhabited, and manned. And he ordered another army also from the population of Mercia, the while he sat there, to go to Manchester[5] in Northumbria, to repair and to man it. This year died archbishop Plegmund; and king Reynold won York.

A.D. 924. This year[6], before midsummer, went king Edward with an army to Nottingham; and ordered the town to be repaired on the south side of the river, opposite the other[7], and the bridge over the Trent betwixt the two towns.

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[a] Heꝛ Æþelꝼlæd ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛde. Mẏꝛcena hlæꝼdiȝe, *Laud.* an. DCCCCXVIII. So also *C.T.* B i. and iv. and other MSS. of good authority, but more at large. *Vid. an.* 920 of the printed Chronicle. [b] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. [c] From *Petrob.* [d] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B iv. [e] Abs. *Laud.*

[1] *Vid. an.* 920. [2] Clitwic, Flor. [3] Juthwal, Flor. [4] Tealweale, Flor. *an.* 920. [5] Mamerceastram, Flor. [6] *An.* 921, Flor. [7] "*Contra urbem quæ in altera ripa sita erat.*" —Flor.

ꝥpam buꝩhum. And ꝼoꝛ þa ꝼonan on Peac-lonð to Baðecan-ꝑÿllan. �

Thence he went to Bakewell in Peakland; and ordered a fort to be built as near as possible to it, and manned. And the king of Scotland, with all his people, chose him as father and lord; as did Reynold[1], and the son of Eadulf, and all that dwell in Northumbria, both English and Danish, both Northmen and others; also the king of the Strathclyd-wallians[2], and all his people.

het ȝe-ꝑÿꝛcan ane buꝩh þæꝛ on neapeꝛte. ꝥ ȝemannian. And hine ȝeceaꝛ þa to ꝼæðeꝛe[a] ꝥ to hlaꝼoꝛðe Scotta cÿninȝ. ꝥ ealle Scotta ꝑeoð. ꝥ Reȝꝑnalð[b]. ꝥ Eaðulꝼeꝛ ꝼuna. ꝥ ealle þa þe on Noꝛð-hÿmbꝛum buȝeað. æȝðeꝛ ȝe Enȝliꝛce ȝe Deniꝛce. ȝe Noꝛðmen ȝe oðꝛe. ꝥ eac Stꝛæcleð-ꝑealaꝛ:

An. DCCCCXXV. [c]Þeꝛ Eaðpeaꝛð cinȝ ȝeꝼoꝛ on Mÿꝛcum æt Feaꝛnðune[d]. ꝥ Ælꝼpeaꝛð hiꝛ ꝼunu ꝼꝛiðe hꝛaðe þæꝛ ȝeꝼoꝛ. [e]ymbe XVI. ðaȝaꝛ". [f]on Oxna-ꝼoꝛða". ꝥ heoꝛa lic liȝað on ꝑintan-ceaꝛtꝛe. And Æðeꝛtan[g] pæꝛ oꝼ Mÿꝛcum ȝecoꝛen to cinȝe. and æt Cinȝeꝛ-tune[h] ȝehalȝoð. [i]ꝥ he ȝeaꝼ hiꝛ ꝼꝛeoꝛtoꝛ" [k]Oꝼꝼæ. Ealð-Seaxna cÿnȝeꝛ ꝼuna". [l]And ꝼ̃e Dunꝛtan peaꝛð acænneð". [m]ꝥ ꝑulꝼhelm ꝼenȝ[n] to þam aꝛcebiꝛcop-ꝑice on Cantꝛaꝛe-bÿꝛi". [o]Þeꝛ Æþelꝛtan cÿninȝ ꝥ Sihtꝛic Noꝛð-hÿmbꝛa cÿnȝ heo ȝeꝛamnoðon æt Tameꝼoꝛðbiȝe. VI. kl. Febꝛuaꝛiuꝛ. ꝥ Æþelꝛtan hiꝛ ꝼꝛeoꝛtoꝛ him ꝼoꝛȝeaꝼ":

A.D. 925. This year[3] died king Edward at Farndon[4] in Mercia; and Elward his son died very soon after this, in Oxford. Their bodies lie at Winchester. And Athelstan was chosen king in Mercia, and consecrated at Kingston[5]. He gave his sister to Otho, son of the king of the Old-Saxons. St. Dunstan was now born; and Wulfhelm took to the archbishopric in Canterbury. This year king Athelstan and Sihtric king of the Northumbrians came together at Tamworth, the sixth day before the calends of February; and Athelstan gave away his sister to him.

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[a] So Gibs. ꝼæðeꝛ, Whel. [b] So Gibs. from Whel. Qu. Reȝnpalð? *Vid. an.* 923, 942. [c] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. an. DCCCCXXIV. Þeꝛ Eaðpeaꝛð cinȝ ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛðe. ꝥ Æþelꝛtan hiꝛ ꝼunu ꝼenȝ to ꝑice. [d] An. DCCCCXXV. Whel. 925, *in Hist. D. Wutton*, Joss. [d] Faꝛnðune, *C.T.* B iv. [e] From *C.T.* B iv. [f] æt Oxanꝼoꝛða, *C.T.* B iv. Afterwards, æt ꝑintan-ceaꝛtꝛe, *ibid.* [g] Æþelꝛtan, *C.T.* B iv. [h] Cÿnȝeꝛ-tune, *C.T.* B iv. [i] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. but in *Cant.* ꝛÿꝛꝛtoꝛ for ꝛÿꝛtoꝛ, incorrectly. [k] From *C.T.* B iv. the other MSS. ending abruptly at ꝛpeoꝛtoꝛ. Oꝼꝼæ is corruptly written for Oþþæ. Odda is afterwards found in *C.T.* B i. for Oþþa, or OTHO, an. DCCCCLXXXII. [l] Whel. from *Petrob.* abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [m] Whel. from *Petrob.* Þeꝛ ꝑulꝼelm biꝛcop pæꝛ ȝehalȝoð, *Laud.* [n] peaꝛð ȝehalȝoð, *Cot.* [o] From *C.T.* B iv. an. DCCCCXXV. abs. *C.T.* B i.

[1] Reginaldus, H. Hunt. Reignaldus, Flor.

[2] Streatgledwalorum, Flor.

[3] *An.* 924, Flor. *An.* 926, Ethelw.

[4] Not Faringdon, as some understand it; which was not in Mercia. Fearndun, Flor. Ferandune, H. Hunt.

[5] "*Ab Athelmo Dorobernensi archiepiscopo.*" —Flor.

[a]An. DCCCCXXVI. Her oðeorðan fÿrena leoman on norð dæl þære lÿfte. ⁊ Sihtric acpæl. ⁊ Æþelstan cÿning feng to Norð-hÿmbra rice. ⁊ ealle þa cÿngas þe on þÿssum iglande pæron he gepÿlde. ærest Hupal Pest-Pala cÿning. ⁊ Cosstantin Scotta cÿning. ⁊ Upen Penta cÿning. ⁊ Ealdred Ealdulfing from Bebbanbÿrig. ⁊ mid pedde ⁊ mid aþum frÿþ gefæstnodon on þære stope þe genemned is Æt Eamotum. on IIII. idus Iulíí. ⁊ ælc deofolgeld tocpædon. ⁊ sÿþþan[b] mid sibbe tocÿrdon″:

A.D. 926. This year appeared fiery lights in the northern part of the firmament; and Sihtric departed; and king Athelstan took to the kingdom of Northumbria, and governed all the kings that were in this island:—first, Howel, king of West-Wales; and Constantine, king of the Scots; and Owen, king of Monmouth; and Aldred, the son of Eadulf, of Bamburgh. And with covenants and oaths they ratified their agreement in the place called Emmet, on the fourth day before the ides of July; and renounced all idolatry, and afterwards returned in peace.

[c]An. DCCCCXXVII. Her Æþelstan cÿning fordraf Guðfrið [d]cÿng′. And her Pulfelm arceb for[e] to Rome[f]″:

A.D. 927. This year king Athelstan expelled king Guthfrith; and archbishop Wulfhelm went to Rome.

[[g]An. DCCCCXXVIII. Pillelmus feng to Normandi. ⁊ heald XV. gear:]

A.D. 928. William took to Normandy, and held it fifteen years.

DCCCCXXIX.—DCCCCXXXI.

[h]An. DCCCCXXXII. [i]Her mon hadode Bÿrnstan biscop to Pintan-ceastre IV. kl. Iunii. ⁊ he heold þridde healf gear biscopdom″:

A.D. 932. This year Burnstan was invested bishop of Winchester on the fourth day before the calends of June; and he held the bishopric two years and a half.

An. DCCCCXXXIII. [k]Her forðferde Friðestan bisceop″: [l]Her adronc Æðpine æþeling on sæ″:

A.D. 933. This year died bishop Frithestan; and Edwin the atheling was drowned in the sea.

An. DCCCCXXXIV. Her for Æðelstan cÿning [m]in″ on Scotland [n]ægðer″ ge mid land-here ge mid scip-here. and

A.D. 934. This year went king Athelstan into Scotland, both with a land-force and a naval armament, and laid

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[a] From *C.T.* B iv. [b] sÿþþam, *MS.* [c] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob.* Joss. [d] Abs. *Cot.* [e] ferde, *Cot.* [f] So *Petrob.* Joss. Rom, Gibs. [g] From *Cot. Willelmus suscepit regnum, et* XV. *annis regnavit. Laud.* [h] An. DCCCCXXXI. Her forðferde Iohannes Triðestan. biscop Pentanus. ⁊ Bÿrnstanus gebletsod on his loh. *Cot.* N.S. sufficiently corrupt. [i] So Wutton, with little variation, an. DCCCCXXXI. Joss. interlin. *C.T.* B iv. abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. &c. [k] Here forðferð Friðestan bisceop, Wutton, an. DCCCCXXXII. Joss. interl. *C.T.* B iv. [l] From *Laud. Petrob.* Joss. interl. *C.T.* B iv. [m] Abs. *Laud. Cant.* on Scotland mid here ge mid scip-here. ⁊ his mÿcel oferhergode. *C.T.* B iv. [n] Abs. *Laud.*

hiſ micel oſeſ-heſgáde. [a]And Býrnſtan biſcop ſoſðſeſde on Þintan-ceaſtre to Omnium Sanctoſum″:

[b]An. DCCCCXXXV. [c]Heſ ſeng Ælfheah biſceop to biſceopdome″ [d]on Þin-ceaſtre″:

DCCCCXXXVI. DCCCCXXXVII.

[e]An. DCCCCXXXVIII. Heſ
Æðelſtan cýning.
eoſla drihten.
beoſna beah-gýfa.
⁊ hiſ broðoſ eac
Eadmund æðeling.
ealdoſ langne týſ.
geſlogon æt ſecce[f]
ſpeoſda ecgum
[g]ýmbe Brunan-buſh″.
[h]Boſd-peall cluſon″.
heopon heaðolinde.
[i]hameſa laſum″.
aſaſan[k] Eadpeaſdeſ.
Spa him ge-æðele pæſ
ſrom cneo-mægum.
þ hie æt campe oſt
pið laðra ge-hpæne
land ge-ealgodon.
hoſd and hamaſ.

waste a great part of it[1]; and bishop Burnstan died at Winchester at the feast of All Saints.

A.D. 935. This year bishop Elfheah took to the bishopric of Winchester.

A.D. 938.[2] Here
Athelstan king,
of earls the lord,
rewarder of heroes,
and his brother eke,
Edmund atheling,
elder of ancient race,
slew in the fight,
with the edge of their swords,
the foe at Brumby[3]!
The sons of Edward
their board-walls clove,
and hewed their banners,
with the wrecks of their hammers.
So were they taught
by kindred zeal,
that they at camp oft
'gainst any robber
their land should defend,
their hoards and homes.

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[a] So Wutton, with little variation, an. DCCCCXXXIII. Joss. interlin. *C.T.* B iv. abs. *Laud. Cant.* B i. and iv. [b] Abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [c] So nearly Wutton. Joss. interl. *C.T.* B iv. [d] From *Cot.* [e] An. DCCCCXXXVII. *Cant. C.T.* A vi. B i. and iv. Briefly thus in *Cot.*: Heſ Æðeſtan cing ⁊ Eadmund hiſ broðeſ læddе ſýſde to Brunan-býſi. ⁊ þaſ geſeht pið Anelaſ. ⁊ Criſte ſultumegende ſege hæſde. N.S. More briefly still in *Laud.*: Heſ Æðelſtan cýning læddе ſýſde to Brunan-býſig. [f] ſake, *Cant.* ſæcce, *C.T.* B iv. [g] embe Brunnan-buſh, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [h] So *C.T.* B i. -peall luſan, *Cant.* beoſd peal cluſan, B iv. [i] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [k] êaſoſan, *Cant. C.T.* A vi. and B i.

[1] "*Quia rex Scotorum Constantinus fœdus quod cum eo pepigerat dirupit.*"—Flor.

[2] "*Idioma hîc et ad an.* 942, *et* 975, *perantiquum et horridum, &c.*"—Whel. "*Perantiquum proculdubio; horridum interim haud dicendum: quippe quod stylum Cædmonianum, elegantissimum plane, et in quo ducum res gestæ ob ejus sublimitatem decantari antiquitus solebant, aliquatenus saltem referat.*"—Gibs. *Vid.* H. Hunt. p. 354.

[3] Brunandune, Ethelw. Brunanburgh, Flor. Brunenburh, M.West.

Hettend cṛunʒun[a]	Pursuing fell
[b]Sceotta leoda″.	the Scottish clans;
and ſcip-ꝼlotan	the men of the fleet
[c]ꝼæʒe ꝼeollon″.	in numbers fell;
ꝼeld dẏnede[d].	'midst the din of the field
[e]ſecʒa ſpate″.	the warrior swate.
Sẏddan ſunne up	Since the sun was up
on moṛʒen-tid.	in morning-tide,
mæṛe tuncʒol.	gigantic light!
ʒlad oꝼeṛ ʒṛundaſ.	glad over grounds,
Godeſ condel beoṛht	God's candle bright,
eceſ Dṛẏhtneſ.	eternal Lord!—
oddꝼ[f] ſio æþele ʒeſceaꝼt	'till the noble creature
[g]ſah to″ ſetle:·	sat in the western main:
ðæṛ læʒ ſecʒ mænıʒ.	there lay many
ʒaṛum [h]aʒeted.	of the Northern heroes
ʒuma Noṛþeṛna″.	under a shower of arrows,
oꝼeṛ ſcẏld ſcoten.	shot over shields;
[i]ſpılce″ Scẏttıſc eac	and Scotland's boast,
peṛıʒ pıʒeſ[k]-ſæd[l]:·	a Scythian race,
Þeſt-Seaxe[m] ꝼoṛð	the mighty seed of Mars!
ondlonʒne[n] dæʒ	With chosen troops,
eoṛod[o]-cẏſtum	throughout the day,
on-laſt leʒdun[p]	the West-Saxons fierce
laðum þeodum[q].	press'd on the loathed bands;
heopon heṛe-ꝼlẏman[r]	hew'd down the fugitives,
hından þeaṛle	and scatter'd the rear,
mecum mẏlen[s]-ſceaṛpum[t]:·	with strong mill-sharpen'd blades.
Mẏṛce ne pẏṛndon	The Mercians too
heoṛdeſ[u] hond-pleʒan	the hard hand-play
hæleþa[x] nanum	spared not to any

[a] cṛunʒon, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] Scotta leode, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [c] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. ꝼæʒeṛ, *edd.* [d] dennade, *Cant. C.T.* A vi. and B i. dennode, B iv. [e] So *Cant. C.T.* A vi. B i. and iv. ſecʒaſ hpate, Gibs. from Whel. [f] ꝥ, *Cant.* [g] So *Cant.* [h] ꝼoṛ-ʒṛunden. ʒuman noṛðeṛne, *Cant.* Joss. ʒuman noṛðæṛne, *C.T.* B iv. [i] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [k] pıʒʒeſ, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [l] ṛæd, *C.T.* B iv. [m] ꝯ Þeſſexe, *C.T.* B i. Þæſ-Seaxe, B iv. [n] ꝯlanʒne, *C.T.* B iv. [o] eoṛed, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [p] læddon, *C.T.* B iv. leʒdon, B i. [q] ðeodon, *C.T.* B i. [r] -ꝼlẏmon, *C.T.* B i. heoṛa ꝼlẏman, B iv. [s] mẏcel, *C.T.* B iv. [t] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. ſceaṛpan, Gibs. [u] heaṛdeſ, *Cant. C.T.* A vi. B i. and iv. So hand ʒebland, &c. [x] So *C.T.* A vi. B i. and iv. hæle þa, *edd.* H. Hunt. translates it *Sanitas ibi nulla his*, &c.; as if he had read, Hæleþ þa -- &c.

[a]þaꞃa″ þe mid Anlaꝼe	of those that with Anlaf
oꝼeꞃ [b]æꞃa-ʒeblond″	over the briny deep
on lideſ boſme	in the ship's bosom
land ʒeſohtun	sought this land
ꝼæʒe to ʒeꝼeohte:·	for the hardy fight.
Fiꝼe leʒun[c]	Five kings lay
on þam camp-ſtede	on the field of battle,
cẏninʒaſ ʒeonʒe	in bloom of youth,
ſþeoꞃdum aſþeꝼede.	pierced with swords.
Sþeolce[d] ſeoꝼene eac	So seven eke
eoꞃlaſ Anlaꝼeſ.	of the earls of Anlaf;
[e]and″ unꞃim	and of the ship's-crew
heꞃiʒeſ-ꝼlotan:·	unnumber'd crowds.
And Sceotta ðæꞃ	There was dispersed
ʒeꝼlemed þeaꞃð.	the little band
noꞃðmanna bꞃeʒu[f].	of hardy Scots,
nẏde[g]-ʒebæded	the dread of northern hordes;
to lideſ ſteꝼne	urged to the noisy deep
litle þeꞃede:·	by unrelenting fate!
Cꞃead-cneaꞃon	The king of the fleet
ꝼlot-cẏninʒ ut ʒeþat	with his slender craft
on ꝼealone ꝼlode	escaped with his life
ꝼeoꞃh ʒeneꞃede:·	on the felon flood;—
Sþilce þæꞃ eac ſe ꝼꞃoda	and so too Constantine,
mid ꝼleame com	the valiant chief,
on hiſ cẏððe noꞃð	returned to the north
Conſtantinuſ:·	in hasty flight.
Haꞃ Hẏlde-ꞃinc	The hoary Hildrinc
hꞃeman ne þoꞃꝼte	cared not to boast
mæcan[h] ʒemanan.	among his kindred.
[i]Heꞃ″ þæſ hiſ mæʒa ſceaꞃd	Here was his remnant
⁊ ꝼꞃeonda ʒeꝼẏlled.	of relations and friends
on ꝼolc-ſtede	slain with the sword
[k]beſlaʒen æt ſecce″.	in the crowded fight.
And hiſ ſunu ꝼoꞃlet	His son too he left

[a] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. þæꞃa, *C.T.* B iv. [b] eaꞃ ʒebland, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [c] laʒon, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [d] ſþilce, *Cant.* ſþẏlce, *C.T.* B iv. [e] So *C.T.* B i. [f] bꞃeʒo, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [g] nede, *Cant.* neade, *C.T.* B iv. [h] mecea, *Cant.* mecʒa, *C.T.* B iv. [i] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. [k] ꝼoꞃſlæʒen -- *Cant.* beſlæʒen æt ſæcʒe, *C.T.* B iv. beſleʒen æt ſæcce, *C.T.* B i.

on ꝑæl-ſtole[a].	on the field of battle,
ꝑundum ꝼoꝛgꝛunden.	mangled with wounds,
ȝeonȝe æt ȝuðe.	young at the fight.
Gẏlpan ne þoꝛꝼte	The fair-hair'd youth
beoꝛn blanden-ꝼeax[b]	had no reason to boast
bil-ȝeſlehteſ:·	of the slaughtering strife.
Ꞓald Inꝑidda[c]	Nor old Inwood
ne Anlaꝼ þẏ ma	and Anlaf the more
mid heoꝛa heꝛe-laꝼum	with the wrecks of their army
hlehan[d] ne þoꝛꝼtan.	could laugh and say,
ꝥ hie beadu-ꝑeoꝛca[e]	that they on the field
beteꝛan ꝑuꝛdon.	of stern command
on camp-ſtede.	better workmen were,
cumbel-ȝehnadeſ[f].	in the conflict of banners,
ȝaꝛ-mittinȝeſ.	the clash of spears,
ȝumena ȝemoteſ.	the meeting of heroes,
ꝑæpen-ȝeꝑꝛixleſ.	and the rustling of weapons,
þæſ þe hie on ꝑæl-ꝼelda	which they on the field
ꝑið Ꞓadꝑeaꝛdeſ	of slaughter played
aꝼoꝛan[g] pleȝodon:·	with the sons of Edward.
Geꝑitan him þa Noꝛðmen	The northmen sail'd
næȝledon cneaꝛꝛum.	in their nailed ships,
dꝛeoꝛiȝ daꝛeþa laꝼ.	a dreary remnant,
on dinneſ[h] meꝛe.	on the roaring sea;
oꝼeꝛ deop ꝑæteꝛ	over deep water
Diꝼelin[i] ſecan	Dublin they sought,
[k]ꝛ heoꝛa land″.	and Ireland's shores,
æꝑiſc-mode.	in great disgrace.
Spilce þa ȝebꝛoðeꝛ	Such then the brothers,
beȝen æt ſamne.	both together
cẏninȝ and æþelinȝ.	king and atheling,
cẏððe ſohton.	sought their country,
Ꝑeſt-Seaxna[l] land.	West-Saxon land,
[m]ꝑiȝeſ hꝛeamie″.	in fight triumphant.
Læton him behẏndan	They left behind them

[a] -ſtoꝑe, *C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] ꝼex, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [c] Inꝑuda, *C.T.* B iv. -ꝑitta, *Cant.* B i. in ꝑidda, Gibs. from Whel. [d] hlihhan, *Cant.* [e] beado, *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [f] cumbol ȝehnaſteſ, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [g] eaꝼoꝛan, *Cant.* [h] dinȝeſ, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [i] Dẏꝼlen, *Cant.* [k] eꝼt Iꝛa-land, *Cant.* Yꝛaland, *C.T.* B i. and iv. [l] Ꝑeſſexena, *C.T.* B i. [m] ꝑiȝȝeſ hꝛemiȝe, *Cant. C.T.* B i.

[a]hꞃa bꞃẏttian″.
[b]ꞅalopiȝ paðan″.
[c]anð″ þone ꞅpeaꞃtan hꞃeꞅn.
hẏꞃneð nebban.
ꝛ [d]þane haꞅean paðan″.
eaꞃn æꞅtan hpit
æꞅeꞅ bꞃucan.
ȝꞃæðiȝne ȝuð-haꞅoc[e].
ꝛ þ̄ ȝꞃæȝe[f] ðeoꞃ
pulꞅ on pealðe[g]:·
Ne peaꞃð pæl maꞃe
on [h]ðiꞅe iȝlanðe″
[i]æꞅeꞃ ȝẏta″
ꞅolceꞅ ȝeꞅẏlleð[k]
beꞅoꞃan þiꞅꞅum
ꞅpeoꞃðeꞅ ecȝum.
þæꞅ þe uꞅ ꞅecȝað bec
ealðe uðpitan.
ꞅiððan eaꞅtan hiðeꞃ
Enȝle ꝛ Seaxe[l]
up becomon.
oꞅeꞃ [m]bꞃẏmum bꞃað″
Bꞃẏtene ꞅohton.
plaꞃce piȝ-ꞅmiðaꞅ.
Pealaꞅ[n] oꞅeꞃ-comon.
eoꞃlaꞅ aꞃhpate.
eaꞃð beȝeaton:·

raw to devour,
the sallow kite,
the swarthy raven
with horny nib,
and the hoarse vultur,
with the eagle swift
to consume his prey;
the greedy gos-hawk,
and that grey beast
the wolf of the weald.
No slaughter yet
was greater made
e'er in this island,
of people slain,
before this same,
with the edge of the sword;
as the books inform us
of the old historians;
since hither came
from the eastern shores
the Angles and Saxons,
over the broad sea,
and Britain sought,—
fierce battle-smiths,
o'ercame the Welsh,
most valiant earls,
and gained the land.

DCCCCXXXIX. DCCCCXL.

An. DCCCCXLI. [o]Heꞃ Æðelꞅtan cẏniȝ ꞅoꞃðꞅeꞃðe [p]on Gleape-ceaꞅ-

A.D. 941. This year[1] king Athelstan died in Glocester[2], on the 6th day before

[a] hꞃaꞃ bꞃẏttiȝean, *Cant.* hꞃa bꞃittiȝan, *C.T.* B i. hꞃa bꞃẏttinȝa, B iv. hꞃæꞅn Bꞃẏttian, *edd.* [b] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. ꞅalopiȝ ꞃaðan, *Cant.* ꞅalu pipaðan, Gibs. from Whel. [c] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [d] þone haꞅopaðan, *Cant.* haꞅu paðan, *C.T.* B iv. [e] cuð-heaꞅoc, *C.T.* B iv. [f] ȝꞃeȝe- *C.T.* B iv. [g] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. pæalðe, *edd.* [h] þẏꞅ -- *C.T.* B i. þiꞅne -- B iv. ðiꞅ eiȝlanðe, *edd.* [i] æꞅꞃe -- *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. -- ȝita, B iv. [k] aꞅẏlleð, *Cant.* [l] Sexan, *Cant.* Sexe, *C.T.* B i. [m] bꞃaðe bꞃimu, *C.T.* B iv. [n] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. Pealleꞅ, Gibs. from Whel. [o] DCCCCXL. *C.T.* B i. and iv. Heꞃ Æðelꞅtan cẏniȝ ꞅoꞃðꞅeꞃðe. ꝛ ꞅenȝ Æðmunð to ꞃice hiꞅ bꞃoðeꞃ. *Laud.* [p] From *C.T.* B iv.

[1] *An.* 940. Flor.

[2] "*Apud Glavornam.*"—Flor.

tre". on vi. kl. Nouembrir. ýmbe xli.[a] pintra butan anre nihte þæs þe Ælfred cýning forðferde. ⁊ Eadmund æþeling feng to rice. ⁊ he þæs þa xviii. pintre. ⁊ Æðelstan cýning [b]rixade xiv. gear and x." pucan :· [c]Her Norðhýmbra aluzon hira getreop-aða. ⁊ Anlaf of Yrland him to cinge gecuron":·

An. DCCCCXLII. Her
Eadmund cýning.
Engla þeoden.
maga[d] mund-bora.
Mýrce ge-eode.
dýre dæd-fruma.
spador scadeð
hpitan pýller geat
⁊ [e]Humbra ea".
brada brým-stream.
burhga fife.
Ligora-ceaster.
⁊ Lindcýlne.
[f]⁊" Snotingaham.
spýlce Stanford eac
⁊ Deorabý:·
[g]Dene þæron ær".
under Norðmannum
nýde gebegde[h].
on hæþenra[i]
hæfte-clommum[k]
lange þrage.
oð ðe hie alýsde
eft for his þeorð-scýpe.
þiggendra hleo.
afora Eadþearder.
Eadmund cýning:·

the calends of November, about 41 winters, bating one night, from the time when king Alfred died. And Edmund Atheling took to the kingdom. He was then 18 years old. King Athelstan reigned 14 years and 10 weeks. This year the Northumbrians abandoned their allegiance, and chose Anlaf of Ireland for their king.

A.D. 942. Here
Edmund king,
of Angles lord,
protector of friends,
author and framer
of direful deeds,
o'erran with speed
the Mercian land,
where'er the course
of Whitwell-spring,
or Humber deep,
the broad brim-stream,
divides five towns,—
Leicester and Lincoln,
Nottingham and Stamford,
and Derby eke.
In thraldom long
to Norman Danes
they bowed through need,
and dragged the chains
of heathen men;
till, to his glory,
great Edward's heir,
Edmund the king,
refuge of warriors,
their fetters broke.

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[a] xl. *Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] ricsode xviiii. gear ⁊ teon — *C.T.* B iv. [c] From *C.T.* B iv. [d] mæcgea, *Cant.* mægþa, *C.T.* B iv. [e] Humbran ea, *Cant. C.T.* B iv. [f] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [g] Denum þæron æror, *Cant.* [h] gebæded, *Cant. C.T.* B iv. [i] hæþenum, *Cant.* [k] clammum, *Cant.*

An. DCCCCXLIII. [a]Heꞃ Anlaꞗ abꞃæc Tameꝑuꞃþe. ⁊ miꞓel ꝑæl ȝeꞗeol on æȝhꞃa[b] hand. ⁊ þa Denan ꞃiȝe ahton. ⁊ micele heꞃe-huþe mid him aꝑeȝ læddon. þæꞃ ꝑæꞃ Ꝑulꞗꞃun ȝenumen on þæꞃe heꞃȝunȝe. Heꞃ Eadmund cýninȝ ýmbꞃæt Anlaꞗ cýninȝ ⁊ Ꝑulꞗꞃtan aꞃcebiꞃceop on Leȝꞃa-ceaꞃtꞃe. ⁊ he hý ȝeꝑýldan meahte. næꞃe ꝥ hi on niht útne ætbuꞃꞃton oꞗ þæꞃe býꞃiȝ. ⁊ æꞗteꞃ þæm beȝeat Anlaꞗ Eadmundeꞃ cýnȝeꞃ ꞗꞃeondꞃcipe. ⁊ ꞃe cýninȝ Eadmund" onꞗenȝ [c]þa" Anlaꞗe cýninȝe æt ꞗulꝑihte. [d]⁊ he him cýnelice ȝýꞗode". ⁊ þý ýlcan ȝeꞃe. ýmb teala [e]micel ꞗæc" he onꞗenȝ [f]Reȝenolde cýninȝe" æt biꞃceopeꞃ handa. [g]Heꞃ Anlaꞗ cýninȝ ꞗoꞃðꞗeꞃde[h]".

An. DCCCCXLIV. Heꞃ Eadmund cýninȝ ȝeeode eall[i] Noꞃð-hýmbꞃa [k]land him to ȝeꝑealde". ⁊ aꞗlýmde ut tꝑeȝen[l] cýninȝaꞃ[m]. Anlaꞗ [n]Sýhtꞃiceꞃ ꞃunu". ⁊ Reȝenald[o] [k]Guðꞗeꞃðeꞃ ꞃunu".

An. DCCCCXLV. Heꞃ Eadmund cýninȝ oꞗeꞃ-heꞃȝode eall[i] Cumbꞃaland. [k]⁊ hit let eall to[p] Malculme[q] Scotta cýninȝe. on ꝥ ȝeꞃad[r] ꝥ he ꝑæꞃe hiꞃ midꝑýꞃhta æȝðeꞃ ȝe [s]on ꞃæ ȝe eac' on lande".

An. DCCCCXLVI.[t] Heꞃ Eadmund cýninȝ ꞗoꞃðꞗeꞃde[u]. [k]on ꞃc̃ꞃ Auȝuꞃti-

A.D. 943. This year Anlaf stormed Tamworth; and much slaughter was made on either hand; but the Danes had the victory, and led away with them much plunder. There was Wulfrun taken, in the spoiling of the town. This year king Edmund beset king Anlaf and archbishop Wulfstan in Leicester; and he might have conquered them, were it not that they burst out of the town in the night. After this Anlaf obtained the friendship of king Edmund, and king Edmund then received king Anlaf in baptism; and he made him royal presents. And the same year, after some interval, he received king Reynold at episcopal hands. This year also died king Anlaf.

A.D. 944. This year king Edmund reduced all the land of the Northumbrians to his dominion, and expelled two kings, Anlaf the son of Sihtric, and Reynold the son of Guthferth.

A.D. 945. This year king Edmund overran all Cumberland; and let it all to Malcolm king of the Scots, on the condition, that he became his ally both by sea and land.

A.D. 946. This year king Edmund died, on St. Augustine's mass day. That

[a] From *C.T.* B iv. to onꞗenȝ þa, &c. (abs. *edd.*) All the other MSS. seem to be defective here. [b] *l.* æȝþꞃa. [c] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. *edd.* What follows is also placed to the year 942 in the former editions. DCCCCXLIII. *Cant.* [d] From *C.T.* B iv. [e] mýcelne ꞗýꞃꞃt, *Cant. C.T.* B iv. [f] Reȝnalde — *C.T.* B iv. Ræȝnoldeꞃ cinȝeꞃ, *Cant.* [g] From *Laud. Cot.* [h] ⁊ Ricaꞃduꞃ uetuꞃ ꞃuꞃcepit ꞃeȝnum. ⁊ ꞃeȝnauit an. LII. Gibs. from *Laud.* [i] ealle, *Laud.* [k] Abs. *Laud.* [l] -ȝene, *Cot.* [m] cýneboꞃene men, *Laud. Cot.* [n] Sihtꞃiceꞃ — *C.T.* B iv. abs. *Laud.* [o] Ræȝnold, *Cant.* Reȝnald, *C.T.* B iv. [p] let to eal, *edd.* [q] Malculꞗe, *C.T.* B iv. [r] ȝe-aꞃæd, *C.T.* B iv. [s] on ꞃe ȝe eac, *C.T.* B iv. incorrectly. [t] DCCCCXLVIII. *Laud.* [u] ꝑeaꞃð oꞗꞃtunȝen, *Laud. Cot. Vid. C.T.* B iv.

nuſ mæſſe ðæge". [a]ꝥ þæſ þiðe cuþ. hu he hiſ ðaȝaſ ȝe-enðoðe. ꝥ Lioſa hine oſſtanȝ æt Puclan-cẏrcan. ⁊ Æþelflæð æt Domerhame. Ælfȝareſ ðohter ealðormanneſ. þæſ þa hiſ cþen". [b]⁊ he hæfðe rice ſeofeðe healf ȝer". ⁊ [b]þa" [a]æfter him" fenȝ Eaðred [b]æþelinȝ" hiſ broðor to rice. ⁊ [c]he" [d]ſona" ȝerað [a]þa" eall Norð-hẏmbra land him to ȝeþealðe. ⁊ [a]þa" Scottaſ him aþaſ ſealðon[e] ꝥ hie þolðon eall ꝥ he þolðe:·

[a]An. DCCCCXLVII. Her com Eaðred cẏninȝ to Taddeneſ-ſcẏlfe[f]. ⁊ þær Þulfſtan ſe arcebiſceop ⁊ ealle Norð-hẏmbra þitan þið þone cẏninȝ hi ȝetreoþſoðen. ⁊ binnan litlan fæce hit eall aluȝon. ȝeþeð ⁊ eac aþaſ":·

[a]An. DCCCCXLVIII. Her Eaðred cẏninȝ oferherȝoðe eall Norð-hẏmbra land. for þæm þe hi hæfðon ȝenumen him Yric to cẏninȝe. ⁊ þa on þære herȝunȝe þæſ ꝥ mære mẏnſter forbærnð æt Rẏpon. ꝥ ſc̃e Þilferð ȝetimbreðe. ⁊ þa ſe cẏninȝ hampeard þæſ þa offerðe ſe here innan Heoforþic. þæſ þæſ cẏnȝeſ fẏrðe hindan æt Ceaſter-forða. ⁊ þær mẏcel þæl ȝeſloȝon:· Ða þearð ſe cẏninȝ ſþa ȝram ꝥ he þolð eft infẏrðian. ⁊ þone earð mið ealle forðon. þa Norðhẏmbra þitan ꝥ onȝeaton þa forlæton hi

was widely known, how he ended his days;—that Leof stabbed him at Pucklechurch[1]. And Ethelfleda of Damerham, daughter of alderman Elgar, was then his queen. And he reigned six years and a half; and then succeeded to the kingdom Edred atheling his brother, who soon after reduced all the land of the Northumbrians to his dominion; and the Scots gave him oaths, that they would do all that he desired.

A.D. 947. This year came king Edred to Tadden's-cliff[2]; and there archbishop Wulfstan and all the council of the Northumbrians bound themselves to an allegiance with the king. And within a little space they abandoned all, both allegiance and oaths.

A.D. 948. This year king Edred overran all Northumberland; because they had taken Eric for their king; and in the pursuit of plunder was that large minster at Rippon[3] set on fire, which St. Wilferth built. As the king returned homeward, he overtook the enemy at York; but his main army was behind at Chesterford[4]. There was great slaughter made; and the king was so wroth, that he would fain return with his force, and lay waste the land withal; but when the council of the Northumbrians understood that, they then aban-

[a] From *C.T.* B iv. [b] Abs. *Laud.* [c] From *Laud.* [d] From *Laud. Cot.* [e] ſþoron, *Laud. Cot.* [f] So *MS.* Nothing occurs in *C.T.* B i. from the year 947 to 955, inclusive.

[1] "*In regia villa, quæ Anglice* Pucelecirce *dicitur.*"—Flor. Michelesberith! M. West.

[2] "*Villa quæ dicitur Taddenescilf.*"—Flor. *an.* 949. The coincidence between Florence and *C.T.* B iv. is remarkable in this place.

[3] "*Monasterium quod dicitur In Rhipun.*"—Flor.

[4] Casterford, Flor.

Hẏrẏc. ⁊ ꝑið Eadred cẏning gebeton þa dæde″:·

doned Eric, and compromised the deed with king Edred.

[a]An. DCCCCXLIX. Her com Anlaf Cꝑiran[b] on Norð-hẏmbra[c] land″:·

A.D. 949. This year came Anlaf Curran to the land of the Northumbrians.

DCCCCL.

An. DCCCCLI. [d]Her forðferde Ælfheah. Ꝑintan-ceastres biscop. on sc̃e Gregories mæsse dæg″:·

A.D. 951. This year died Elfeah, bishop of Winchester, on St. Gregory's mass-day.

An. DCCCCLII. [e]Her Norð-hẏmbre forðrifan Anlaf cẏning. ⁊ underfengon Yric Harolder sunu″:· [f]Her on þẏssum geare het Eadred cẏning gebringan Ꝑulstan arcebiscеop in Iudanbẏrig. on þam fæstenne. for þæm he ꝑæs oft to þam cẏninge forꝑregede. ⁊ on þẏssum geare eac het se cẏning ofslean mẏcel ꝑæl on þære bẏrig Deotforda. on þæs abbodes ꝑrece þe hi ær ofslogon″:·

A.D. 952. This year the Northumbrians expelled king Anlaf, and received Eric[1] the son of Harold. This year also king Edred ordered archbishop Wulfstan to be brought into prison at Jedburgh[2]; because he was oft bewrayed before the king: and the same year the king ordered a great slaughter to be made in the town of Thetford, in revenge of the abbot[3], whom they had formerly slain.

DCCCCLIII.

[g]An. DCCCCLIV. Her Norð-hẏmbre[h] forðrifon Yric. ⁊ Ædred[i] [k]cing′ feng to Norðẏmbra[l] rice″:· [f]Her Ꝑulstan arcebiscop onfeng eft biscoprices on Dorce-ceastre″:·

A.D. 954. This year the Northumbrians expelled Eric[1]; and king Edred took to the government of the Northumbrians. This year also archbishop Wulfstan received a bishopric again at Dorchester.

An. DCCCCLV. [m]Her forðferde Eadred cẏning. [k]on sc̃e Clementes

A.D. 955. This year died king Edred, on St. Clement's mass day, at Frome[4].

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[a] From *Laud. Cot.* [b] Gibson considers this as an adverb, from cẏrran, *redire*, to return. [c] Norðumber-land, *Cot.* N.S. [d] Abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. Here -- Ꝑintan-ceasteres -- Wutton. [e] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob.* [f] From *C.T.* B iv. [g] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv. [h] -hẏmbran, *Cot.* [i] Eadred, *C.T.* B iv. [k] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [l] Norð-hẏmbra, *C.T.* B iv. [m] An. DCCCCLVI. *Cant. C.T.* B i. Her forðferde Eadred cing. ⁊ Eadꝑig feng to rice. *Cant.* So B i. but for Eadꝑig, Eadꝑi.

[1] Ircum, Flor. Eilricum, M.West. Eirikr, Johnstone's *Antiquitates Celto-Scandicæ.*

[2] Juthanbirig, Flor. Juthanbyrig, S. Dunelm. Withabirith! M.West.

[3] Aldhelmi, Flor. M.West. &c.

[4] So I understand the word. Gibson, from Wheloc, says—"*in ætatis vigore;*" a fact contradicted by the statement of almost every historian. Names of places seldom occur in old MSS. with capital initials.

nærre-dæg. on Fnome. ȝ he ricrade ceore healf ȝer". [a]ȝ he ner on ealdan mynrtere". ȝ [b]þa" fenȝ Eadric to [a]Pert-Seaxena" rice. Eadmunder runu [b]cyninger". [a]ȝ Eadgar [c]æþeling hir broðor fenȝ to Mýrcena[d] rice. ȝ hi pæron Eadmunder runa cyninger ȝ rċe Ælfgyfe":

An. DCCCCLVI.[e] Der forðferde Pulfrtan[f] arceb. [g]of Euerpic". [h]on xvii. kl. Ianuar. ȝ he pær bebyrȝed on Undelan. ȝ on þam ylcan ȝeare pær Dunrtan abb[i] adræfed [k]ut of lande' ofer fæ":

DCCCCLVII.

[a]An. DCCCCLVIII. Der on firrum ȝeare Oda arcebirceop totpæmde Eadri cyninȝ ȝ Ælfgyfe. for þæm þe hi pæron to gerybbe":

An. DCCCCLIX.[l] Der forðferde Eadrig[m] cyninȝ [n]on kl. Octobr". and Eadgar hir broðor fenȝ to rice [o]æg-þer ge on Pert-Seaxum ge on Mýrcum ge on Norð-hymbrum. ȝ he pær þa xvi. rintre". [p]Der he fænte æftер rċe Dunrtane. ȝ ȝere him þ birceop-

He reigned nine years and a half; and he rests in the old minster[1]. Then succeeded Edwy, the son of king Edmund, to the government of the West-Saxons; and Edgar atheling, his brother, succeeded to the government of the Mercians. They were the sons of king Edmund and of St. Elfgiva.

A.D. 956. This year died Wulfstan, archbishop of York, on the seventeenth day before the calends of January[2]; and he was buried at Oundle; and in the same year was abbot Dunstan driven out of this land over sea.

A.D. 958. This year archbishop Oda separated king Edwy and Elfgiva; because they were too nearly related.

A.D. 959. This year died king Edwy, on the calends of October; and Edgar his brother took to the government of the West-Saxons, Mercians, and Northumbrians. He was then sixteen years old. It was in this year he sent after St. Dunstan, and gave him the bi-

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[a] From *C.T.* B iv. [b] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [c] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. an. DCCCCLVI. [d] Mýrcna, *C.T.* B i. [e] So Gibs. from *Laud. Cot.* DCCCCLVII. *C.T.* B iv. from which MS. we have inserted the greater part of what follows in this year after Eueppic. [f] So *C.T.* B iv. Pulrtan, Gibs. [g] From *Laud.* [h] From *C.T.* B iv. an. DCCCCLVII. [i] After abb', ance — *MS.* as if for ancebircop,—a title inapplicable at that time to Dunstan, but not so premature as that of *Saint* in *Cot. Petrob.* Wutton, &c. [k] From *Petrob.* Wutton, &c. an. DCCCCLV. which year Gibson concludes thus, after runu cyninger: ȝ r. Ælgiue. ȝ arlæmde rce. Dunrtan ut of lande. And after Eueppic, in this year, he adds, from *Cant.* Der Eadgar æþeling fenȝ to Mýrcna rice. [l] So *Laud. C.T.* B iv. DCCCCLVIII. *Cant.* DCCCCLVII. *edd.* [m] Eadri, *Laud.* The whole passage runs thus in *Cot.*: Der Eadri cinȝ forðferde. ȝ Eadgar cinȝ feaxð æftер him ouer eal Brytene. [n] Abs. *Laud. Cant.* [o] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [p] From *Petrob.* placed by Gibson injudiciously at the end of the year, after the complimentary ode on the reign of king Edgar.

[1] *i. e.* at Winchester.

[2] "7 *kal. Januarii.*"—Flor.

ꝛice on Ꝑiȝꝛa-cæſtꝛe. ⁊ þæꝛ-æfteꝛ ꝥ biſcop-ꝛice on Lundune″:

[a]On hiſ daȝum
hit ȝodode ȝeoꝛne.
⁊ God him ȝeuðe
ꝥ he ꝑunode on ſibbe
þa hꝑile þe he leoꝼode.
⁊ he dýde
ſꝑa him þeaꝛꝼ ꝑæſ
eaꝛnode þæſ ȝeoꝛne.
He aꝛæꝛde
Godeſ loꝼ ꝑide.
and Godeſ laȝe luꝼode.
⁊ ꝼolceſ ꝼꝛið bette
ſꝑiðoſt þaꝛa cýninȝa
þe æꝛ him ȝeꝑuꝛde
be manna ȝemýnde.
And God him eac ꝼýlſte
ꝥ cýninȝaſ ⁊ eoꝛlaſ
ȝeoꝛne him to buȝon
⁊ ꝑuꝛden undeꝛ-þeodde
to þam þe he ꝑolde.
⁊ butan ȝeꝼeohte
eall he ȝeꝑilde
þæt he ſýlꝼ ꝑolde.
He ꝑeaꝛð ꝑide
ȝeond þeod-land
ſꝑiðe ȝeꝑeoꝛðad.

shopric of Worcester; and afterwards the bishopric of London.

In his days
it prosper'd well;
and God him gave,
that he dwelt in peace
the while that he lived.
Whate'er he did,
whate'er he plan'd,
he earn'd his thrift.
He also rear'd
God's glory wide,
and God's law lov'd,
with peace to man,
above the kings
that went before
in man's remembrance.
God so him sped,
that kings and earls
to all his claims
submissive bow'd;
and to his will
without a blow
he wielded all
as pleased himself.
Esteem'd he was
both far and wide
in distant lands;

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[a] From *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* B iv. abs. B i. &c. Nothing occurs in B i. from this year to the year 971. The Cotton MS. thus:

On hiſ daȝum
hit ȝodade ȝeoꝛne.
⁊ God hi ȝeuðe
ꝥ he ꝑunode on ſibbe
þa hꝑile þa he leouode.
Butan ȝeꝼeohte
eal he ȝeꝑýld
ꝥ he ſýlꝼ ꝑolde.
⁊ he dýde
ſꝑa him þeaꝛꝼ ꝑaſ.
He ꝑuꝛðode
Godeſ naman ȝeoꝛne.
⁊ Godeſ laȝe ſmeade
oꝼt ⁊ ȝelome.
⁊ Godeſ loꝼ ꝛæꝛde
ꝑide ⁊ ſide.
and ꝑiſlice ꝛædde
ealꝛe hiſ þeode
ꝼoꝛ Gode
⁊ ꝼoꝛ ꝑoꝛulde.

ꝼoꞃðam ðe he ꝑeoꞃðoðe	because he prized
Goðeꞅ naman ȝeoꞃne.	the name of God,
anð Goðeꞅ laȝe ꞅmeaðe	and God's law traced,
oꝼt ⁊ ȝelome.	God's glory rear'd,
anð Goðeꞅ loꝼ ꞃæꞃðe	both far and wide,
ꝑiðe ⁊ ꞅiðe.	on every side.
⁊ ꝑiꞅlice ꞃæððe	Wisely he sought
oꝼtoꞅt á ꞅẏmble.	in council oft
ꝼoꞃ Goðe	his people's good,
⁊ ꝼoꞃ ꝑeoꞃulðe.	before his God,
ealꞃe hiꞅ þeoðe.	before the world.
Ane miꞅðæðe he ðẏðe	One misdeed he did,
þeah to ꞅꝑiðe.	too much however,
ꝥ he el-þeoðiȝe	that foreign tastes
unꞅiða luꝼoðe.	he loved too much;
⁊ hæþene þeaꝑaꞅ	and heathen modes
innan þiꞅan lanðe	into this land
ȝebꞃohte to ꝼæꞅte.	he brought too fast;
⁊ ut-lændiꞅce	outlandish men
hiðeꞃ in-tihte.	hither enticed;
⁊ ðeoꞃienðe	and to this earth
leoða beꞅꝑeon	attracted crowds
to þẏꞅan eaꞃðe.	of vicious men.
Ac Goð him ȝeunne	But God him grant,
ꝥ hiꞅ ȝoð-ðæða	that his good deeds
ꞅꝑẏðꞃan ꝑeaꞃþan	be weightier far
þonne miꞅðæða.	than his misdeeds,
hiꞅ ꞅaꝑle to ȝeꞅcẏlðneꞅꞅe	to his soul's redemption
on lanȝꞅuman ꞅẏðe″:·	on the judgment-day.

DCCCCLX.

[a]An. DCCCCLXI. Ðeꞃ ȝeꝑat Oðo[b] [c]ꞅe ȝoða′ aꞃcebiꞅcop. ⁊ ꞅc̃e Dunꞅtan ꝼenȝ[d] to aꞃcebiꞅcop-ꞃice″. Ðeꞃ ꝼoꞃð-

A.D. 961. This year departed Odo, the good archbishop[1], and St. Dunstan took to the archbishopric. This year

[a] From *Petrob. edd.* abs. *C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] So Whel. Gibs. Oða, *Cot.* [c] From *Cot.* [d] ꝑeaꞃð ȝecoꞃen, *Cot.*

[1] "*Post Odonem archiepiscopus factus est Alfsinus (al. Elsinus) qui tamen à plerisque historicis omittitur; quippe haud multò postea, dum Romam ad pallium petendum proficisceretur, in Alpinis montibus gelu constrictus periit.*"—Gibs. from Flor. and others.

ꝑeꝺe Ælꝼgaꝛ. cyninger mæg. on Deꝑenum. ⁊ hiꝛ lic liꝺ on Ꝓilcune. ⁊ Sigeꝑeꝛꝺ cyning hine oꝼ-ꝼeoll. ⁊ hiꝛ lic neꝛt æt Ꝓinbuꝛnan. And ða on ȝeaꝛe pæꝛ ꝛꝓẏꝺe micel man-cpealm. ⁊ ꝛe mycela man-bꝛẏne pæꝛ on Lunꝺene. ⁊ Pauleꝛ minꝛteꝛ ꝓoꝛbaꝛn. ⁊ þẏ ilcan ȝeaꝛe peaꝛꝺ eꝛt ȝeꝛtaꝺelaꝺ. On þiꝛ ylcan ȝeaꝛe ꝓoꝛ Aꝺelmoꝺ mæꝛꝛe-ꝓneoꝛt to Rome. ⁊ þæꝛ ꝓoꝛꝺꝑeꝛꝺe xviii. kl. Septembꝛiꝛ.

DCCCCLXIII.

An. DCCCCLXIII. [a]Deꝛ ꝓoꝛꝺꝑeꝛꝺe Ꝓulꝼꝛtan ꝺiacon on Cilꝺa-mæꝛꝛe-ꝺæȝe. ⁊ æꝛteꝛ þon ꝓoꝛꝺꝑeꝛꝺe Gẏꝛic mæꝛꝛe-ꝓneoꝛt. [b]On þẏ ilcan ȝeaꝛe ꝛenȝ Athelpolꝺ abboꝺ to þam biꝛcoꝓꝛice on Ꝓintan-ceaꝛtꝛe. ⁊ hine mon ȝehalȝoꝺe in uiȝilia ꝑ. Anꝺꝛee. pæꝛ ꝛunnan-ꝺæȝ on ꝺæȝ. [c]On þeꝛ oꝺeꝛ ȝeaꝛ. ꝛẏꝺꝺon he pæꝛ ȝehalȝoꝺ. þa makoꝺe he ꝛeola minꝛtꝛa. ⁊ ꝺꝛaꝼ ut þa cleꝛica oꝼ þe biꝛcoꝓꝛice. ꝓoꝛðan þ hi noldon nan ꝛeȝul healꝺen, ⁊ ꝛætta pæꝛ muneca. He macoꝺe þæꝛ tꝛa abbotꝓice. an oꝼ muneca. oꝺeꝛ oꝼ nunna. þ pæꝛ eall piꝺinnan Ꝓintan-ceaꝛtꝛe. Sẏꝺꝺan þa com he to ꝛe cyng Eaꝺgaꝛ. beꝺ him þet he ꝛcolꝺe him ȝiuen ealle þa minꝛtꝛe þa hæþene men hæꝛꝺen æꝛ toꝺꝛocon. ꝓoꝛꝺi þet he hit polꝺe ȝeeaꝺneꝛion. ⁊ ꝛe kyng hit bliꝺelice tẏꝺꝺe. And ꝛe

also died Elfgar, a relative of the king, in Devonshire; and his body lies at Wilton: and king Sifferth killed himself; and his body lies at Wimborn. This year there was a very great pestilence; when the great fever was in London; and St. Paul's minster was consumed with fire, and in the same year was afterwards restored. In this year Athelmod, the mass-priest, went to Rome, and there died on the 18th before the calends of September.

A.D. 963. This year died Wulfstan, the deacon, on Childermass-day[1]; and afterwards died Gyric, the mass-priest. In the same year took abbot Athelwold to the bishopric of Winchester; and he was consecrated on the vigil of St. Andrew, which happened on a Sunday. On the second year after he was consecrated, he made many minsters; and drove out the clerks[2] from the bishopric, because they would hold no rule, and set monks therein. He made there two abbacies; one of monks, another of nuns. That was all within Winchester. Then came he afterwards to king Edgar, and requested that he would give him all the minsters that heathen men had before destroyed; for that he would renew them. This the king cheerfully granted; and the bishop came then first

[a] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] So Gibs. from Whel. abs. *C.T.* B i. and iv. Deꝛ ꝓam Eaꝺgaꝛ cyning to þe biꝛcoꝓꝺome on Ꝓintan-ceaꝛtꝛa peꝛ ȝecoꝛen ꝛce. Aꝺelpolꝺ. ⁊ þe aꝛceb. oꝼ Cant-paꝛ-bẏꝛig ꝛce. Dunꝛtan him ȝehalȝoꝺ to biꝛcop on þe ꝛẏꝛꝛte ꝛunnon-ꝺæȝ oꝼ Aꝺuent. þ pæꝛ on iii. kal' Decembꝛiꝛ. *Laud.* N.S. [c] From *Laud.* N.S. to the end of the year.

[1] *i.e.* the feast of the Holy Innocents; a festival of great antiquity.

[2] *i.e.* the secular clergy, who observed no rule; opposed to the regulars, or monks.

biscop com þa fẏrst to Elig. þær sc̃e Æðeldrið lið. ⁊ leot macen þone mẏnstre. geaf hit þa his an munac. Brihtnoð þæs gehaten. Halgode him þa abbot. ⁊ sætte þær munecas. Gode to þeþian. þær hþilon þæron nun. bohte þa feala cotlif æt se king. and macode hit sþẏðe rice. Sẏððon com se biscop Aðelþold to þære mẏnstre þe þæs gehaten Medeshamstede. ðe hþilon þæs forðon fra heðene folce. ne fand þær nan þing buton eallde þeallas. and þilde þuda. Fande þa hidde in ða ealde þealle þrites ðet Headda abbot heafde ær geþriton. hu Þulfhere kẏng ⁊ Æðelred his broðor hit heafden þroht. ⁊ hu hi hit freodon þið king ⁊ þið biscop. and þið ealle þeorulð-þeudom. and hu se papa Agaðo hit feostnode mid his þrite. and se arcebiscop Deusdedit. Leot þircen þa ꝥ mẏnstre. ⁊ sætte ðær abbot. se þæs gehaten Aldulf. macede þær munecas þær ær ne þæs nan þing. Com þa to þe cẏng. ⁊ leot him locon þa geþrite þe ær þæron gefunden. ⁊ se kẏng andsþerode þa and cþed. Ic Ædgar geate ⁊ gife to dæi. toforen Gode ⁊ toforen þone ærcebiscop Dunstan. freodom sc̃e Petres mẏnstre Medeshamstede of kẏng ⁊ of biscop. ⁊ ealle þa þorþes þe þær to lin. ꝥ is Æst-feld. ⁊ Dodes-ðorp. and Ege. and Pastun. And sþa ic hit freo ðet nan biscop ne haue ðær nane hæse. buton se abbot of ðone minstre. And ic gife þone tun ðe man cleopeð Undela. mid eall þet þær to lið. ꝥ is þet

to Ely, where St. Etheldritha lies, and ordered the minster to be repaired; which he gave to a monk of his, whose name was Britnoth, whom he consecrated abbot: and there he set monks to serve God, where formerly were nuns. He then bought many villages of the king, and made it very rich. Afterwards came bishop Athelwold to the minster called Medhamsted, which was formerly ruined by heathen folk; but he found there nothing but old walls, and wild woods. In the old walls at length he found hid writings which abbot Hedda had formerly written;—how king Wulfhere[1] and Ethelred his brother had wrought it, and how they freed it against king and against bishop, and against all worldly service; and how pope Agatho confirmed it with his writ, as also archbishop Deusdedit. He then ordered the minster to be rebuilt; and set there an abbot, who was called Aldulf; and made monks, where before was nothing. He then came to the king, and let him look at the writings which before were found; and the king then answered and said: "I Edgar grant and give today, before God and before archbishop Dunstan, freedom to St. Peter's minster at Medhamsted, from king and from bishop; and all the thorps that thereto lie; that is, Eastfield[2], and Dodthorp, and Eye, and Paston. And so I free it, that no bishop have any jurisdiction there, but the abbot of the minster alone. And I give the town called

[1] *Vid. an.* 656.

[2] Abs. *Chart. Hist. Eccl. Petrob.*

man cleopeð Eahte hundred. and market and toll. swa freolice þ ne king ne biscop ne eorl ne scýr-reue ne haue ðær nane hæse. ne nan man buton se abbot ane ⁊ þam þe he þær to sæt. And ic gife Crist ⁊ sc̃e Peter. ⁊ þurh þes biscop bene Aðelwold. þas land. þ is. Barwe. Wermingtun. Æsctun. Ketering. Castra. Eglesburðe. Waltun. Wiðringtun. Ege. Dorp. ⁊ ane mýneter in Stan-forð. Ðas land ⁊ ealla þa oðre þe lin into þe mýnstre þa cwede ic scýr. þ is. saca ⁊ socne. toll ⁊ team. ⁊ infangenþef. þas rihting ⁊ ealle oðre þa cweðe ic scýr Crist ⁊ s. Peter. And ic gife þa twa dæl of Witlesmere. mid watres ⁊ mid wæres ⁊ feonnes. and swa þurh Merelade on an to þ wæter þ man cleopeð Nen. ⁊ swa eastweard to Cýnges-dælf. And ic wille þ markete beo in þe selue tun. ⁊ þ nan oðer ne betwix Stan-ford ⁊ Huntandune. And ic wille þet þus be gifen se toll. fýrst fra Wýtles-mære eall to þe cýnges toll of Norð-manneſ-cros-hundred. ⁊ eft ongeanward fra Witles-mære þurh Merelade on an to Nen. ⁊ swa swa þ wæter reonneð to Crulande. ⁊ fra Crulande to Must. ⁊ fra Must to Cýnges-dælf ⁊ to Wýtles-mære. And ic wille þ ealle þa freodom ⁊ ealle þa forgiuenesse þe mine forgengles geafen. þet hit stande. ⁊ ic write and feostnige mid Cristes rode-tacne. ✠

Oundle, with all that thereto lieth, called Eyot-hundred[1], with market and toll; so freely, that neither king, nor bishop, nor earl, nor sheriff, have there any jurisdiction; nor any man but the abbot alone, and whom he may set thereto. And I give to Christ and St. Peter, and that too with the advice of bishop Athelwold, these lands;—that is, Barrow, Warmington, Ashton, Kettering, Castor, Eylesworth, Walton, Witherington, Eye, Thorp, and a minter at Stamford. These lands and all the others that belong to the minster I pronounce a shire; that is, with sack and sock, toll and team, and infangthief: these privileges and all others pronounce I the shire of Christ and St. Peter. And I give the two parts[2] of Whittlesey-mere, with waters and with wears and fens; and so through Meerlade along to the water that is called Nen; and so eastward to Kingsdelf. And I will that there be a market in the town itself, and that no other be betwixt Stamford and Huntingdon. And I will that thus be given the toll;—first, from Whittlesey-mere to the king's toll of Norman-cross hundred; then backward again from Whittlesey-mere through Meerlade along to the Nen[3], and as that river runs to Crowland; and from Crowland to Must, and from Must to Kingsdelf and to Whittlesey-mere. And I will that all the freedom, and all the privi-

[1] Ethen-hundred, *Chart. Petrob.*

[2] "*Quartam partem stagni quod dicitur Witlesmere.*"—*Chart. Petrob.*

[3] "*Et inde sicut aqua currit ad Walmisforde, et de Walmisforde usque ad Stanford, et de Stanforde juxta cursum aquæ usque ad Cruland,*" &c. —*Chart. Petrob.* An omission probably in the Saxon MS. arising from repetition.

—Ða anðſþeꞃaðe ſe aꞃcebiſcop Dunſtan oꝼ Cant-þaꞃ-bẏꞃiȝ. ⁊ ſæiðe. Ic tẏðe ꝥ ealle þa þinȝ þe heꞃ iſ ȝiꝼen ⁊ ſpꞃecon. ⁊ ealle þa þinȝ þe þin ꝼoꞃȝenȝleſ ⁊ min ȝeatton. þa þille ic ꝥ hit ſtanðe. ⁊ ſþa hþa ſþa hit tobꞃecoð. þa ȝiꝼe ic him Goðeſ cuꞃſ ⁊ ealꞃa halȝan ⁊ ealꞃe haðeðe heaꝼðe anð min. buton he cume to ðæð-bote. Anð ic ȝiꝼe tocnaþlece ſc̃e Peteꞃ min meſſehacel ⁊ min ſtol ⁊ min ꞃæꝼ. Cꞃiſte to þeuþian.—Ic Oſþalð aꞃcebiſcop oꝼ Eoꝼeꞃþic ȝeate ealle þaſ þoꞃðe. þuꞃh þa halȝo ꞃoðe þet Cꞃiſt þæſ on þꞃoþoð. ✠—Ic Aðelþolð biſcop blætſiȝe ealle þe þiſ healðon. ⁊ ic amanſumie ealle þe þiſ tobꞃæcon. buton he cume to ðæð-bote.—Heꞃ þæſ Ælꝼſtan biſcop. Aðulꝼ biſcop. ⁊ Eſcþi abbot. anð Oſȝaꞃ abbot. ⁊ Æðelȝaꞃ abbot. ⁊ Ælꝼeꞃe ealðoꞃman. Æðelþine ealðoꞃman. Bꞃithnoð. Oſlac ealðoꞃman. ⁊ ꝼeola oðꞃe ꞃice men. ⁊ ealle hit ȝeatton anð ealle hit þꞃiten mið Cꞃiſteſ mæl. ✠ Ðiſ þæſ ȝeðon ſẏððon uꞃe Dꞃihtneſ acennedneſſe DCCCCLXXII. þeſ kinȝeſ XVI. ȝeaꞃ. Ða bohte ſe abbot Alðulꝼ landeſ ꝼeola ⁊ maneȝa. ⁊ ȝoðeðe þa ꝥ mẏnſtꞃe ſþiðe mið ealle. anð þæſ þæꞃ þa ſþa lanȝe ꝥ ſe aꞃcebiſcop Oſþalð oꝼ Eoꝼeꞃþic þæſ ꝼoꞃðȝeþiton. ⁊ man cæſ him þa to eꞃcebiſcop. Anð man cæſ þa ſona oðeꞃ abbot oꝼ þe ſẏlꝼe mẏnſtꞃe. Kenulꝼ

leges, that my predecessors gave, should remain; and I write and confirm this with the rood-token of Christ." ✠—Then answered Dunstan, the archbishop of Canterbury, and said: "I grant, that all the things that here are given and spoken, and all the things that thy predecessors and mine have given, shall remain firm; and whosoever breaketh it, then give I him God's curse, and that of all saints, and of all hooded heads, and mine, unless he come to repentance. And I give expressly to St. Peter my mass-hackle, and my stole, and my reef, to serve Christ."—"I Oswald, archbishop of York, confirm all these words through the holy rood on which Christ was crucified." ✠—"I bishop Athelwold bless all that maintain this, and I excommunicate all that break it, unless they come to repentance."—Here was bishop Elfstan, bishop Athulf, and abbot Eskwy, and abbot Osgar, and abbot Ethelgar, and alderman Elfere; alderman Ethelwin, Britnoth and Oslac aldermen[1], and many other rich men; and all confirmed it and subscribed it with the cross of Christ. ✠ This was done in the year after our Lord's nativity 972, the 16th year of this king. Then bought the abbot Aldulf lands rich and many, and much endowed the minster withal; and was there until Oswald, archbishop of York, was dead; and then he was chosen to be archbishop. Soon

[1] "*Ego Adelward minister. Ego Ernulf minister. Ego Afsis minister. Ego Alfunard minister. Ego Freyegist. Ego Thured. Ego Vif. Ego Wilfric. Ego Otferd. Ego Wolstan. Ego Ringulf. Ego Alfstan. Ego Athelsis. Ego Wolfeah. Ego Athelmund. Ego Thureford. Ego Alfelin. Ego Frana. Ego Freyegist.*"—*Chart. Petrob.*

þæſ ȝehaten. ſe þæſ ſẏðþon biſcóp in Þintan-ceaſtre. And he macode fẏrſt þa þealle abutan þone mẏnſtre. ȝeaf hit þa to nama Burch. þe ær het Medeſhamſtede. Þæſ þær ſþa lanȝe þ̄ man ſette him to biſcop on Þintan-ceaſtre. þa cæſ man oðer abbot of þe ſilue minſtre. þe þæſ ȝe-haten Ælfſi. ſe Ælfſi þæſ þa abbot ſẏððon fiftiȝ þintre. He nam up ſc̄a Kẏneburh. ⁊ ſ. Kẏneſuið. þe læȝen in Caſtra. and ſ. Tibba þe læi in Ṙihala. ⁊ brohte heom to Burch. and offrede heom eall ſ. Peter on an dæi. ⁊ heold þa hþile þe he þær þæſ :·]

after another abbot was chosen of the same monastery, whose name was Kenulf, who was afterwards bishop of Winchester. He first made the wall about the minster, and gave it then the name of Peterborough, which before was Medhamsted. He was there till he was appointed bishop of Winchester, when another abbot was chosen of the same monastery, whose name was Elfsy, who continued abbot fifty winters afterwards. It was he who took up St. Kyneburga and St. Kyneswitha, that lay at Castor, and St. Tibba, that lay at Ryhall; and brought them to Peterborough, and offered them all to St. Peter in one day, and preserved them all the while he was there.

An. DCCCCLXIV. [a]Her drefde Eadȝar cẏninȝ þa þreoſtaſ[b] on Ceaſtre [c]ut'of ealdan mẏnſtre. ⁊ [c]eac'of niþan mẏnſtre. ⁊ of Ceorteſ-iȝe. ⁊ of Middel-tune. [d]and ſette hie mid munecan". And he ſette Æðelȝar abbod to niþan mẏnſtre to abbode. ⁊ Ordbẏrht to Ceorteſ-iȝe. ⁊ Cẏneþeard to Midl-tune.

A.D. 964. This year drove king Edgar the priests of Winchester out of the old minster, and also out of the new minster; and from Chertsey, and from Milton; and replaced them with monks. And he appointed Ethelgar abbot to the new minster, and Ordbert to Chertsey, and Cyneward to Milton.

An. DCCCCLXV. [e]Her on þiſſum ȝeare Eadȝar cẏninȝ ȝenam Ælfrẏðe[f] him to cþene. heo þæſ Ordȝareſ dohtor ealdormanneſ" :·

A.D. 965. This year king Edgar took Elfrida for his queen, who was daughter of alderman Ordgar.

[g]An. DCCCCLXVI. Her Ðoreð[h]. Gunneſeſ ſunu. forherȝode Þeſtmorinȝa land. ⁊ þẏ ilcan ȝeare Oſlac fenȝ to ealdordome :·

A.D. 966. This year Thored, the son of Gunner, plundered Westmorland; and the same year Oslac took to the aldermanship.

DCCCCLXVII. DCCCCLXVIII.

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[a] *Hic expulsi sunt canonici de veteri monasterio. Laud.* [b] canonicaſ, *Cot.* [c] From *Cot.* [d] ⁊ he ſette þar to munecaſ, *Cot.* [e] From *C.T.* B iv. [f] Ælfẏþe, *MS.* probably an error of the scribe. [g] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv. *Petrob.* Joss. [h] Ðoreð, *C.T.* B iv.

[a]An. DCCCCLXIX. Dep on þyrrum ȝeape Eaðgar cyning het oferhepgian eall Tenet-land".

[b]An. DCCCCLXX. Dep forðferde Oscytel arcebiscep. se pær æpert to Dorke-ceastre to leod-biscepe ȝehalgode. ⁊ eft to Eoferpic-ceastre be Eadredes[c] cinges unnan ⁊ ealra his pitena[d] þ he pær to arcebiscepe ȝehalgod. And he pær tpa ⁊ xx. pintra biscep. ⁊ he forðferde on ealra halȝena mæsse niht. x. nihton ær Martines-mæssan. æt Tame. And Ðunkytel abbot his mæg fereode þær biscepes lic to Bedan-forda. forðan þe he pær þær þa abbud on þone timan".

An. DCCCCLXXI. [e]Dep forðferde Eadmund æþeling". [f]⁊ his lic lið æt Rumes-ige".

DCCCCLXXII.

An. DCCCCLXXIII.

[g]Dep pær Eaðgar.
Engla palden.
corðre micelre[h]
to cynge[i] ȝehalgod
on þære ealdan býrig
Acemannes-ceastre.
ac hie buend[k].

A.D. 969. This year king Edgar ordered all Thanet-land to be plundered.

A.D. 970. This year died archbishop Oskytel; who was first consecrated diocesan bishop at Dorchester, and afterwards it was by the consent of king Edred and all his council that he was consecrated archbishop of York. He was bishop two and twenty winters; and he died on Allhallowmas night, ten nights before Martinmas, at Thame. Abbot Thurkytel, his relative, carried the bishop's body to Bedford, because he was the abbot there at that time.

A.D. 971. This year died Edmund Atheling, and his body lies at Rumsey.

A.D. 973.

Here was Edgar,
of Angles lord,
with courtly pomp
hallow'd to king
at Akemancester,
the ancient city;
whose modern sons,

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[a] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv. *Petrob.* Joss. [b] From *Cant.* DCCCCLXXI. *C.T.* B i. [c] Eadpeardes, *C.T.* B i. and so Gibson translates. [d] So *C.T.* B i. pitenena, Gibs. [e] DCCCCLXXII. *C.T.* B i. DCCCCLXX. B iv. [f] Abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B i. and iv. [g] DCCCCLXXIV. *C.T.* B i. Briefly thus *Laud.*: An. DCCCCLXXII. Dep pær Eaðgar æþeling ȝehalgod to cyninge. on Pentecostes-mæsse-dæi. on v. idus Maii. þe XIII. ȝear þe he to rice fenȝ. æt Bata-Baðum. ⁊ he pær þa ana þara XXX. pintra. Probably from *C.T.* B iv. where it is remarkable that Pentecostenes is retained, as in the consecration-ode below: Dep pær Eaðgar æþeling ȝehalgod to cyninge. on Pentecostenes-mæsse-dæge. on v. idus Maii. þy XIII. ȝeare þe he on rice fenȝ. æt Bata-Baðum. ⁊ he pær þa ane þara XXX. pintre. So nearly *Cot.* but less correctly than *Laud.*: Dep par Eaðgar æþeling ȝehalgod to cinge on Pentecostes-dæȝ. on v. idus Mai. on þan þreotoðan ȝeare þar he to rice fenȝ. at Acemannes-beri. þ is at Baðine. ⁊ he pær þa XXIX. pintra. N.S. [h] micclum, *Cant.* [i] So *Cant.* cyning, Whel. kinge, *C.T.* B i. [k] egbuend, *Cant.* *C.T.* B i. eac for ac, *C.T.* B i. hie is feminine, to agree with býrig above.

oðꝛe ꝑoꝛðe [a]beoꝛnaſ″	dwelling therein,
Baðan[b] nemnað.	have named her BATH.
þæꝛ ꝑæſ blẏſſ mıcel	Much bliss was there
on þam eaðeȝan[c] ðæȝe	by all enjoyed
eallum ȝeꝑoꝛðen.	on that happy day,
þone nıþa-beaꝛn	named Pentecost
nemnað ⁊ cẏȝað[d]	by men below.
Pentecoſtenes ðæȝ.	A crowd of priests,
Ðæꝛ ꝑæſ ꝑꝛeoſta heap.	a throng of monks,
mıcel muneca þꝛeat.	I understand,
mıne ȝeꝼꝛæȝe.	in counsel sage,
ȝleaꝑꝛa ȝeȝaðꝛoð.	were gather'd there.
Anð þa aȝanȝen ꝑæſ	Then were agone
tẏn hunð ꝑıntꝛa	ten hundred winters
ȝetæleð ꝛımeſ	of number'd years
ꝼꝛam ȝebẏꝛð-tıðe	from the birth of Christ,
bꝛemeſ cẏnınȝeſ	the lofty king,
leohta-hẏꝛðeſ.	guardian of light,
buton þæꝛ-to	save that thereto
laꝼe þa ȝet[e] ꝑæſ	there yet was left
ꝑıntеꝛ-ȝetæleſ.	of winter-tale,
þæſ þe ȝeꝑꝛıtu ſecȝað.	as writings say,
ſeoꝼon ⁊ tꝑenti.	seven and twenty.
Sꝑa neah ꝑæſ	So near had run
ſıȝoꝛa ꝼꝛean	of the lord of triumphs
þuſenð auꝛnen.	a thousand years,
þa þa þıſ ȝelamp[f].	when this was done.
⁊ hım Eaðmundeſ	Nine and twenty
eaꝼoꝛa hæꝼðe	hard winters there
nıȝon ⁊ tꝑenti	of irksome deeds
nıð-ꝑeoꝛca heaꝛð	had Edmund's son
ꝑıntꝛa on ꝑoꝛulðe.	seen in the world,
þa þıſ ȝeꝑoꝛðen ꝑæſ.	when this took place,
⁊ þa on þam [f]þꝛıttıȝeðan″	and on the thirtieth
ꝑæſ þeoðen [f]ȝehalȝoð″.	was hallow'd king[1].

[a] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. Baðon, *edd.* [c] eaðȝan, *C.T.* B i. [d] ceȝeað, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [e] So *C.T.* B i. aȝan, Gibs. [f] So *C.T.* B i. xxx. --- ⁊ ȝehalȝoð, Gibs. from Whel.

[1] This poetical effusion on the coronation, or rather consecration, of king Edgar, as well as the following on his death, appears to be imitated in Latin verse by Ethelwerd at the end of his curi-

[a]And ſona æfter þam ſe cýnz zeleadde[b] ealle[c] [d]hiſ ſcip-here′ to Læze-ceaſtre[e]. ⁊ þær him comon onzean[f] VI. cýninzaſ. ⁊ ealle [g]þið hine zetreoþſodon′ ꝥ hi þoldon efenþýrhtan[h] beon on ſæ ⁊ on lande″:·

Soon after this the king led all his marine force to Chester; and there came to meet him six kings; and they all covenanted with him, that they would be his allies by sea and by land.

DCCCCLXXIV.

[i]An. DCCCCLXXV.

Her ze-endode
eorðan-dreamaſ
Eadzar Enzla cýninz.
ceaſ him oðer leoht.

A.D. 975.

Here ended
his earthly dreams
Edgar, of Angles king;
chose him other light,

---

[a] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv. [b] zelædde, *Cot. C.T.* B iv. [c] eal, *Cot.* [d] hiſ ſcip-fýrde, *C.T.* B iv. [e] Lezeſ- *Cot.* Lei- *C.T.* B iv. [f] tozeaneſ, *Cot.* [g] So *C.T.* B iv. him on hand ſealdon, *Cot.* þið trýþſodon, Gibs. [h] So *C.T.* B iv. -þihte, *Cot.* -þýhton, Gibs. [i] Briefly thus in *Laud.*:

Her Eadzar zeſor.
Anzla reccent.
Þeſt-Seaxena þine.
⁊ Mýrcene mund-bora.
Cuð þæſ þet þide
zeond feala þeoda.
ꝥ aferan Eadmund
oſer zaneteſ-bað
cýninzaſ hine þide
þurðodon ſide.
buzon to cýninze
ſþa þæſ him zecýnde.
næſ ſe flota ſþa ranz.
ne ſe here ſþa ſtranz.
ꝥ on Anzel-cýnne
æſ him zefetede.
þa hþile þe
ſe æþela cýninz
cýne-ſtol zerehte.

And her Eadþard. Eadzareſ ſunu. fenz to rice. And þa ſona on þam ilcan zeare on hærfeſte æteoþde cometa ſe ſteorra. ⁊ com þa on þam eaſtran zeare ſþýðe mýcel hunzor. ⁊ ſþýðe mænig-fealde ſtýrunza zeond Anzel-cýn:· Her Ælfere ealdorman het toþurpon ſþýðe manig munuc-lif þe Eadzar cinz het ær þone halzan biſcop Aðelþold zeſtaðelian:· And on þam timan þæſ eac Oſlac ſe mæra eorl zeuted of Anzel-cýnne:· More briefly thus in *Cot.*: Her Eadzar cinz forðferde. ⁊ Eadþard hiſ ſunu fenz to rice. And þýſ ýlcan zeareſ on hærfeſte atýþde cometa ſe ſteorra. And on þam æſtran zeare com ſþýðe micel hunzer. ⁊ ſþýðe manifealde [ſtýrunza] zeond Anzel-cýnn. &c.

ous Chronicle. This seems at least to prove that they were both written very near the time, as also the eulogy on his reign, inserted 959. The following conjectural attempt to remove some of the corruptions of the printed text of Ethelwerd may perhaps be not unacceptable to the reader in this place. At present I have no MS. of this author by me, and I have sought in vain in several libraries.

Annis sextenis siquidem per regna meatus
Bisque dies numero tenuit minus obice septem:
Argivæ 'hebdomadas' gentis posuere magistri;
'Septimanas' recitant post quos nunc voce Latini.
Tingite nunc calamos, Musæ, propriumque vocate
Carmen, et ignoto ventis properate secundis;
Cum placide steterint, fontes aperite poetæ.
Fungitur interea regno post anax in arce,
'Akmannis-castrum' a priscis jam nomine dicta,
Nec 'Bathon' ab aliis non pro ferventibus undis.
'Costis-pente' dies fuerat, quam quondam honore
Bradisonus Domino Moyses sacrarat amore.
Advenit et populus pariter, sine nomine turma,
Quinetiam ferro syncipite rasa corona. * * *

ꝑlıtıȝ ⁊ ꝑınſum.	serene and lovely,
anð ðıſ ꝑace ꝼoꝛlet lẏꝼ	spurning this frail abode,
þaſ[a] læne nemnað	a life that mortals
leoða-beaꝛn	here call lean
men on molðan.	he quitted with disdain.
Ðæne monað ȝehꝑæꝛ	July the month,
on þıſſe æþel-tẏꝛꝼ	by all agreed
þa þe æꝛ ꝑæꝛon	in this our land,
on ꝛım-cꝛæꝼte	whoever were
ꝛıhte-ȝetoȝene	in chronic lore
Iulıuſ nomað.	correctly taught;
[b]ꝥ ſe ȝeonȝa″ ȝeꝑat	the day the eighth,
on þone [c]eahtoðan″ ðæȝ	when Edgar young,
Ꞓaðȝaꝛ oꝼ lıꝼe.	rewarder of heroes,
beoꝛna beah-ȝẏꝼa.	his life—his throne—resigned.
Anð ꝼenȝ hıſ beaꝛn	Edward his son,
ſẏððan to cẏne-ꝛıce.	unwaxen child,
cẏlð unꝑeaxen.	of earls the prince,
eoꝛla ealðoꝛ.	succeeded then
þam ꝑæſ Ꞓaðꝑeaꝛð nama.	to England's throne.
Anð hım tẏꝛ-ꝼæſt hæleð	Of royal race
tẏn nıhtum æꝛ	ten nights before
oꝼ Bꝛẏtene ȝeꝑat	departed hence
bıſcop ſe ȝoða	Cyneward the good—
þuꝛh ȝecẏnðne cꝛæꝼt	prelate of manners mild.
þam ꝑæſ Cẏneꝑeaꝛð nama:	
Ða [d]ꝑæſ on Mẏꝛce″.	Well known to me
on mıne ȝeꝼꝛæȝe.	in Mercia then,
ꝑıðe ⁊ ꝑel-hꝑæꝛ.	how low on earth
ꝑalðenðeſ loꝼ	God's glory fell
aꝼẏlleð on ꝼolðan.	on every side:
Feala ꝑeaꝛð	chaced from the land,
toðꝛeꝼeð ȝleaꝑꝛa	his servants fled,—
Goðeſ þeoꝑa.	their wisdom scorned;
ꝥ ꝑæſ ȝnoꝛnunȝ mıcel	much grief to him
þam þe on bꝛeoſtum.	whose bosom glow'd
ꝑæȝ bẏꝛnenðe luꝼan	with fervent love

[a] þıſ, *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] þæꝛ ſe ȝeonȝa, *Cant. C.T.* B i. onȝa for ȝeonȝa, *edd.* [c] So *Cant. C.T.* B i. eahta-teoðan, Gibs. [d] ꝑeaꝛð on Mẏꝛcum, *Cant. C.T.* B i. mıne ȝeꝼꝛæȝe, *ibid.* omitting on.

metoðeſ on moðe.	of great Creation's Lord!
Ða þæſ mæꞃða ꝼꞃuma	Neglected then
to-ſþiðe ꝼoꞃſeþen.	the God of wonders,
ſiȝoꞃa þalðenð.	victor of victors,
ꞃoðeꞃa ꞃæðenð.	monarch of heaven,—
þa man hiſ ꞃiht tobꞃæc :·	his laws by man transgressed!
[a]Anð″ þa þeaꞃð	Then too was driv'n
eac aðꞃæꝼeð	Oslac beloved
ðeoꞃ-moð hæleð	an exile far
Oſlac oꝼ eaꞃðe.	from his native land
oꝼeꞃ ẏða-ȝeþealc.	over the rolling waves,—
oꝼeꞃ ȝanoteſ bæð.	over the ganet-bath,
ȝamol-ꝼeax hæleð.	over the water-throng,
þiſ ⁊ þoꞃð-ſnotoꞃ.	the abode of the whale,—
oꝼeꞃ þæteꞃa-ȝeðꞃinȝ.	fair-hair'd hero,
oꝼeꞃ hþæleſ-æþel.	wise and eloquent,
hama-beꞃeaꝼoð :·	of home bereft!
[a]Anð″ þa þeaꞃð	Then too was seen,
[b]eac″ ætẏþeð	high in the heavens,
uppe on ꞃoðeꞃum	the star on his station,
ſteoꞃꞃa on ſtaðole.	that far and wide
þone ſtið-ꝼeꞃhðe	wise men call—
hæleð hiȝe-ȝleaþe	lovers of truth
hatað þiðe	and heav'nly lore—
cometa be naman.	*cometa* by name.
cꞃæꝼt-ȝleaþe men.	Widely was spread
þiſe ſoð-boꞃan.	God's vengeance then
Þæſ ȝeonð þeꞃ-þeoðe	throughout the land,
þalðenðeſ þꞃacu	and famine scour'd the hills.
þiðe ȝeꝼꞃæȝe.	May heaven's guardian,
hunȝoꞃ oꝼeꞃ hꞃuſan.	the glory of angels,
þ̄ eꝼt heoꝼona	avert these ills,
þeaꞃð ȝebette.	and give us bliss again;
bꞃeȝo enȝla.	that bliss to all
ȝeaꝼ eꝼt bliſſe ȝehþæm	abundance yields
eȝ-buenðꞃa	from earth's choice fruits,
þuꞃh eoꞃðan þæſtm :·	throughout this happy isle.

[a] Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] From *Cant. C.T.* B i.

[a]An. DCCCCLXXVI. Her [b]on þýs gere' wæs se micla hungor on Angel-cýnne":

A.D. 976. This year was the great famine in England.

[a]An. DCCCCLXXVII. Her wæs þ̄ miccle gemot æt Kýrtlingtune[c]. ofer Eastran. ⁊ þær forðferde Sideman bisceop on hræðlican deaðe. on II. kal. Maíí. se wæs Defna-scire bisceop. ⁊ he wilnode þ̄ his lic-ræste sceolde beon æt Cridian-tune. æt his bisceop-stole. þa het Eadweard cing ⁊ Dunstan arcebisceop þ̄ hine man ferede to sc̄a Marian mýnstre þ̄ is[d] æt Abbandune. ⁊ man eac swa dýde. ⁊ he is[d] eac arwýrðlice bebýrged on þa norð healfe on sc̄s Paulus portice[e]":

A.D. 977. This year was that great council at Kirtlington[1], after Easter; and there died bishop Sideman a sudden death, on the eleventh day before the calends of May. He was bishop of Devonshire; and he wished that his resting-place should be at Crediton, his episcopal residence; but king Edward and archbishop Dunstan ordered men to carry him to St. Mary's minster that is at Abingdon. And they did so; and he is moreover honourably buried on the north side in St. Paul's porch.

An. DCCCCLXXVIII. [f]Her [g]on þissum geare' ealle þa ýldestan Angel-cýnnes witan gefeollon æt Calne of anre up-floran. butan se halga[h] Dunstan arcebiscop ana æt-stod uppon anum beame. ⁊ [i]sume þær' swiðe gebrocode wæron. ⁊ sume hit [k]ne gedýgdan mid þam life":. [l]Her weard[m] Eadweard cýning offlegen[n]. [o]on æfen-tide æt Corfes-geate[p]. on[g] xv. kl. Apr̄. ⁊ hine man þa bebýrigde[q] [r]æt Wærham' buton [s]ælcum cýnelicum' wurðscipe. Ne weard Angel-cýnne nan [t]wærsa dæd' gedon þonne þeos wæs. sýððon hi ærest

A.D. 978. This year all the oldest counsellors of England fell at Calne from an upper floor; but the holy archbishop Dunstan stood alone upon a beam. Some were dreadfully bruised; and some did not escape with life. This year was king Edward slain, at tide, at Corfe-gate[2], on the 15th day before the calends of April. And he was buried at Wareham without any royal honour. No worse deed than this was ever done by the English nation since they first sought the land of Britain. Men murthered him—but God has mag-

[a] From *Cant. C.T.* B i. [b] From *C.T.* B i. abs. *Cant.* Gibs. [c] So *C.T.* B i. Kýnt- Gibs. [d] his, *C.T.* B i. but the aspirate is erased in the second instance. [e] (¶ Here end two MSS. of good authority; *Cant.* and *C.T.* A vi.) [f] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv. [g] Abs. *Cot.* [h] So *Cot. C.T.* B i. and iv. halgan, Gibs. [i] of þam, *Cot.* [k] mid þam hine hit gebohtan, *Cot.* nýge dýdon -- *C.T.* B iv. [l] DCCCCLXXIX. *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv. to Cýningeg-tune. [m] wæs, *Laud. C.T.* B iv. was, *Cot.* [n] offlægen, *C.T.* B iv. gemartýrad, B i. [o] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv. to Men hine &c. [p] Corf- *Cot.* [q] býrigde, *Cot.* [r] on Werhamme, *C.T.* B iv. [s] ælcan cýnelice, *Cot.* [t] wýrse dead, *Cot.* wýrse dead, *C.T.* B iv.

[1] Florence of Worcester mentions three synods this year; Kyrtlinege, Calne, and Ambresbyrig.

[2] Cyruesgate, Flor. *Vid.* Brompt. *inter X. Script.* p. 873, &c.

Bryton-land[a] gesohton". [b]Men hine of-mýrðrodon. ac God hine mærsode. He pæs on life eorðlic cing. he is nu æfter deaðe heofonlic sanct. Hine noldon his eorðlican magas precan. ac hine hafað his heofonlica fæder spiðe geprecen. Ða eorðlican banan poldon his gemýnd on eorðan adilgian". [c]ac se uplica precend[d] hafað his gemýnd on heofenum[e] ⁊ on eorðan tobræd. Forðam[f] þa þe noldon ær to his libbendum lichaman onbugan[g] þa nu eadmodlice on cneopum abugað to his dædum[h] banum". [b]Nu pe magon ongýtan. þ manna pisdom. ⁊ heora smeagunga. ⁊ heora rædas. sýndon nahtlice ongean Godes geþeaht:· And" [i]on þis ilcan geare". feng Æðelred [f]æþeling his broðor" to þam rice. [k]⁊ he pæs æfter þam. spiðe hrædlice. mid mýcclum gefean Angel-cýnnes piton. gehalgod to cýninge æt Cýninges-tune":· [l]On þam geare forðferde Alfpold. se pæs bisceop on Dorsætum. ⁊ his lic lið on þam mýnstre æt Scire-burnan":·

[m]An. DCCCCLXXIX. On þýs geare pæs Æþelred to cininge gehalgod. on þone sunnan-dæig feoperty̆ne niht ofer Eastron. æt Cinges-tune. ⁊ þær pæron æt his halgunge tpegen ercebisceopas. ⁊ týn leod-bisceopas:· Ðý ilcan geare pæs gesepen blodig polcen. on oft-siðas. on fýres gelicnesse. ⁊ þ

nified him. He was in life an earthly king—he is now after death a heavenly saint. Him would not his earthly relatives avenge—but his heavenly father has avenged him amply. The earthly homicides would wipe out his memory from the earth—but the avenger above has spread his memory abroad in heaven and in earth. Those, who would not before bow to his living body, now bow on their knees to his dead bones. Now we may conclude, that the wisdom of men, and their meditations, and their counsels, are as nought against the appointment of God. In this same year succeeded Ethelred Etheling, his brother, to the government; and he was afterwards very readily, and with great joy to the counsellors of England, consecrated king at Kingston. In the same year also died Alfwold, who was bishop of Dorsetshire, and whose body lieth in the minster at Sherborn.

A.D. 979. In this year was Ethelred consecrated king, on the Sunday fortnight after Easter, at Kingston. And there were at his consecration two archbishops, and ten diocesan bishops. This same year was seen a bloody welkin oft-times in the likeness of fire; and that was most apparent at midnight,

[a] Brýtene, *Cot.* Briten- *C.T.* B iv. [b] From *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [c] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv, to Nu pe magon &c. [d] drihten, *Cot.* [e] heofonan, *Cot.* heofonum, *C.T.* B iv. [f] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [g] abugan, *Cot.* [h] deadum, *Cot.* -an, *C.T.* B iv. So before, libbendan. [i] her, *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [k] From *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* B iv. ⁊ he pæs on þam ýlcan geare to cininge gehalgod, B iv. [l] From *C.T.* B i. [m] From *C.T.* B i. Briefly thus in *Cot.*: An. DCCCCLXXX. Her pearð Æðelred gehalgod on cinge on Cinges-tune.

þæs ſpýðorte on midde-niht oþýped. ⁊ ſpa on myrtlice beamaſ þæs gehipod. þonne hit dagian polde þonne togladhit".

An. DCCCCLXXX. [a]Dep on þýſ geare þæs Æþelgar abbod to biſceope gehalgod. on VI. nonaſ Mai. to þam biſceop-ſtole æt Seoleſ-igge. [b]⁊ on þam ýlcan geare þæs Suþ-hamtun forheſgod ſnam ſcip-herige. ⁊ eac burh-panu mærte orrlegen ⁊ gehæft. ⁊ þý ilcan geare þæs Tenet-land geheſgod. ⁊ þý ilcan geare þæs Legeceaſteſ-ſcir gehe[r]god ſnam nor[ð]-ſcip-herige". [c]Dep on þiſſum geare [[d]ſ. Dunſtanus ⁊] Æliſe ealdorman geſette þæs halgan cyninges [[d]ſ. Eadpard] lichaman æt Pæpham. ⁊ geſeſode hine mid mycclum pur[ð]ſcipe to Scæſteſ-býrig[e]".

[a]An. DCCCCLXXXI. Dep on þýſ geare þæs ſe Petroceſ ſtop forheſgod. ⁊ þý ilcan geare þæs micel heaþm gedon gehpæſ be þam ſæ-liman. ægþeſ ge on Deſenum ge on Pealum. ⁊ on þam ýlcan geare for[ð]ſende Æliſtan biſceop on Piltun-ſcire. ⁊ hiſ lic li[ð] on þam mynſtre æt Abbandune. ⁊ Pulfgaſ feng þa to ðam biſceopdome. ⁊ on þam ýlcan geare for[ð]ſende Pomæſ abbod on Gent".

[a]An. DCCCCLXXXII. Dep on þýſ geare comon upp on Doſſætum III. ſcýpu picinga. ⁊ heſgodon on Poſtlande. þý ilcan geare foſbarn Lundenbýrig. ⁊ on þam ýlcan geare for[ð]ſendon tpegen ealdormenn. Æþelmæſ on Hamtun-ſcire. ⁊ Eadpine on Su[ð]-

and so in misty beams was shown; but when it began to dawn, then it glided away.

A.D. 980. In this year was Ethelgar consecrated bishop, on the sixth day before the nones of May, to the bishopric of Selsey; and in the same year was Southampton plundered by a pirate-army, and most of the population slain or imprisoned. And the same year was the isle of Thanet overrun, and the county of Chester was plundered by the pirate-army of the North. In this year alderman Alfere fetched the body of the holy king Edward at Wareham, and carried him with great solemnity to Shaftsbury.

A.D. 981. In this year was St.-Petroc's-stow plundered; and in the same year was much harm done every-where by the sea-coast, both upon Devonshire and Wales. And in the same year died Elfstan, bishop of Wiltshire; and his body lieth in the minster at Abingdon; and Wulfgar then succeeded to the bishopric. The same year died Womare, abbot of Ghent.

A.D. 982. In this year came up in Dorsetshire three ships of the pirates, and plundered in Portland. The same year London was burned. In the same year also died two aldermen, Ethelmer in Hampshire, and Edwin in Sussex. Ethelmer's body lieth in Winchester, at

[a] From *C.T.* B i. [b] An. DCCCCLXXXI. Dep comon æreſt þa VII. ſcipu. ⁊ geheſgodon Hamtun. *Laud. Petrob.* Joss. *C.T.* B iv. [c] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B iv. [d] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. They are manifestly Norman interpolations. [e] Sceaſteſ-býri, *Cot.*

Seaxum. ⁊ Æþelmæneʒ hic liȝ on Þintan-ceaſtre. on Niþan-mýnſtre. ⁊ Eadþineʒ on þam mýnſtre æt Abbandune: Ðæʒ ylcan ʒeaʒneʒ foꝛðfeꝛdon tua abbodeſſan on Doꝛſætum. Heneluþu on Sceaſteſ-býꝛiʒ. ⁊ Pulfþin on Þeꝛham: And þý ilcan ʒeaꝛe foꝛ Odda. Romana caꝛene. to Gꝛiec-landе. ⁊ þa ʒemette he þaꝛa Saꝛcena mýcele fýꝛde. cuman up oþ ſæ. ⁊ poldon þa ſaꝛan on heꝛiʒoȝ on þ Cꝛiſtene folc. ⁊ þa ʒefeaht ſe caꝛene piȝ hi. ⁊ þæꝛ pæꝛ micel pæl ʒeꝛlæʒen on ʒehpæþene hand. ⁊ ſe caꝛene ahte pæl-ſtope ʒeþealð. ⁊ hpæþene he þæꝛ pæꝛ miclum ʒeꝛpenceð. æꝛ he þanon hpuꝛfe. ⁊ þa he hampeaꝛð foꝛ þa foꝛðfeꝛde hiꝛ bꝛoðoꝛ ſunu. ſe pæꝛ haten Odda. ⁊ he pæꝛ Leodulfeꝛ ſunu æþelingeꝛ. ⁊ ſe Leodulf pæꝛ þæꝛ ealdan Oddan ſunu ⁊ Eadþeaꝛdeꝛ cininʒeꝛ doh-toꝛ ſunu": ·

An. DCCCCLXXXIII. Ðeꝛ foꝛðfeꝛde Ælfheꝛe ealdoꝛman. [a]⁊ ſenʒ Ælfꝛic to þam ilcan ealdoꝛdome[b]". [c]⁊ Benedictuꝛ papa foꝛðfeꝛde": ·

An. DCCCCLXXXIV. Ðeꝛ foꝛðfeꝛde ſe pell-pillenda biꝛceop [d]oꝛ Þinceaſtre" Aðelpold. [e]muneca ſæðeꝛ". [f]⁊ ſio halʒunʒ þæꝛ æftep-ſýlʒendan biꝛceopeꝛ Ælfheaheꝛ. ſe þe oðꝛan naman pæꝛ ʒecigeð Goðpine. pæꝛ XIV. kl. Novembꝛiꝛ. ⁊ he ʒeꝛæt þone biꝛcopꝛtol on þaꝛa tpeʒꝛa apoꝛtola mæſſeðæʒ. Simoniꝛ ⁊ Iudæ. on Þintan-ceaſtre": ·

New-minster, and Edwin's in the minster at Abingdon. The same year died two abbesses in Dorsetshire; Herelufa at Shaftsbury, and Wulfwina at Wareham. The same year went Otho, emperor of the Romans, into Greece; and there met he a great army of the Saracens, who came up from the sea, and would have proceeded forthwith to plunder the Christian folk; but the emperor fought with them. And there was much slaughter made on either side, but the emperor gained the field of battle. He was there, however, much harassed, ere he returned thence; and as he went homeward, his brother's son died, who was also called Otho; and he was the son of Leodulf Atheling. This Leodulf was the son of Otho the Elder[1] and of the daughter of king Edward.

A.D. 983. This year died alderman Alfere, and Alfric succeeded to the same eldership; and pope Benedict also died.

A.D. 984. This year died the benevolent bishop of Winchester, Athelwold, father of monks; and the consecration of the following bishop, Elfheah, who by another name was called Godwin, was on the fourteenth day before the calends of November; and he took his seat on the episcopal bench on the mass-day of the two apostles Simon and Jude, at Winchester.

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[a] From *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] ealdoꝛdomſcipe, *C.T.* B i. ealdoꝛdomſcýpe, B iv. [c] From *C.T.* B i. [d] From *Cot.* [e] From *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [f] Abs. *Laud C.T.* B iv.

[1] Commonly called Otho the Great. See more in the Appendix.

An. DCCCCLXXXV. [a]Ðeꝛ þæꝛ Ælfꝛic ealdoꝛman ut-adꝛæfed oꝛ eaꝛde". [b]⁊ on þam ilcan ȝeaꝛe þæꝛ Eadþine to abbode ȝehalȝod to ðam mẏnꝛtꝛe æt Abbandune":

A.D. 985. This year was alderman Alfric driven out of the land; and in the same year was Edwin consecrated abbot of the minster at Abingdon.

An. DCCCCLXXXVI. [c]Ðeꝛ [d]ꝛe cẏninȝ' ꝼoꝛ-dẏde þæt biꝛcop-ꝛice æt Ðꝛoꝼe-ceaꝛtꝛe". [e]⁊ heꝛ com æꝛeꝛt ꝛe mẏccla ẏꝛꝼ-cþealm on Anȝel-cẏn":

A.D. 986. This year the king invaded the bishopric of Rochester; and this year came first the great murrain of cattle in England.

[f]An. DCCCCLXXXVII. [g]Ðeꝛ þæꝛ Þæcedþoꝛt ȝeheꝛȝod[h]":

A.D. 987. This year[1] was the port of Watchet plundered.

An. DCCCCLXXXVIII. [i]Ðeꝛ þæꝛ Goda ꝛe Deꝼeniꝛca[k] þæȝn oꝼꝛlæȝen. ⁊ mẏcel þæl mid him. And" [l]heꝛ Dunꝛtan ꝛe halȝa aꝛceb' ꝼoꝛlet þiꝛ liꝼ. ⁊ ȝeꝼeꝛde ꝥ heoꝼonlice". ⁊ Æðelȝaꝛ [m]biꝛcop" ꝼenȝ æꝼteꝛ him to aꝛceb'-ꝛtol[n]. ⁊ he litle hþile æꝼteꝛ þam lẏꝼode. butan an ȝeaꝛ ⁊ [o]þꝛeo" monþaꝛ":

A.D. 988. This year was Goda, the thane of Devonshire, slain; and a great number with him: and Dunstan, the holy archbishop, departed this life, and sought a heavenly one[2]. Bishop Ethelgar succeeded him in the archbishopric; but he lived only a little while after, namely, one year and three months.

An. DCCCCLXXXIX. [p]Ðeꝛ Æd-þine abb' ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛde". [q]⁊ Þulꝼȝaꝛ abbot ꝼenȝ to þam ꝛice":. [r]Ðeꝛ Siȝeꝛic þæꝛ ȝehadod to aꝛceb'". [s]⁊ æꝼteꝛ ꝼeꝛde to Rome æꝼteꝛ hiꝛ pallium":

A.D. 989. This year[3] died abbot Edwin[4], and abbot Wulfgar succeeded to the abbacy. Siric was this year invested archbishop, and went afterwards to Rome after his pall.

DCCCCXC.

An. DCCCCXCI. [t]Ðeꝛ þæꝛ Gẏpeꝛþic ȝeheꝛȝod". [c]⁊ [u]æꝼteꝛ þam ꝛþẏðe ꝛaðe' þæꝛ Bꝛihtnoð ealdoꝛman oꝼ-

A.D. 991. This year was Ipswich plundered; and very soon afterwards was alderman Britnoth[5] slain at Mal-

[a] From *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] From *C.T.* B i. DCCCCLXXXIV. *Laud. Petrob.* Gibs. [c] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B i. and iv. [d] Æȝelꝛed cinȝ, *Cot.* [e] From *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [f] DCCCCLXXXVIII. *C.T.* B iv. So B i. but with a note of correction. [g] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob.* Joss. *C.T.* B i. and iv. Ðeꝛ Þeceðþoꝛt þeꝛ -- Gibs. from *Laud.* [h] ȝeheꝛeȝod, *C.T.* B i. ꝼoꝛbæꝛnd, *Cot.* [i] From *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* B iv. [k] So *C.T.* B iv. Dæniꝛca, Gibs. and *Danicus* in his translation. [l] From *Laud. Cot.* Dunꝛtanuꝛ --- ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛde. ⁊ ȝeꝼeꝛde ꝥ heoꝼonlice liꝼ. *Cot.* Briefly thus *C.T.* B iv.: Ðeꝛ ȝeꝼoꝛ Dunꝛtan aꝛceb'. [m] abbod on Niþ-mẏnꝛtꝛe, *Cot.* [n] aꝛce-ꝛtole, *Cot. C.T.* B iv. [o] So *C.T.* B iv. VIII. *Cot.* [p] From *Laud.* [q] From *C.T.* B i. [r] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv. Siꝛic, Gibs. [s] From *Cot.* [t] From *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. DCCCCXC. *Petrob.* [u] Ðeꝛ, *Cot.*

[1] *An.* 988. Flor.

[2] "14 *kal. Junii.*"—Flor.

[3] *An.* 990. Flor.

[4] "*Eadwinus Abbandunensis abbas.*"—Flor.

[5] *Vid. Hist. Eliens.* ii. 6. He was a great benefactor to the church of Ely.

ſlæʒen æt Mældune. And on þam [a]ẏlcan″ʒeaꞃe man ʒeꞃædde. ꝥ man ʒeald æꞃeſt ʒaſol Deniſcum mannum. ſoꞃ þam [b]mẏcclan bꞃoʒan′ þe hi ꝑoꞃhton be [c]þam′ ſæ-ꞃiman. ꝥ ꝑæſ æꞃeſt x. þuſend punda. þæne ꞃæd ʒeꞃædde [d]æꞃeſt Siʒeꞃic aꞃcebiſceop″:

[e]An. DCCCCXCII. Heꞃ Oſꝑald ſe eadiʒa aꞃcebiſceop [f]ſoꞃlet þiſ liſ′. ⁊ ʒeſeꞃde ꝥ heoſonlice. ⁊ Æðelꝑine ealdoꞃman ʒeſoꞃ on þam ilcan ʒeaꞃe. Ða[g] ʒeꞃædde ſe cẏnʒ. ⁊ ealle hiſ ꝑitan. ꝥ man ʒeʒadeꞃode [c]ealle″ þa ſcipu þe ahteſ ꝑæꞃon to Lunden-bẏꞃiʒ. [h]⁊ ſe cẏnʒ þa betæhte þa ſẏꞃde to [i]lædenne′ Ealſꞃice ealdoꞃman. ⁊ Ðoꞃode[k] eoꞃl. ⁊ Ælſſtane biſcop. ⁊ Æſcꝑiʒe biſcop. ⁊ ſceoldon cunnian ʒiſ hi meahton þone heꞃe ahꝑæꞃ utan[l] betꞃæppan. Ða ſende ſe ealdoꞃman Ælſꞃic. ⁊ het ꝑaꞃnian þone heꞃe. ⁊ þa on þæꞃe nihte. þe hi on þone dæʒ[m] toʒædeꞃe cuman ſceoldon. þa ſceoc he on niht ſꞃam þæꞃe ſẏꞃde. him ſẏlſum to mẏcelum biſmoꞃe. ⁊ ſe heꞃe þa ætbeꞃſt″. buton[n] an ſcip þæꞃ man oſſloh. And þa ʒemætte ſe heꞃe þa ſcipu of Eaſt-Enʒlum ⁊ of Lundene[o]. ⁊ hi þæꞃ oſſloʒon mẏcel ꝑæl. ⁊ ꝥ ſcip ʒenamon eall ʒe-

don. In this same year it was resolved that tribute should be given, for the first time, to the Danes[1], for the great terror they occasioned by the sea-coast. That was first 10,000 pounds. The first who advised this measure was archbishop Siric.

A.D. 992. This year the blessed archbishop Oswald departed this life, and sought a heavenly one[2]; and in the same year died alderman Ethelwin. Then the king and all his council resolved, that all the ships that were of any account should be gathered together at London; and the king committed the lead of the land-force to alderman Elfric, and earl Thorod, and bishop Elfstan, and bishop Escwy; that they should try if they could any where without entrap the enemy. Then sent alderman Elfric, and gave warning to the enemy; and on the night preceding the day of battle he sculked away from the army, to his great disgrace. The enemy then escaped; except the crew of one ship, who were slain on the spot. Then met the enemy the ships from East-Anglia, and from London; and there a great slaughter was made, and they took the

[a] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] ꝑundꞃan, *Laud.* [c] Abs. *Laud.* [d] So *C.T.* B iv. [e] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B i. and iv. DCCCCXCI. *Petrob.* Joss. [f] ſoꞃðſeꞃde, *Laud.* [g] Heꞃ, *Laud.* [h] to þan ꝥ man ſcolde ſandian ʒiſ man miʒhte betꞃæppan þane heꞃe aʒhꝑaꞃ ꝑið-utan. Ac Ælſꞃic ealdeꞃman. an of þam þa ſe cẏnʒ hæſde mæſt tꞃuꝑe to. het ʒeꝑaꞃnian þone heꞃe. ⁊ on þaꞃe nihte þa hi ſcoldon an moꞃʒen toʒædeꞃe cuman ſe ſẏlſa Ælſꞃic ſcoc ſꞃam þaꞃe ſẏꞃde. ⁊ ſe heꞃe þa ætbæꞃſt. *Cot.* [i] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. [k] Ðoꞃede, *C.T.* B i. and iv. [l] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. utene, Gibs. [m] dæiʒ, *C.T.* B i. dæi, Gibs. [n] butan, *C.T.* B i. and iv. The remainder of the year abs. *Cot.* [o] So *C.T.* B i. Lundenne, B iv.

[1] Called *Danegeld* by historians.

[2] "*Secundo kal. Martii—et Wigorniæ in ecclesia Sanctæ Mariæ, quam ipse a fundamentis construxerat, requiescit.*"—Flor.

ꝥæꝑnoð ⁊ ȝeꝑæðoð. þe ſe ealðoꝛman on ꝥæſ. Anð þa. æꝼteꝛ Oſꝑalðeſ aꝛceb̓ ꝼoꝛðſiðe. ꝼenȝ Ealðulꝼ abb̓ [a]oꝼ Buꝛch″ to Eoꝼeꝛꝑic-ſtole ⁊ to Ꝑiȝeꝛa ceaſtꝛe[b]. ⁊ Kenulꝼ[c] to þam abbot-ꝛice æt Buꝛch[d]:·

An. DCCCCXCIII. [e]Heꝛ on þẏſſum ȝeaꝛe com Unlaꝼ mið þꝛẏm ⁊ hundniȝentiȝon ſcipum to Stane. anð ꝼoꝛheꝛȝoðon ꝥ on ẏtan. ⁊ ꝼoꝛ þa þonan to Sanðꝑic. ⁊ ſꝑa þonan to Gẏpeſꝑic. ⁊ þæt eal oꝼeꝛ-eoðe. ⁊ ſꝑa to Mældune. ⁊ him com þæꝛ toȝeneſ Bẏꝛhtnoð ealðoꝛman mið hiſ ꝼẏꝛðe. ⁊ him ꝑið ȝeꝼeaht. ⁊ hie þone ealðoꝛman þæꝛ oꝼſloȝon. ⁊ ꝑæl-ſtoꝑe ȝeꝑeald ahton. ⁊ him man nam ꝼꝛið ꝑið. ⁊ hine nam ſe cẏninȝ ſẏððan to biſcopeſ handa. [f]þuꝛh Siꝛiceſ laꝛe Cantꝑaꝛe biſcopeſ. ⁊ Ælꝼeaȝeſ Ꝑincæſtꝛe″. [g]Heꝛ. [h]on þiſſum ȝeaꝛe′. ꝑæſ Bebban-buꝛh tobꝛocen. ⁊ mẏcel heꝛe-huðe þæꝛ ȝenumen ꝑæſ. Anð æꝼteꝛ þam com to Humbꝛanmuðan ſe heꝛe. ⁊ þæꝛ mẏcel ẏꝼel ȝeꝑoꝛhte [h]æȝðeꝛ ȝe on Lindeſ-iȝe ȝe on Noꝛð-hẏmbꝛan′. Ða ȝeȝaðeꝛoðe man [h]ſꝑiðe′ mẏcele ꝼẏꝛðe. ⁊ þa hi toȝæðeꝛe ȝan ſceoldon. þa onſtealðon þa heꝛetoȝan æꝛeſt þone ꝼleam. ꝥ ꝑæſ Fꝛæna. ⁊ Goðꝑine. ⁊ Fꝛiðeȝẏſt″. [i]On þẏſum ẏlcan ȝeaꝛe het ſe cẏnȝ ablenðan Ælꝼȝaꝛ Ælꝼꝛiceſ ſunu ealðoꝛmanneſ″:·

An. DCCCCXCIV. [k]Heꝛ ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛðe

ship in which was the alderman, all armed and rigged. Then, after the death of archbishop Oswald, succeeded Aldulf, abbot of Peterborough, to the sees of York and of Worcester; and Kenulf to the abbacy of Peterborough.

A.D. 993. This year came Anlaf with three and ninety ships to Staines; which he plundered without, and went thence to Sandwich. Thence to Ipswich, which he laid waste; and so to Maldon, where alderman Britnoth came against him with his force, and fought with him; and there they slew the alderman, and gained the field of battle; whereupon peace was made with him; and the king received him afterwards at episcopal hands[1] by the advice of Siric, bishop of Canterbury, and Elfeah of Winchester. This year was Bamborough destroyed, and much spoil was there taken. Afterwards came the army to the mouth of the Humber; and there did much evil both in Lindsey and in Northumbria. Then was collected a great force; but when the armies were to engage, then the generals first commenced a flight; namely, Frene and Godwin and Frithgist. In this same year the king ordered Elfgar, son of alderman Elfric, to be punished with blindness.

A.D. 994. This year died archbi-

[a] From *Laud.* abs. *C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] Ꝑiȝeꝛna- *C.T.* B i. and iv. [c] Kænulꝼ, *C.T.* B iv. [d] Buꝛh, *C.T.* B iv. Buꝛuh, B i. [e] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [f] Whel. from *Petrob.* [g] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [h] Abs. *Cot.* [i] From *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [k] An. DCCCCXCV. *Laud. Petrob. Cot. C.T.* B i. and iv.

[1] See the following year, *an.* 994.

Sigeric[a] arcebiscop". [b]⁊ Ælfric. Wiltun-scire biscop. peard gecoren on Easter-dæg. on Ambres-byri. fram Ætelrede cinge ⁊ fram eallan his witan". [c]Her [d]on þisum geare' com Anlaf ⁊ Spegen [e]to Lunden-byrig'. on Natiuitas sc̃e Marie. mid [d]feoper ⁊' hund [f]nigontigum scipum'. [g]⁊ hi þa on þa burh fæstlice feohtende pæron'. ⁊ eac hi mid fyre ontendan[h] poldon. Ac hi [i]þær geferdon maran hearm ⁊ ÿfel' [d]þonne hi æfre pendon ꝥ heom ænig burhparu gedon sceolde. Ac seo halige Godes modor on þam dæge. hire mildheortnisse. þære burhpare gecÿþde. ⁊ hi ahredde pid heora feondum'. And [k]þa' [d]hi' þanon ferdon. ⁊ prohton ꝥ mæste ÿfel þe æfre ænig here [d]don' mihte [l]on bærnette. ⁊ hergunge. ⁊ on man-slihtum. ægðer be þam sæ-riman on East-Seaxum. ⁊ on Cent-lande. ⁊ on Suð-Seaxum. ⁊ on Hamtun-scire. And æt nÿxtan namon heom hors. ⁊ ridon spa pide spa hi poldon. ⁊ unasecgendlice ÿfel pÿrcende pæron'. Ða geræddе se cÿng. ⁊ his witan. [m]ꝥ him man to sende. ⁊ him gafol behete'. [d]⁊ metsunge. pid þon þe hi þære hergunge gespicon'. And hi þa þæt underfengon. [d]⁊ com þa eall se here to Hamtune[n]. ⁊ þær pinter-setle namon'.

shop Siric; and Elfric bishop of Wiltshire was chosen on Easter-day, at Amesbury, by king Ethelred and all his council. This year came Anlaf and Sweyne to London, on the Nativity of St. Mary, with four and ninety ships. And they closely besieged the city, and would fain have set it on fire; but they sustained more harm and evil than they ever supposed that any citizens could inflict on them. The holy mother of God on that day in her mercy considered the citizens, and ridded them of their enemies. Thence they advanced, and wrought the greatest evil that ever any army could do, in burning and plundering and manslaughter, not only on the sea-coast in Essex, but in Kent and in Sussex and in Hampshire. Next they took horse, and rode as wide as they would, and committed unspeakable evil. Then resolved the king and his council to send to them, and offer them tribute and provision, on condition that they desisted from plunder. The terms they accepted; and the whole army came to Southampton, and there fixed their winter-quarters; where they were fed by all the subjects of the West-Saxon kingdom. And they gave them

[a] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. Siric, *Laud. Cot. Petrob.* Joss. [b] So *Cot.* An. DCCCCXCVI. Her on þissum geare pæs Ælfric gehalgode to arceb' to Cristes cirican, *C.T.* B iv. *Petrob.* Joss. --- gehalgod --- cirican, *Laud.* ⁊ feng Ælfric Wiltun-scire biscop to þam arcebisceoprice, Whel. an. DCCCCXCIV. [c] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. to the end of the year. [d] Abs. *Cot.* [e] into, *C.T.* B iv. but it does not appear from the sequel that they came *into* the city. Lundene, *Cot.* for Lunden-byrig. [f] nigantÿgon scipan, *Cot.* [g] fæstlice on þa burh fuhton, *Cot.* [h] atendan, *Cot.* [i] þar Gode þang pÿrs geferdan, *Cot.* [k] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [l] Briefly thus in *Cot.*: on eallon þingon spa hper spa hi ferdon. [m] ꝥ heom man scolde gafol behatan, *Cot.* [n] Hamtun-scire, *C.T.* B i.

[a] ⁊ hi man þæꝛ ꝼeddе ȝeond eall Ƿeſt-Seaxna ꝛice'. ⁊ him man ȝeald ꝼeoſ xvi. þuſend punda. Ða ſende ſe cẏnȝ æꝼteꝛ Anlaꝼe cẏninȝe Ælꝼeah biſcop ⁊ Æþelþeaꝛd ealdoꝛman. ⁊ man ȝiſlade þa hþile into þam ſcipum[b]. ⁊ [c]hi þa læddon' Anlaꝼ mid mẏcclum þuꝛðſcipe to þam cẏnȝe to Andeꝼeꝛan[d]. ⁊ ſe cẏnȝ Æðelꝛed hiſ onꝼenȝ[e] æt biſcopeſ handa. ⁊ him cẏnelice ȝiꝼode. And him þa Anlaꝼ behet. [f]ſþa he hit eac' ȝelæſte. ꝥ he næꝼꝛe eꝼt to Anȝel-cẏnne mid unꝼꝛiðe cuman nolde[g]":

sixteen thousand pounds in money. Then sent the king after king Anlaf bishop Elfeah and alderman Ethelwerd[1]; and, hostages being left with the ships, they led Anlaf with great pomp to the king at Andover. And king Ethelred received him at episcopal hands, and honoured him with royal presents. In return Anlaf promised, as he also performed, that he never again would come in a hostile manner to England.

[h]An. DCCCCXCV. Heꝛ [i]on þiſſum ȝeaꝛe' æteoþde[k] cometa ſe ſteoꝛꝛa":

A.D. 995. This year appeared the comet-star.

[l]An. DCCCCXCVI. Heꝛ on þiſſum ȝeaꝛe þæſ Ælꝼꝛic ȝehalȝode to aꝛceb to Cꝛiſteſ cẏꝛican":

A.D. 996. This year was Elfric consecrated archbishop at Christ church[2].

[m]An. DCCCCXCVII. Heꝛ on þiſſum ȝeaꝛe ꝼeꝛde ſe heꝛe abutan Deꝼenanſcẏꝛe into Sæꝼeꝛn-muðan. ⁊ þæꝛ ȝeheꝛȝodon. æȝðeꝛ ȝe on Coꝛn-þealum ȝe on Noꝛð-þalum ⁊ on Deꝼenum. ⁊ eodon him þa up æt Ƿeced-poꝛt. ⁊ þæꝛ mẏcel ẏꝼel þoꝛhton on bæꝛnette ⁊ on man-ſlihtum. And æꝼteꝛ þam þendon eꝼt abutan Penþiht-ſteoꝛt on þa ſuðhealꝼe. ⁊ þendon þa into Tameꝛ-muðan[n].

A.D. 997. This year went the army about Devonshire into Severn-mouth, and equally plundered the people of Cornwall, North-Wales[3], and Devon. Then went they up at Watchet, and there much evil wrought in burning and man-slaughter. Afterwards they coasted back about Penwithstert on the south side, and, turning into the mouth of the Tamer, went up till they came

[a] ⁊ ec heom ꝼodan ȝeaꝼ oꝼ eallan Ƿeſt-Seaxna ꝛice, *Cot.* [b] ſcipan, *Cot.* into ſcipum, *C.T.* B iv. [c] man lædde, *Cot.* [d] So *C.T.* B i. Andeꝼꝛon, B iv. [e] aꝼenȝ, *Cot.* anꝼenȝ, Gibs. [f] ⁊ eac, *Cot.* [g] Gibson inserts here from *Laud.*—*Hic Ricardus Vetus obiit, et Ricardus filius ejus suscepit regnum, et regnavit* xxxi. *annis.* [h] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [i] Abs. *Cot.* [k] þaſ ateoþod, *Cot.* [l] From *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* B iv. [m] From *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [n] Cameꝛ-muðan, *C.T.* B iv.

[1] This was probably the veteran historian of that name, who was killed in the severe encounter with the Danes at Alton (Æthelingadene) in the year 1001.

[2] *i.e.* at Canterbury. He was chosen or nominated before, by king Ethelred and his council, at Amesbury: *vid. an.* 994. This notice of his consecration, which is confirmed by Florence of Worcester, is now first admitted into the text on the authority of three MSS.

[3] This is opposed to *West*-Wales, another name for Cornwall.

⁊ eoðon þa up oð ꝥ hi comon to Hlida-ꝼoꞃða[a]. ⁊ ælc þinʒ bæꞃnðon ⁊ ꞃloʒon ꝥ hi ʒemetton. ⁊ Oꞃðulꝼeꞃ mẏnꞃteꞃ æt Tæꝼinʒ-ꞃtoc[b] ꝼoꞃbæꞃnðon. ⁊ unaꞃec-ʒenðlice heꞃe-huðe mið him to ꞃcipon bꞃohton″:· [c]Heꞃ Ælꝼꞃic aꞃceb ꝼeꞃðe to Rome æꝼteꞃ hiꞃ aꞃðe″:·

[d]An. DCCCCXCVIII. Heꞃ ʒeꝼenðe ꞃe heꞃe eꝼt eaꞃtꝼeaꞃð into Fꞃom-muðan. ⁊ þæꞃ æʒhꝼæꞃ up eoðon. ꞃꝼa ꝼiðe ꞃꝼa hi ꝼolðon. into Doꞃꞃæton. And man oꝼt ꝼẏꞃðe onʒean hi ʒeʒa-ðeꞃoðe. ac ꞃona ꞃꝼa hi toʒæðeꞃe ʒan ꞃceolðan þonne ꝼeaꞃð þæꞃ æꝼꞃe þuꞃh ꞃumþinʒ ꝼleam-aꞃtiht. ⁊ æꝼꞃe hi æt enðe ꞃiʒe ahton[e]. And þonne oðꞃe hꝼile laʒon heom on Ꝼiht-lanðe. ⁊ eoton heom þa hꝼile oꝼ Hamtun-ꞃciꞃe ⁊ oꝼ Suð-Seaxum″:·

[f]An. DCCCCXCIX. Heꞃ com ꞃe heꞃe eꝼt abuton[g] into Temeꞃe. ⁊ ꝼenðon þa up anðlanʒ Meðeꝼæʒan to Hꞃoꝼe-ceaꞃtꞃe. ⁊ [h]com þa ꞃeo Centiꞃce ꝼẏꞃðe þæꞃ onʒean′. ⁊ hi þa þæꞃ ꝼæꞃte toʒæðeꞃe ꝼenʒon. [i]Ac ꝼa-la-ꝼa ꝥ hi tohꞃaðe buʒon ⁊ ꝼluʒon. ꝼoꞃðam þe hi næꝼðon ꝼultum þe hi habban ꞃceolðon′. Ða ahton þa Deniꞃcan ꝼæl-ꞃtoꝼe ʒe-ꝼealð. ⁊ namon þa hoꞃꞃ. ⁊ ꞃiðon ꞃꝼa ꝼiðe ꞃꝼa hi ꝼolðon [k]ꞃẏlꝼe′. [l]⁊ ꝼoꞃneah ealle Ꝼeꞃt-Centinʒaꞃ ꝼoꞃðẏðon′ [k]⁊ ꝼoꞃheꞃʒoðon′. Ða ꞃæððe ꞃe cinʒ ꝼið

to Liddyford, burning and slaying every thing that they met. Moreover, Ordulf's minster at Tavistock they burned to the ground, and brought to their ships incalculable plunder. This year archbishop Elfric went to Rome after his staff.

A.D. 998. This year coasted the army back eastward into the mouth of the Frome, and went up everywhere, as widely as they would, into Dorsetshire. Often was an army collected against them; but, as soon as they were about to come together, then were they ever through something or other put to flight, and their enemies always in the end had the victory. Another time they lay in the isle of Wight, and fed themselves meanwhile from Hampshire and Sussex.

A.D. 999. This year came the army about again into the Thames, and went up thence along the Medway to Rochester; where the Kentish army came against them, and encountered them in a close engagement; but, alas! they too soon yielded and fled; because they had not the aid that they should have had. The Danes therefore occupied the field of battle, and, taking horse, they rode as wide as they would, spoiling and overrunning nearly all West-Kent. Then the king with his council deter-

[a] Hliðan-ꝼoꞃða, *C.T.* B iv. [b] So *Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. Æteꝼinʒ- Gibs. [c] From *Cot.* [d] From *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [e] æhton, *C.T.* B iv. [f] From *Laud. Cot.* corrected and enlarged from *Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [g] Abs. *Cot.* abutan, *C.T.* B i. and iv. [h] þaꞃ com ꞃeo Centiꞃce ꝼẏꞃð þæꞃ onʒean hi, *Cot.* [i] So *C.T.* B iv. abs. *Cot.* ꝼala, Gibs. *C.T.* B i. Hence the vulgar corruption, "Well-a-way!" and still worse, "Well-a-day!" [k] Abs. *Cot.* [l] ⁊ ꝼoꞃðẏðon ꝼel-neah eall Ꝼeꞃt-Cent, *Cot.*

hiſ ꝑitan. ꝥ man ſceolde mid ſcip-ꝼẏꝛde ⁊ eac mid land-ꝼẏꝛde him on-ʒean ꝼaꝛan. [a]Ac þa þa ſcipu ʒeaꝛꝑe ꝑæꝛon. þa [b]elkede þa man' ꝼꝛam dæʒe to dæʒe. ⁊ ſꝑencte ꝥ eaꝛme ꝼolc þe on þam ſcipon laʒon. ⁊ á ſꝑa hit ꝼoꝛð-ꝑæꝛdꝛe[c] beon ſcolde ſꝑa hit lætꝛe ꝑæſ. ꝼꝛam anꝛe tẏde to oðꝛe. ⁊ á hi læton heoꝛa ꝼeonda ꝑeꝛod ꝑexan. ⁊ á man ꝛẏmde ꝼꝛam þæꝛe ſæ. ⁊ hi ꝼeꝛdon æꝼꝛe ꝼoꝛð æꝼteꝛ". [d]And þonne æt þam ende ne beheold hit nan þinʒ. ſeo ſcẏþ-ꝼẏꝛdinʒ [e]ne ſeo land-ꝼẏꝛdinʒ'. buton ꝼolceſ ʒeſꝑinc. ⁊ ꝼeoſ ſꝑillinʒ. ⁊ heoꝛa ꝼeonda ꝼoꝛðbẏldinʒ":

[f]An. M. Heꝛ [g]on þiſſum ʒeaꝛe' ſe cẏnʒ ꝼeꝛde into Cumbeꝛ-lande[h]. ⁊ hit [g]ſꝑiðe neah' eall ꝼoꝛheꝛʒode[i]. [g]And hiſ ſcipu ꝑendon ut abutan Leʒ-ceaſ-tꝛe. ⁊ ſceoldon cuman onʒean hine. ac hi ne mihton. þa ʒeheꝛʒodon hi Mæniʒe'. ⁊ [k]ſe' unꝼꝛið-ꝼlota ꝑæſ þæſ ſumeꝛeſ ʒeꝑend to Ricaꝛdeſ[l] ꝛice":

An. MI. [m]Heꝛ on þiſſum ʒeaꝛe ꝑæſ micel unꝼꝛið on Anʒel-cẏnneſ londe þuꝛh ſcip-heꝛe. ⁊ ꝑel-ʒehꝑæꝛ-heꝛʒedon ⁊ bæꝛndon. ſꝑa ꝥ hie up aſetton on ænne ſið ꝥ hie comon to Æðelinʒa-dene. ⁊ þa com þæꝛ to-

mined to proceed against them with sea and land forces; but as soon as the ships were ready, then arose delay from day to day, which harassed the miserable crew that lay on board; so that, always, the forwarder it should have been, the later it was, from one time to another;—they still suffered the army of their enemies to increase;—the Danes continually retreated from the sea-coast;—and they continually pursued them in vain. Thus in the end these expeditions both by sea and land served no other purpose but to vex the people, to waste their treasure, and to strengthen their enemies.

A.D. 1000. This year the king went into Cumberland, and nearly laid waste the whole of it with his army, whilst his navy sailed about Chester with the design of cooperating with his land-forces; but, finding it impracticable, they ravaged Anglesey. The hostile fleet was this summer turned towards the kingdom of Richard.

A.D. 1001. This year there was great commotion in England in consequence of an invasion by the Danes, who spread terror and devastation wheresoever they went, plundering and burning and desolating the country with such rapidity,

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[a] Abs. *Cot.* to And þonne, &c. [b] il ke deman, *C.T.* B iv. for ilkede man. ẏlcodan þa deman (the counsellors or judges delayed, &c.), B i. [c] Corrected from *Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. The comparative degree here seems necessary to the sense, as opposed to lætꝛe. ꝼoꝛðꝑeaꝛde, Gibs. Accordingly he translates—*si quando autem egressura erat classis, impedita fuit de uno in aliud tempus,* &c. [d] Ac hit naht na beheold, *Cot.* [e] From *C.T.* B i. abs. B iv. *Laud.* and Gibs. probably from the repetition of ꝼẏꝛdinʒ; but B iv. reads nan þinʒ butan, &c. [f] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [g] Abs. *Cot.* [h] So *C.T.* B iv. Cumeꝛ-lande, *C.T.* B i. and Gibs. from *Laud.* [i] ꝼoꝛ-dẏde, *Cot.* ꝼoꝛheꝛeʒode, *C.T.* B i. [k] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. abs. *Cot.* ſeo, Gibs. [l] Rikeꝛdeſ, *C.T.* B iv. [m] Abs. *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B i. and iv. to ꝼꝛið ꝑið nam. The remainder of the year thus: Heꝛ

ȝeaneſ Hamtun-ſcyr. ⁊ him þið ȝe-
ſuhton. ⁊ þær þearð Æðelþeard
cyninȝeſ heah-ȝeneſa oſſleȝen. and
Leoſric æt Hþit-cirican. ⁊ Leoſþine
cyninȝeſ heah-ȝeneſa. and Þulſhere
biſceopeſ þeȝn. and Godþine æt Þeorð-
iȝe. Ælſſiȝeſ biſceopeſ ſunu. ⁊ ealra
manna an and hund-eahtatiȝ. And
þær þearð þara Deniſcra micele ma
oſſleȝenra. þeah þe hie þæl-ſtoþe
ȝeþeald ahton. And ſoran þa þanon
þeſt oð þ hie comon to Deſenan. ⁊
him þær toȝeaneſ com Palliȝ mid
þam ſcipan þe he ȝeȝadrian mihte.
ſorðam ðe he aſceacen þæſ ſram
Æðelrede cyninȝe. oſer ealle ða ȝe-
trýþða þe he him ȝeſeald hæfde. ⁊
eac ſe cyninȝ him þel ȝýfod hæfde on
hamon ⁊ on ȝolde and ſeolfre. And
ſorbærndon Teȝntun. ⁊ eac ſeala
oðra ȝodra hama þe þe ȝenemnan ne
cunnon. ⁊ heom man ſýððan þær
ſrið þið nam". And hie ſoran þa
þonan to Exan-muðan. ſþa þ hie aſet-
ton him up on ænne ſið oð hie comon
to Peonn-hó. ⁊ þær þæſ Cola þæſ
cyninȝeſ heah-ȝeneſa ⁊ Eadſiȝe þæſ

that they advanced in one march as far as the town of Alton; where the people of Hampshire came against them, and fought with them. There was slain Ethelwerd, high-steward of the king, and Leofric of Whitchurch, and Leofwin, high-steward of the king, and Wulfhere, a bishop's thane, and Godwin of Worthy, son of bishop Elfsy; and of all the men who were engaged with them eighty-one. Of the Danes there was slain a much greater number, though they remained in possession of the field of battle. Thence they proceeded westward, until they came into Devonshire; where Paley came to meet them with the ships which he was able to collect; for he had shaken off his allegiance to king Ethelred, against all the vows of truth and fidelity which he had given him, as well as the presents which the king had bestowed on him in houses and gold and silver. And they burned Teignton, and also many other goodly towns that we cannot name; and then peace was there concluded with them. And they proceeded thence towards Exmouth, so

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com ſe here to Exan-muðan[a]. ⁊ up þa eodon to þære býriȝ. ⁊ þær [b]ſæſtlice" ſeohtende þæron. [c]ac him man ſþýðe ſæſtlice þiðſtod. ⁊ heardlice". Ða ȝeþendon hi ȝeond[d] [e]ealle" þ land. ⁊ dýdon eall ſþa hi beþuna þæron. ſloȝon ⁊ beorndon [e]eal þ hi to comon". [b]Ða" ȝeſomnode man þære ormæte [e]ſýrde" oſ Deſeniſceſ ſolceſ. ⁊ Sumor-ſætiſceſ [f]ſolceſ". ⁊ hi þa to ſomne comon æt Peonn-hó. And ſona ſþa hie toȝædere ſenȝon þa beah [g]ſeo Ænȝliſce ſýrd". ⁊ hi þær mýcel þæl oſſloȝon. ⁊ ridon þa oſer þ land. ⁊ þæſ æſre heora æſtra ſýð þýrſe þonne ſe ærra. ⁊ mid him þa micele here-huðe to ſcipon brohton. And þanon þendon into Þiht-land. ⁊ þær him ſeſdon onbutan. ſþa ſþa hi ſýlf þoldon. ⁊ him nan þinȝ ne þiðſtod. ne him to ne dorſte ſcip-here on ſæ [e]to ȝenealæcan" ne land-ſýrd. [b]ne eodon hi ſþa ſeor up". Þæſ hit þa on ælce þiſan hæfiȝe time. ſorðam [b]þe" hi næſre heora ýſeleſ [h]ne" ȝeſþicon :. The principal variations in these MSS. are thus noticed:

[a] -muðe, *Cot.* Eaxan-muþan, *C.T.* B iv. [b] Abs. *Cot.* [c] ⁊, *Cot.* ac him mon ſþýþe heardlice þiðſtod, *C.T.* B i. and iv. [d] oſer, *Cot.* [e] From *Cot.* abs. *C.T.* B i. and iv. [f] From *C.T.* B i. [g] So *C.T.* B iv. Enȝliſce -- Gibs. ⁊ ſolc, *C.T.* B i. [h] From *Cot.* *C.T.* B i. and iv. abs. *Laud.*

cýninȝeſ ȝeꞃeꞃa toȝeaneſ him mid þæꞃe ꝼýꞃde þe hie ȝeȝadꞃian mihtan. ⁊ hie þæꞃ aꝼlýmede ꝼuꞃdon. ⁊ þæꞃ ꝼeaꞃð ꝼeala oꝼꝼleȝenꞃa. ⁊ þa Deniſcan ahton ꝼæl-ſtoꝼe ȝeꝼeald. And þæſ on meꞃȝen ꝼoꞃbæꞃndon þone ham æt Peonn-hó. ⁊ æt Cliſtune. ⁊ eac ꝼeala ȝodꞃa hama þe ꝼe ȝenemnan na cunnan. And ꝼoꞃan þa eꝼt eaſt onȝean oð hie comon to Ꝼiht. ⁊ þæꞃ on meꞃȝen ꝼoꞃbæꞃndon þone ham æt Ꝼealt-ham. ⁊ oðꞃa cotliꝼa ꝼeala. ⁊ him mon ꞃaðe þæſ ꝼið þinȝode. ⁊ hie namon ꝼꞃið[a]:

that they marched at once till they came to Pin-hoo; where Cole, high-steward of the king, and Edsy, reve of the king, came against them with the army that they could collect. But they were there put to flight, and there were many slain, and the Danes had possession of the field of battle. And the next morning they burned the village of Pin-hoo, and of Clist, and also many goodly towns that we cannot name. Then they returned eastward again, till they came to the isle of Wight. The next morning they burned the town of Waltham, and many other small towns; soon after which the people treated with them, and they made peace.

[b]An. MII. Heꞃ [c]on þiſſum ȝeaꞃe' ſe cýnȝ ȝeꞃædde [d]eꝼt' [c]⁊ hiſ ꝼitan'. ꝥ man ſceolde ȝaꝼol-ȝýldan þam ꝼlotan. [c]⁊ ꝼꞃið ꝼið hi ȝeniman'. ꝼið þon þe hi heoꞃa ýꝼeleſ ȝeſꝼican ſceoldon. [c]Ða ſende ſe cýnȝ to þam ꝼlotan Leoꝼſiȝe ealdoꞃman. ⁊ he þa þæſ cýnȝeſ ꝼoꞃde ⁊ hiſ ꝼitena ȝꞃið ꝼið hi ȝeſætte. ⁊ þæt hi to metſunȝe ꝼenȝon ⁊ to ȝaꝼle. ⁊ hi þa ꝥ undeꞃꝼenȝon'. ⁊ him[e] man þa ȝeȝeald xxiv. þuſend punda. [c]Ða on ȝemanȝ þýſum oꝼſloh Leoꝼſiȝe ealdoꞃman Æꝼic þæſ cýnȝeſ heah-ȝeꞃeꝼan. ⁊ ſe cýnȝ hine þa ȝeutode oꝼ eaꞃde'. And þa. on þam ilcan lenȝtene. com ſeo hlæꝼdiȝe. Ricaꞃdeſ dohtoꞃ. [f]Ælꝼȝiꝼa

A.D. 1002. This year the king and his council agreed that tribute should be given to the fleet, and peace made with them, with the provision that they should desist from their mischief. Then sent the king to the fleet alderman Leofsy[1], who at the king's word and his council made peace with them, on condition that they received food and tribute; which they accepted, and a tribute was paid of 24,000 pounds. In the mean time alderman Leofsy[1] slew Eafy, high-steward of the king; and the king banished him from the land. Then, in the same Lent, came the lady Elſgive Emma[2], Richard's daughter, to this land.

[a] Here ends the Cotton MS. of Wheloc. So also *Otho* B xi. and the Dublin transcript. [b] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [c] Abs. *Cot.* [d] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [e] heom, *Cot.* [f] From *Cot.* The whole period runs thus: And on þýſan ýlcan ȝeaꞃe. on lencten. com Ricaꞃdeſ dohteꞃ. Ælꝼȝiꝼa Ymma. hideꞃ to lande. And on þiſ ýlcan ȝeaꞃe ꝼeaꞃð Eadulꝼ aꞃcebiſcop oꝼ hiſ liue.

[1] Leofsinus, Flor.

[2] "*Emmam, Saxonice Alſgivam vocatam, ducis Normannorum primi Ricardi filiam, rex Ætheredus duxit uxorem.*"—Flor.

Ymma'. hiðeꝛ to lanðe. ⁊ on þam ilcan ſumeꝛa Eaðulf aꝛceb ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛðe. ⁊ [a]eac' [b]on þam' ȝeaꝛe ſe cyn̄ȝ het oꝼſlean ealle þa Deniſcan[c] men þe on Anȝel-cynne pæꝛon. [d]ðiſ pæſ ȝeðon' on Bꝛiciuſ[e] mæſſe-ðæȝ. ꝼoꝛðon þam cyn̄ȝe pæſ ȝecyð þ hi poldon hine beſyꝛepian[f] æt hiſ life. ⁊ [g]ſyððan' ealle hiſ pitan. ⁊ habban ſyððan hiſ ꝛice[h] [a]butan ælcꝛe pið-cpeþeneſſe'':

[i]An. MIII. Heꝛ pæſ Eaxan-ceaſteꝛ[k] abꝛocen [l]þuꝛh þone Fꝛenciſcan ceoꝛl Huȝon'. þe[m] ſeo hlæꝼðiȝe heaꝼðe [g]hiꝛe'' ȝeſett to ȝeꝛeꝼan. ⁊ ſe heꝛe þa þa buꝛh mið ealle ꝼoꝛðyðe. [g]⁊ mycle heꝛe-huðe þæꝛ ȝenamon[n]'. [o]⁊ on þam ilcan ȝeaꝛe eoðe ſe heꝛe up into Wiltun-ſciꝛe'. Ða ȝeȝaðeꝛoðe man ſpiþe mycele ꝼyꝛðe [g]oꝼ Wiltun-ſciꝛe and oꝼ Hamtun-ſciꝛe. ⁊ ſpiðe anꝛæðlice pið þæſ heꝛeſ peaꝛð pæꝛon'. [p]⁊' þa ſceolðe [g]ſe' ealðoꝛman Ælꝼꝛic læðan þa ꝼyꝛðe. ac he teah ꝼoꝛð [g]þa' hiſ ealðan pꝛenceaſ[q]. ſona ſpa hi pæꝛon ſpa ȝehenðe. þæt æȝðeꝛ heꝛe[r] on oðeꝛne[s] hapeðe. þa ȝebꝛæðe he hine ſeocne[t]. ⁊ onȝan he hine bꝛecan to ſpipenne. ⁊ cpæð þæt

And in the same summer died archbishop Eadulf[1]; and also, in the same year the king gave an order to slay all the Danes that were in England. This was accordingly done on the mass-day of St. Brice; because it was told the king, that they would beshrew him of his life, and afterwards all his council, and then have his kingdom without any resistance.

A.D. 1003. This year was Exeter demolished, through the French churl[2] Hugh, whom the lady[3] had appointed her steward there. And the army destroyed the town withal, and took there much spoil. In the same year came the army up into Wiltshire. Then was collected a very great force, from Wiltshire and from Hampshire; which was soon ready on their march against the enemy: and alderman Elfric should have led them on; but he brought forth his old tricks, and as soon as they were so near, that either army looked on the other, then he pretended sickness, and began to reach, saying he was sick; and so betrayed the people that he should

[a] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] on þy ylcan, *Cot.* [c] Deniſce, *Cot.* [d] From *C.T.* B i. abs. B iv. [e] Bꝛiciuſ, *Cot. C.T.* B i. and iv. [f] -ſyꝛpian, *Cot.* -ſyꝛpan, *C.T.* B i. -ſyꝛepan, B iv. [g] Abs. *Cot.* [h] þiſ ꝛice, *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [i] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [k] So *C.T.* B iv. Execæſteꝛ, *Cot.* Eaxa-ceſteꝛ, *C.T.* B i. Eaxe-ceaſteꝛ, Gibs. [l] ꝼoꝛ aneſ Fꝛenciſceſ ceoꝛleſ þinȝan. Huȝo hatte, *Cot.* [m] þone, *Cot.* [n] ȝenamen, Gibs. ȝenam, *C.T.* B iv.; but a change from the singular number to the plural, after nouns of multitude, is common. [o] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. [p] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [q] pꝛencaſ, *Cot. C.T.* B i. and iv. [r] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. heoꝛa, Gibs. *i.e.* of them; unless it be intended for heꝛa, genitive plural of heꝛe, *i.e.* either of the armies. [s] So *C.T.* B i. oðeꝛ, B iv. *Laud.* Gibs. oðꝛe, *Cot.* [t] ſeoc, *Cot.*

[1] "*Aldulfus, archipræsul Eboracensis.*"—Flor. "*In ecclesia Sanctæ Mariæ Wigorniæ est sepultus.*"—Ibid.

[2] Florence of Worcester makes him an *earl*, instead of a *churl*;—"*Normannici comitis,*" &c.

[3] "*Emma, Saxonice Alfgiva vocata.*"—Flor. See p. 175.

he ȝeſıcloð pæɾe. ⁊ ſpa ꝥ ſolc beſpac[a] [b]ꝥ he læðan ſceolðe. ſpa hıt ȝecpeðen ıſ'. þonne ſe heɾetoȝa pacað. þonne bıð eall ſe heɾe ſpıðe ȝehẏnðɾað[c]. Ða Speȝen ȝeſeah ꝥ hı anɾæðe[d] næɾon. [e]⁊ ꝥ hı ealle tohpuɾfon'. þa læððe [b]he' hıſ heɾe ınto Pıltune. [f]⁊ hı þa buɾh ȝeheɾȝoðon ⁊ foɾbæɾnðon'. ⁊ [g]eoðe hım' þa to Seaɾbẏɾıȝ. ⁊ þanon eft to ſæ [h]feɾðe. þæɾ he pıſte hıſ ẏð-henȝeſtaſ'':

[i]An. MIV. Heɾ com Speȝen mıð hıſ flotan to Noɾð-pıc. ⁊ þa buɾh ealle ȝeheɾȝoðe[k] ⁊ foɾbæɾnðe. Ða ȝeɾæððe Ulfkẏtel pıð þa pıtan on Eaſt-Enȝlum. [l]ꝥ hıt beteɾe pæɾe' [m]ꝥ man pıð þone heɾe fɾıþeſ ceapoðe'. [n]æɾ hı to-mẏcelne heaɾm on þam eaɾðe ȝeðẏðon'. foɾðam [b]þe' hi unpaɾeſ comon. [b]⁊' [o]he' fẏɾſt næfðe ꝥ he hıſ fẏɾðe ȝeȝaðɾıan[p] mıhte. Ða[q]. unðeɾ þam ȝɾıðe [b]þe heom betpeonan beon ſceolðe. þa' beſteal[r] ſe heɾe up fɾam[s] ſcıpon. ⁊ pendon[t] [b]heoɾa foɾe' to Ðeoð-foɾða[u]. [x]Ða Ulfcẏtel ꝥ unðeɾȝeat. þa ſenðe he ꝥ man ſceolðe þa ſcıpu to-heapan. ac

have led: as it is said, "When the leader is sick, the whole army is hindered." When Sweyne saw that they were not ready, and that they all retreated, then led he his army into Wilton; and they plundered and burned the town. Then went he to Sarum; and thence back to the sea, where he knew his ships were.

A.D. 1004. This year came Sweyne with his fleet to Norwich, plundering and burning the whole town. Then Ulfkytel agreed with the council in East-Anglia, that it were better to purchase peace with the enemy, ere they did too much harm on the land; for that they had come unawares, and he had not had time to gather his force. Then, under the truce that should have been between them, stole the army up from their ships, and bent their course to Thetford. When Ulfkytel understood that, then sent he an order to hew the ships in pieces; but they frustrated his

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[a] becẏɾðe, *C.T.* B i. and iv. which makes the antithesis more obvious. [b] Abs. *Cot.* [c] So *C.T.* B i. ȝehẏnðɾeð, B iv. ȝehınðɾeð, Gibs. The proverb perhaps ran thus:

Ðonne ſe heɾetoȝa pacað.
Ðonne bıð eall ſe heɾe ȝehẏnðɾað.

[d] So *C.T.* B iv. Gibs. onɾæðe, B i. improperly explained *concordes* in B iv. Joss. interl. *constantes*, Gibs. [e] So *C.T.* B i. except toſoɾan for tohpuɾfon. The whole clause is omitted in *Cot.* ⁊ ealle tohpuɾfon, Gibs. from *Laud.* ⁊ ealle toſoɾon læððe hıſ heɾe --- B iv. [f] ⁊ þone tun foɾbeɾnðan, *Cot.* [g] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. eoðon, Gibs. [h] *Hujusce clausulæ ex Cod.* Laud. *desumptæ quis sit sensus me omnino latet.* Gibs. This clause in *C.T.* B iv. is underlined by Josselin. It only required a different punctuation to render it intelligible. [i] From *Laud. Cot.* but corrected and enlarged from *Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [k] So *Cot. C.T.* B i. and iv. -bæɾnðon, Gibs. [l] Abs. *Cot.* ꝥ hım bæteɾe pæɾon, Gibs. incorrectly from *Laud.* [m] ꝥ man ſcolðe fɾıðıan pıð þone heɾe, *Cot.* [n] Abs. *Cot.* lanðe for eaɾðe, *C.T.* B iv. [o] So *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. na he, Gibs. from *Cot.* [p] ȝeȝaðeɾeðe, *C.T.* B iv. omitting mıhte. So B i. [q] ac, *Cot.* [r] beſtæl, *Cot. C.T.* B i. beſtal, B iv. [s] oſ, *C.T.* B i. [t] foɾan, *Cot.* [u] Heoɾt-foɾðan, *Cot.* incorrectly. Ðeot-foɾða, *C.T.* B iv. [x] Briefly thus *Cot.*: ⁊ Ulfcẏtel ȝeȝaðeɾoðe hıſ heɾe. ⁊ foɾ æfteɾ.

hi abruðon þa þe he toþohte. ⁊ he þa ȝeȝaðeroðe hiſ ſẏrðe diȝolice ſpa he ſpẏðoſt mihte. And ſe here com þa to Ðeoð-ſorða binnan þrẏm pucan þæſ þe hi ær ȝeherȝoðon Norð-pic. ⁊ þær binnon ane niht pæron. ⁊ þa buruh herȝoðon ⁊ ſorbærndon. Ða on morȝen. þa hi to ſcipon poldon. þa com Ulfcẏtel mið hiſ peroðe'. [a]cpæð ꝥ hi ðær toȝæðere ſon ſceoldon'. and hi þær toȝæðere ſeaſtlice[b] ſenȝon. [c]⁊ mẏcel pæl þær on æȝðere hand ȝeſeoll'. Ðær pearð[d] Eaſt-Enȝla ſolceſ [e]ſeo' ẏld [f]mẏcel' oſſlaȝen. [c]ac ȝif þæt ſulle mæȝen þær pære. ne eoðon hi næſre eſt to ſcipon. Spa hi ſẏlſe ſæðon'. [g]ꝥ hi næſre pẏrſan handpleȝan on Anȝel-cẏnne ne ȝemitton þonne Ulfcẏtel him to brohte":

An. MV. [h]Her Ælfricuſ arceb ſorðſerðe. [i]⁊ Ælfeah[k] [c]biſcop' ſenȝ [c]æſter him' to [l]þam' ærce-ſtole[m]". [n]Her on þẏſſum ȝeare pæſ ſe mẏcla hunȝor ȝeond Anȝel-cẏnn. ſpilce nan man ær ne ȝemunde ſpa ȝrimne. And ſe ſlota þæſ ȝeareſ ȝeperde oſ þiſſum earðe to Denemearce, [o]⁊ litelne ſẏrſt let þæt he eſt ne com":

An. MVI. [p]Her man halȝoðe Ælfehȝ to arcebiſcope". [q]⁊ Brihtpold biſcop

design. Then he gathered his forces, as secretly as he could. The enemy came to Thetford within three weeks after they had plundered Norwich; and, remaining there one night, they spoiled and burned the town; but, in the morning, as they were proceeding to their ships, came Ulfkytel with his army, and said that they must there come to close quarters. And, accordingly, the two armies met together; and much slaughter was made on both sides. There were many of the veterans of the East-Angles slain; but, if the main army had been there, the enemy had never returned to their ships. As they said themselves, that they never met with worse hand-play in England than Ulfkytel brought them[1].

A.D. 1005. This year[2] died archbishop Elfric; and bishop Elfeah succeeded him in the archbishopric. This year was the great famine in England; so severe that no man ere remembered such. The fleet this year went from this land to Denmark, and took but a short respite, before they came again.

A.D. 1006. This year Elfeah[3] was consecrated[4] archbishop; bishop Brit-

[a] From *C.T.* B i. [b] ſæſlice, *Cot.* [c] Abs. *Cot.* [d] paſ, *Cot.* [e] Abs. *Cot.* ſeo ẏldeſta, *C.T.* B iv. [f] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [g] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. abs. Whel. Gibs. [h] An. MVI. *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv. Ælfric, *ibid.* [i] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B iv. [k] Ælfeh, *Cot.* [l] Abs. *Laud.* [m] arcebiſcop- *Cot.* [n] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [o] ⁊ ſona anȝean cẏrðe, *Cot.* [p] Abs. *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B i. and iv. [q] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. with some variation.

[1] This speech of the Danes, now first printed, as well as that above of Ulfkytel to his army, is confirmed by the authority of Florence of Worcester, who has literally translated it:—"*Ut enim ipsi testati sunt, durius et asperius bellum in Anglia nunquam experti sunt, quam illis dux Ulfketellus intulerat.*" See also S. Dunelm.

[2] *An.* 1006, Flor. [3] Alfeagus, Flor.

[4] *i.e.* of Canterbury. He was *chosen* the year before. *Vid. an.* 1005.

ꝼenᵹ to þam [a]ꝑice on Ꝿiltun-ꝛcire". [b]And on þam ilcan ᵹeare Ꝿulꝼᵹeate pæꝛ eall hiꝛ[a]re oꝼ-ᵹenumen". ⁊ Ꝿulꝼeah and Uꝼᵹeat [c]pæꝛon ablende". [d]⁊ Ælꝼelm ealdoꝛman peaꝛð oꝛꝛlaᵹen". ⁊ Kenulꝼ biꝛcop ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛde. [d]And þa. oꝼeꝛ þone miðne ꝛumoꝛn". com þa ꝛe [e]Deniꝛca ꝼlota" to Sand-pic. ⁊ [d]dýdon eall ꝛpa hi æꝛ ᵹepuna pæꝛon". heꝛᵹodon ⁊ bæꝛnðon ⁊ ꝛlogon ꝛpa ꝛpa hi ꝼeꝛdon. Đa het ꝛe cyng abannan ut ealne ꝼeodꝛcipe[f] oꝼ Ꝿeꝛt-Seaxum[g] ⁊ oꝼ Mýꝛcum. ⁊ hi laᵹdon ute þa ealne þone hæꝛꝼeꝛt [d]on ꝼýꝛðinᵹe onᵹean þone heꝛe". ac hit naht ne beheold [d]þe ma þe hit oꝼtoꝛ æꝛ dýde. ac ꝼoꝛ eallum þiꝛꝛum ꝛe heꝛe ꝼeꝛde ꝛpa he ꝛýlꝼ polde. ⁊ ꝛeo ꝼýꝛðinᵹ dýde þæꝛe land-leode ælcne heaꝛm þ him naðeꝛ ne dohte ne innheꝛe ne uteꝛe". Đa hit pinteꝛ-læhte þa ꝼeꝛde ꝛeo[h] ꝼýꝛð ham. ⁊ ꝛe heꝛe com[i] [k]þa oꝼeꝛ Maꝛtinuꝛ mæꝛꝛan" to hiꝛ ꝼꝛýð-ꝛtole [l]to Ꝿiht-lande". [d]⁊ tilode him þæꝛ æᵹhpæꝛ þæꝛ þe hi behoꝼdon". And [d]þa" [m]to þam middan pintꝛan" eodon heom[n] to heoꝛa ᵹaꝛpan[o] ꝼeoꝛme ut þuꝛh Damtun-ꝛcire[p] into Beaꝛnuc-ꝛcire to Rædinᵹan. [d]⁊ hi dýdon heoꝛa [q]ealdan' ᵹepuna. atendon heoꝛa [q]heꝛe'-beacna ꝛpa ꝛpa hi ꝼeꝛdon. And ꝼeꝛdon" þa[r] to

wald succeeded to the see of Wiltshire; Wulfgeat was deprived of all his property[1]; Wulfeah and Ufgeat were deprived of sight[1]; alderman Elfelm was slain[1]; and bishop Kenulf[2] departed this life. Then, over midsummer, came the Danish fleet to Sandwich, and did as they were wont; they harrowed and burned and slew as they went. Then the king ordered out all the population from Wessex and from Mercia; and they lay out all the harvest under arms against the enemy; but it availed nothing more than it had often done before. For all this the enemy went wheresoever they would; and the expedition did the people more harm than either any internal or external force could do. When winter approached, then went the army home; and the enemy retired after Martinmas to their quarters in the isle of Wight, and provided themselves everywhere there with what they wanted. Then, about midwinter, they went to their ready farm, throughout Hampshire into Berkshire, to Reading. And they did according to their custom,—they lighted their camp-beacons as they advanced. Thence they marched to Wallingford, which they entirely de-

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[a] biꝛcop-ꝛtole, *Cot.* [b] From *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. abs. *Cot.* [c] puꝛðon — *Cot.* — ablænde, *C.T.* B iv. Afterwards Kænulꝼ, *ibid.* [d] Abs. *Cot.* [e] hepe, *Cot.* com ꝛe micla ꝼlota, *C.T.* B iv. [f] hepe, *Cot.* [g] -Sexan, *Cot.* Ꝿeꝛꝛeaxum, *C.T.* B i. [h] So *Cot. C.T.* B i. ꝛe, *Laud.* B iv. Gibs. [i] ꝼeꝛde, *Cot.* [k] Abs. *Cot.* þa oꝼeꝛ þa Maꝛtmeꝛ- *C.T.* B iv. — ꝛce. Maꝛtmeꝛ- B i. [l] into Ꝿiht, *Cot.* [m] to þaꝛe xp̄eꝛ mæꝛꝛe, *Cot.* [n] Abs *Cot.* him, *C.T.* B iv. [o] ᵹeaꝛoꝛꝛe, *Cot.* ᵹeaꝛpan, *C.T.* B iv. [p] Dante- *Cot.* [q] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. abs: Gibs. [r] ꝛpa, *Cot.*

[1] See a more full and circumstantial account of these events, with some variation of names, in Florence of Worcester.

[2] The successor of Elfeah, or Alphege, in the see of Winchester, on the translation of the latter to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury.

Ƿealinʒa-ꝼoꞃda[a]. ⁊ ꝥ eall ꝼoꞃꝼeldon[b]. [c]⁊ ƿæꞃon him þa ane niht æt Ceoleꝼeʒe″. [d]⁊ ƿendon him þa andlanʒ Æꝼceꝼdune [c]to′ Cƿichelmeꝼ-hlæƿe. [c]⁊ þæꞃ onbidedon beotꞃa ʒýlƿa. ꝼoꞃþon oꝼt man cƿæd. ʒiꝼ hi Cƿichelmeꝼ-hlæƿe′ ʒeꝼohton. ꝥ hi næꝼꞃe to ꝼæ ʒan ne ꝼceoldon. ƿendon him þa oðꞃeꝼ ƿæʒeꝼ hampeaꞃd″. Ða ƿæꝼ [d]þæꞃ″ ꝼýꞃd ʒeꝼomnod[e] æt Cýnetan. ⁊ hi þæꞃ [d]toʒædeꞃe ꝼenʒon. ⁊ ꝼona″ [f]ꝥ ƿæꞃod on ꝼleame ʒebꞃohton″. [g]⁊ ꝼýððan hýꞃa heꞃe-huðe to ꝼæ ꝼeꞃedon″. Ðæꞃ mihton ʒeꝼeon [h]Ƿin-ceaꝼteꞃ-leodan″ ꞃancne[i] heꞃe ⁊ uneaꞃhne. þa[k] hi be hýꞃa ʒate to ꝼæ eodon. ⁊ mæte ⁊ madmaꝼ oꝼeꞃ L. mila [d]him″ ꝼꞃam ꝼæ ꝼetton. [l]Ða ƿæꝼ ꝼe cýnʒ ʒeƿend oꝼeꞃ Temeꝼe into Scꞃobbeꝼ-býꞃiʒ-ꝼciꞃe. ⁊ nam þæꞃ hiꝼ ꝼeoꞃme in þæꞃe midde-ƿintꞃeꝼ tide. Ða ƿeaꞃð hit ꝼƿa mýcel eʒe ꝼꞃam þam heꞃe. ꝥ nane man ne mihte ʒeþencan ne aꝼmæʒan. hu man oꝼ eaꞃde hi adꞃiꝼan[m] ꝼceolde. oððe þiꝼne eaꞃd ƿið hi ʒehealdan″. [n]ꝼoꞃðan þe hi hæꝼdon ælce ꝼcýꞃe on Ƿeꝼt-Seaxum ꝼtýðe ʒemeaꞃcod mid bꞃýne ⁊ mid heꞃʒunʒe. Aʒan ꝼe cýnʒ ʒeoꞃne to ꝼmeaʒenne ƿið hiꝼ ƿitan. hƿæt heom eallum ꞃædlicoꝼt þuhte. ꝥ man þiꝼum eaꞃde ʒebeoꞃʒan mihte. æꞃ he mid ealle ꝼoꞃdon ƿuꞃðe. Ða ʒe-

stroyed, and passed one night at Cholsey. They then turned along Ashdown to Cuckamsley-hill, and there awaited better cheer; for it was often said, that if they sought Cuckamsley, they would never get to the sea. But they went another way homeward. Then was their army collected at Kennet; and they came to battle there, and soon put the English force to flight; and afterwards carried their spoil to the sea. There might the people of Winchester see the rank and iniquitous foe, as they passed by their gates to the sea, fetching their meat and plunder over an extent of fifty miles from sea. Then was the king gone over the Thames into Shropshire; and there he fixed his abode during midwinter. Meanwhile, so great was the fear of the enemy, that no man could think or devise how to drive them from the land, or hold this territory against them; for they had terribly marked each shire in Wessex with fire and devastation. Then[1] the king began to consult seriously with his council, what they all thought most advisable for defending this land, ere it was utterly undone. Then advised the king and his council, for the advantage of all the nation, though they

[a] Ƿealinʒ-ꝼoꞃdan, *Cot.* [b] -beꞃnde, *Cot.* [c] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. abs. Gibs. [d] Abs. *Cot.* [e] ʒeʒadeꞃod, *Cot.* [f] ꝥ Enʒliꝼce ꝼolc a-ꝼleame bꞃohtan, *Cot.* [g] ⁊ ꝼýððan ꝼƿa to ꝼæ ꝼoꞃan, *Cot.* [h] -tꞃe leodne, *Cot.* -- leode, *C.T.* B iv. which is probably the true reading. [i] ƿꞃutne, *Cot.* [k] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. ꝥ, Gibs. [l] From *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. Briefly thus *Cot.*: To þaꞃe ýlcan xƿeꝼ mæꝼꝼan ƿæꝼ ꝼe cýnʒ æt Scꞃoƿeꝼ-buꞃi. ⁊ hiꝼ ꝼeoꞃme þaꞃ heold. Ða ƿeaꞃð ꝼƿa mýcel eʒe oueꞃ-eal oꝼ þam heꞃe. ꝼƿa nan man ne mæʒ oðꞃan ꝼecʒan. [m] So *C.T.* B i. ʒebꞃinʒan, Gibs. bꞃinʒan, B iv. [n] From *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. abs. *Cot.*

[1] *An.* 1007, Flor.

ꝼæddе ſe kẏnʒ ⁊ hiſ ꝼitan eallum þeod-ſcipe to þeaꝼꝼe. þeah hit him eallum lað ꝼæꝼe. ꝥ man nẏde moſte þam heꝼe ʒaꝼol-ʒẏldan″. Ða ſende ſe kẏnʒ to þam heꝼe. ⁊ [a]him″ cẏðan het. ꝥ [a]he ꝼolde ꝥ heom ʒꝼið betꝼeonan beon ſcolde. ⁊″ [b]him man ʒaꝼol-ʒuld ⁊ met-ſunʒe ſẏllan ſceolde″. ⁊ hi þa [c]ealle″ ꝥ undeꝼꝼenʒon. [c]and him man metſod þa ʒeond Anʒel-cẏn″:

[d]An. MVII. Heꝼ on þiſſum ʒeaꝼe ꝼæſ þæt ʒaꝼol ʒelæſt [e]þam unꝼꝼiðe heꝼe′. ꝥ ꝼæſ xxx.[f] þuſend punda[g]. [h]And′ [c]on þiſſum ʒeaꝼe eac′ ꝼæſ Eadꝼic ʒe-ſett to ealdoꝼman on[i] [k]eall′ Mẏꝼcena ꝼice″. [l]Heꝼ ꝼoꝼ Ælꝼeah biſceop to Rome æꝼteꝼ pallium″:

[d]An. MVIII. [m]Heꝼ bebead ſe cẏnʒ ꝥ man ſceolde oꝼeꝼ eall Anʒel-cẏnn ſcipu ꝼæſtlice ꝼẏꝼcan′. ꝥ iſ. [c]þonne′ [n]oꝼ′ þꝼẏm hund [o]hidum ⁊ oꝼ tẏnum hẏdum ænne ſcæʒð. ⁊ oꝼ viii. hẏdum helm ⁊ bẏꝼnan″:

[p]An. MIX. [q]Heꝼ on þiſſum ʒeaꝼe ʒeꝼuꝼdon þa ſcipu ʒeaꝼꝼe″. [a]þe ꝼe æꝼ ẏmbe ſpꝼæcon″. ⁊ heoꝼa ꝼæſ[r] ſꝼa ꝼeala ſꝼa næꝼꝼe æꝼ. [c]þæſ þe uſ bec ſecʒað″. on Anʒel-cẏnne ne ʒeꝼuꝼdon[s] [c]on naneſ cẏninʒeſ dæʒe″. [t]And hi man þa ealle

were all loth to do it, that they needs must bribe the enemy with a tribute. The king then sent to the army, and ordered it to be made known to them, that his desire was, that there should be peace between them, and that tribute and provision should be given them. And they accepted the terms; and they were provisioned throughout England.

A.D. 1007. In this year was the tribute paid to the hostile army; that was, thirty[1] thousand pounds. In this year also was Edric appointed alderman over all the kingdom of the Mercians. This year went bishop Elfeah to Rome after his pall.

A.D. 1008. This year bade the king that men should speedily build ships over all England; that is, a man possessed of 310 hides to provide one galley or skiff; and a man possessed of 8 hides only, to find a helmet and breastplate[2].

A.D. 1009. This year were the ships ready, that we before spoke about; and there were so many of them as never were in England before, in any king's days, as books tell us. And they were all transported together to Sand-

[a] From *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. abs. *Cot.* [b] So *C.T.* B i. man ſcolde him ʒauol ʒẏldan ⁊ metſunʒa, *Cot.* [c] Abs. *Cot.* [d] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [e] Abs. *Cot.* þam heꝼe, *C.T.* B i. þæm unꝼꝼið heꝼe, B iv. [f] xxxvi. *C.T.* B iv. [g] punðan, *Cot.* [h] Abs. *C.T.* B iv. [i] oueꝼ, *Cot.* [k] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. ʒeond Mẏꝼcna -- B iv. [l] From *C.T.* B iv. [m] Heꝼ ſe cẏnʒ het macian ſcẏpa oꝼeꝼ eal Anʒel-cẏnn, *Cot.* [n] Abs. *Laud.* [o] ſcipum. ⁊ x. be tẏnum. anne ſcæʒð, *C.T.* B iv. [p] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. to the end of the year. [q] Heꝼ þa ſcipa ʒeaꝼa ꝼuꝼðan, *Cot.* -- ꝼuꝼdon þa ſcipo, *C.T.* B iv. [r] ꝼæꝼan, *Cot.* [s] ꝼuꝼðan, *Cot.* [t] ⁊ hi ꝼuꝼðan þa ealle ʒeꝼeꝼade to Sand-ꝼic, *Cot.*

[1] "xxxvi."—Flor. S. Dunelm.

[2] This passage, though very important, is rather confused, from the variations in the MSS.; so that it is difficult to ascertain the exact proportion of ships and armour which each person was to furnish. *Vid.* Flor. *an.* 1008.

toȝæðeꝛe ꝼeꝛoðe to Sanð-ꝑic″. ⁊ þæꝛ ſceolðon[a] [b]licȝan. ⁊″ [c]þiſne eaꝛð″ healðan[d] ꝑið ælcne ut-heꝛe. [e]Ac ꝑe þa ȝẏt næꝼðon þa ȝeſælða. ne þone ꝑuꝛð-ſcipe. ꝥ ſeo ſcip-ꝼẏꝛð nẏtt ꝑæꝛe þiſſum eaꝛðe. þe ma þe heo oꝼtoꝛ æꝛ ꝑæſ″. [b]Ða ȝeꝑeaꝛð hit″ on þiſſum[f] ilcan timan. [b]oððe litle æꝛ. þæt″ Bꝛihtꝛic. Eaðꝛiceſ bꝛoðoꝛ ealðoꝛmanneſ. ꝼoꝛꝑꝛeȝðe Ꝑulꝼnoð[g] cild [h]þone Suð-Seaxiſcan″. [i]Goðꝑineſ ꝼæðeꝛ eoꝛleſ″. to þam cẏninȝe. ⁊ he þa utȝeꝑenðe. ⁊ [b]him þa to aſpeon þæt he″ hæꝼðe [i]mið him″ xx. ſcipa. [k]⁊ he þa heꝛȝoðe æȝhꝑæꝛ be þam ſuð ꝛiman. ⁊ ælc ẏꝼel ꝑoꝛhte″. [b]Ða cẏððe man into þæꝛe ſcẏp-ꝼẏꝛðe. þæt hẏ mann eaðe beꝼaꝛan mihte. ȝiꝼ man ẏmbe beon ꝑolðe″. [l]þa ȝenam ſe Bꝛihtꝛic him to hunð-eahtatiȝ ſcẏpa. ⁊ þohte ꝥ he him mẏceleſ ꝑoꝛðeſ ꝑẏꝛcan ſceolðe. ꝥ he Ꝑulꝼnoð cuconne oððe ðeaðne beȝẏtan ſceolðe. Ac þa hi þẏðeꝛꝑeaꝛð ꝑæꝛon. þa com him ſꝑilc ꝑinð onȝean. ſꝑẏlce nan mann æꝛ ne ȝemunðe. ⁊ þa ſcipo þa ealle tobeot ⁊ toþꝛæſc. ⁊ on lanð ꝑeaꝛp″. ⁊ com ſe Ꝑulꝼnoð [b]ſona″. ⁊ þa ſcipo[m] ꝼoꝛbæꝛnðe. [n]Ða þiſ cuð ꝑæſ to þam oðꝛum ſcẏpum þæꝛ ſe cẏnȝ ꝑæſ. hu þa oðꝛe ȝeꝼeꝛðon.

wich; that they should lie there, and defend this land against any out-force. But we have not yet had the prosperity and the honour, that the naval armament should be useful to this land, any more than it often before was. It was at this same time, or a little earlier, that Brihtric, brother of alderman Edric, bewrayed Wulnoth, the South-Saxon knight, father of earl Godwin, to the king; and he went into exile, and enticed the navy, till he had with him twenty ships; with which he plundered everywhere by the south coast, and wrought every kind of mischief. When it was told the navy that they might easily seize him, if they would look about them, then took Brihtric with him eighty ships; and thought that he should acquire for himself much reputation, by getting Wulnoth into his hands alive or dead. But, whilst they were proceeding thitherward, there came such a wind against them, as no man remembered before; which beat and tossed the ships, and drove them aground; whereupon Wulnoth soon came, and burned them. When this was known to the remaining ships, where the king was, how the others fared, it was then as if

[a] So *C.T.* B iv. ſcalðon, *Cot.* [b] Abs. *Cot.* [c] þiſ lanð, *Cot.* [d] ꝑeꝛian, *Cot.* [e] ac hit to nahte ȝeꝑeaꝛð eal ſꝑa hit oꝼtoꝛ æꝛ ȝelamp, *Cot.* [f] þiſum, Gibs. from *Laud.* þiſ, *Cot.* N.S. [g] So *C.T.* B i. Joss. Ꝑulnoð, *Cot.* [h] -- Suð-Sexiſcan, *Cot.* -- Suð-Seaxciſan, *C.T.* B iv. abs. B i. [i] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [k] ⁊ he þa heꝛȝoðe ⁊ ælc ẏuel ꝑoꝛhte be þam ſuð-ꝛiman, *Cot.* ꝑꝛohton, for ꝑoꝛhte, Gibs. *C.T.* B iv. [l] Ða ꝑolðe Bꝛihtꝛic ȝeeaꝛnian him heꝛe-ꝑoꝛð. ⁊ nam þa LXXX. ſcipa ꝼoꝛð mið him. ⁊ þohte ꝥ he ꝑolðe Ꝑulnoð ȝelæccan cucene oððe ðeaðne. Ac hi com ſꝑẏlc ꝑeðeꝛ aȝean þæt tobeot ealle þa ſcipan ⁊ to lanðe ꝑeaꝛp. *Cot.* -- tobeoſt ⁊ toþæꝛſc. ⁊ on lanðe aꝑeoꝛp. *C.T.* B iv. [m] So *C.T.* B iv. ſcipa, *Cot.* [n] Ða þiſ ȝehẏꝛðe ſe cẏnȝ þe mið þan oðꝛan ſcipan beliuen ꝑæſ. þa ꝼeꝛðe he ham. ⁊ ealle þa ealðeꝛmen. *Cot.*

ꝑæꝛ þa ꝛꝑilc hit eall ꝛæðleaꝛ ꝑæꝛe. ⁊ ꝼeꝛðe ꝛe cẏnʒ him ham. ⁊ þa ealðoꝛmenn ⁊ þa heah-ꝑitan″. ⁊ ꝼoꝛleton [a]þa ꝛcipo þuꝛ leohtlice. ⁊ þæt ꝼolc. þa þe on þam ꝛcipe ꝑæꝛon. ꝼeꝛcoðon þa ꝛcipo eꝼt to Lunðene. And leton″ [b]ealleꝛ þeoðꝛciꝑeꝛ ʒeꝛꝑinc″ þuꝛ leohtlice ꝼoꝛꝑuꝛðan. [c]⁊ næꝛ ꝛe eʒe na beteꝛa. þe eall Anʒel-cẏnn to hopoðe″. [d]Ða þeoꝛ ꝛcip-ꝼẏꝛð þuꝛ ʒeenðoð ꝑæꝛ. þa″ com [a]ꝛona æꝼteꝛ Hlam-mæꝛꝛan″ ꝛe unʒemetlica [a]unꝼꝛið″-heꝛe. [e]ʒehaten Ðuꝛkilleꝛ heꝛe″. to Sanð-ꝑic. ⁊ ꝛona ꝑenðon [a]heoꝛa ꝼoꝛe″ to Cant-ꝑaꝛe-bẏꝛiʒ[f]. [a]⁊ þa buꝛh ꝛaðe ʒeeoðon. ʒiꝼ hi þe ꝛaðoꝛ to him ꝼꝛiðeꝛ ne ʒiꝛnðon″. ⁊ ealle Eaꝛt-Centinʒaꝛ [g]ꝑið þone heꝛe ꝼꝛið ʒenamon″. ⁊ him ʒeꝛealðon[h] þꝛeo þuꝛenð punða [i]to ʒꝛiðe″. [k]And ꝛe heꝛe þa ꝛona æꝼteꝛ þam [l]ʒeꝑenðe abuton oð ꝥ hi comon″ to Ꝑiht-lanðe. ⁊ þæꝛ æʒhꝑeꝛ on Suð-Seaxum. ⁊ on Hamtunꝛciꝛe. ⁊ eac on Beaꝛꝛuc-ꝛciꝛe. heꝛʒoðon ⁊ bæꝛnðon. ꝛꝑa heoꝛa ʒeꝑuna iꝛ[m]. Ða het ꝛe cẏnʒ abannan ut ealne þeoðꝛcipe. þæt man on ælce healꝼe ꝑið hi ʒehealðen ꝛceolðe. ac þeah-hꝑæðeꝛe hi ꝼeꝛðon [n]loc hu″ hi ꝑolðon. Ða ꝛum ꝛiðe hæꝼðe ꝛe cẏnʒ hi [o]ꝼoꝛne ꝼoꝛʒan″ mið ealꝛe ꝼẏꝛðe. þa hi to ꝛcipan ꝑolðon. ⁊ eall ꝼolc ʒeaꝛu ꝑæꝛ heom on to ꝼonne.

all were lost. The king went home, with the aldermen and the nobility; and thus lightly did they forsake the ships; whilst the men that were in them rowed them back to London. Thus lightly did they suffer the labour of all the people to be in vain; nor was the terror lessened, as all England hoped. When this naval expedition was thus ended, then came, soon after Lammas, the formidable army of the enemy, called Thurkill's army, to Sandwich; and soon they bent their march to Canterbury; which city they would quickly have stormed, had they not rather desired peace; and all the men of East-Kent made peace with the army, and gave them three thousand pounds for security. The army soon after that went about till they came to the isle of Wight; and everywhere in Sussex, and in Hampshire, and also in Berkshire, they plundered and burned, AS THEIR CUSTOM IS[1]. Then ordered the king to summon out all the population, that men might hold firm against them on every side; but nevertheless they marched as they pleased. On one occasion the king had begun his march before them, as they proceeded to their ships, and all the people were ready to fall

[a] Abs. *Cot.* [b] -- ꝛꝑinʒ, *Cot.* -- ʒeꝛꝑincʒ, Gibs. ealle þa ꝛcipaꝛ ʒeꝛꝑinc, *C.T.* B iv. [c] Abs. *Cot.* ⁊ næꝛꝛe ꝛiʒe na -- *C.T.* B iv. [d] Æꝼteꝛ þiꝛan, *Cot.* Ða ðæꝛ -- *C.T.* B iv. [e] From *C.T.* B i. Joss. [f] Cant-ꝑaꝛe-beꝛi, *Cot.* [g] ʒeʒꝛiðeðan ꝑið hi, *Cot.* [h] ʒiꝼan, *Cot.* [i] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [k] Abs. *Cot.* to Ða æꝼteꝛ miððan ꝑintꝛa, &c. [l] ꝑenðe abuten oð he com, *C.T.* B iv. [m] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. ꝑaꝛ, Gibs. from *Laud.* [n] loca, *C.T.* B i. loca hu, B iv. [o] So *C.T.* B i. ꝼoꝛe ʒan, B iv. ꝼoꝛe beʒan, Gibs. from *Laud.*

[1] These expressions in the present tense afford a strong proof that the original records of these transactions are nearly coeval with the transactions themselves. Later MSS. use the past tense.

ac hit þæs þa þurh[a] Eadric ealdorman gelet. sþa hit [b]gȳt æfre is". Ða æfter scs Martinus mæssan þa ferdon hi eft ongean[c] to Cent. ⁊ namon him þinter-setl on Temesan. and lifedon him of East-Seaxum ⁊ of þam scirum þe þær nȳxt[d] þæron on tþam healfum Temese. And oft[e] hi on þa burh Lundene gefuhton. ac si Gode lof þæt heo gȳt gesund stent. ⁊ hi þær æfre ȳfel geferedon. [f]Ða. æfter middan þintra. þa namon hi ænne up-gang ut þurh Cilterns[g]. ⁊ sþa to Oxena-forda[h]". ⁊ þa burh forbærndon. ⁊ namon [i]hit" þa [i]on tþa healfa Temese" to scipan-þeard. Ða geþarnode man [i]hi" ꝥ þær þæs fȳrd gegaderod[k] æt[l] Lundene ongean[m] [n]hi". [o]hi geþendon þa" ofer æt Stane. [i]⁊ þus ferdon ealne þone þinter. ⁊ þone lencten þæron him on Cent. ⁊ betton heora scipa:

upon them; but the plan was then frustrated through alderman Edric, AS IT EVER IS STILL[1]. Then after Martinmas they went back again to Kent, and chose their winter-quarters on the Thames; obtaining their provisions from Essex, and from the shires that were next, on both sides of the Thames. And oft they fought against the city of London; but glory be to God, that it yet standeth firm: and they ever there met with ill fare. Then[2] after midwinter took they an excursion up through Chiltern[3], and so to Oxford; which city they burned, and plundered on both sides of the Thames to their ships. Being fore-warned that there was an army gathered against them at London, they went over at Staines; and thus were they in motion all the winter, and in spring appeared again in Kent, and repaired their ships.

[p]An. MX. Her [i]on þissum geare" com se fore-sprecena[q] here [i]ofer East-tron to East-Englum. ⁊ þendon" up æt Gȳpes-þic. ⁊ eodon ansrecer[r] [s]þær hi geaxodon Ulfcȳtel mid his fȳrde". [i]Ðis þæs on þam dæge Prima Ascensio

A.D. 1010. This year came the aforesaid army, after Easter, into East-Anglia; and went up at Ipswich, marching continually till they came where they understood Ulfcytel was with his army. This was on the day called the first of

[a] þuruh, *C.T.* B iv. [b] So *C.T* B i. and iv. þa æfre þæs, Gibs. from *Laud.* [c] agen, *C.T.* B i. [d] neaxst, *C.T.* B iv. nexð, B i. [e] So *Laud. C.T.* B i. on, B iv. incorrectly. [f] ⁊ æfter Cristes mæssan hi naman heora þeg to Oxana-forda-þȳrd, *Cot.* [g] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. Clitern, Gibs. [h] So *C.T.* B iv. Oxne- Gibs. [i] Abs. *Cot.* [k] So *C.T.* B i. abs. *Laud.* B iv. gegaðerad, Gibs. from *Cot.* [l] a, *Cot.* [m] agean, *Laud.* [n] Abs. *Laud.* [o] ⁊ hi geþendan, *Cot.* þendon him þa, *C.T.* B iv. [p] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. to the end of the year. [q] So *C.T.* B i. -sprecena, B iv. -sprecenda, Gibs. [r] anan, *Cot.* [s] þar hi gehȳrdan seggan ꝥ Ulfcȳtel þæs mid his fȳrde, *Cot.*

[1] See note [1] in preceding page.

[2] *An.* 1010. Flor.

[3] *i.e.* the Chiltern Hills; from which the south-eastern part of Oxfordshire is called the Chiltern district. The MSS. preserved in the British Museum have enabled us to correct the erroneous metathesis contained in the word Clitern, as printed before. *Vid.* Flor. S. Dunelm. &c.

Domini". ⁊ [a]þa" ſona fluȝon Eaſt-Enȝle. [b]þa ſtoð Gꞃanta-bꞃẏcȝ-ſciꞃe fæſtlice onȝean". [c]Ðæꞃ pæſ ofſlæȝen Æðelſtan. þæſ cẏnȝeſ aðum. ⁊ Oſpiȝ. ⁊ hiſ ſunu. ⁊ Pulfꞃic. Leofpineſ ſunu. ⁊ Eaðpiȝ. Æficeſ bꞃoðoꞃ. ⁊ feala oðꞃa ȝoðꞃa þeȝna. ⁊ folceſ unȝeꞃim". [a]Ðone fleam æꞃeſt aſtealðe Ðuꞃcẏtel Mẏꞃan-heafoð". [d]⁊ þa Deniſcan[e] ahton pæl-ſtope-ȝepealð. [f]⁊ þæꞃ puꞃðon ȝehoꞃſoðe. ⁊ ſẏððan ahton Eaſt-Enȝla ȝepealð". anð þone eaꞃð þꞃẏ monþaſ heꞃȝoðon ⁊ bæꞃnðon. ȝefuꞃðon on þa pilðan fennaſ hi feꞃðon. ⁊ menn anð ẏꞃfe hi ſloȝon. anð bæꞃnðon ȝeonð þa fennaſ. ⁊ Ðeoðfoꞃð[g] hi foꞃbæꞃnðon. ⁊ Gꞃanta-bꞃẏcȝe[h]. Anð ſẏððan penðon eft ſuðpeaꞃð into Temeſe. ⁊ ꞃiðon þa ȝehoꞃſeðan men onȝean þa ſcipo. ⁊ ſẏððan eft hꞃæðlice penðon peſtpeaꞃð on Oxena-foꞃða-ſciꞃe[i]. ⁊ þanon to[k] Buccinȝaham-ſciꞃe[l]. ⁊ ſpa anðlanȝ Uſan oð hi comon to Beðan-foꞃða[m]. ⁊ ſpa foꞃð oð Temeſan-foꞃð. ⁊ á bæꞃnðon ſpa hi ȝefeꞃðon. Penðon þa eft to ſcipon mið heoꞃa heꞃe-huðe[n]. ⁊ þone hi to ſcipon ſtꞃeddon. Ðonne ſceolðe fẏꞃð ut eft onȝean ꝥ hi up poldon. þonne feꞃðe ſeo fẏꞃð ham. ⁊ þonne hi pæꞃon be eaſtan. þonne heolð man fẏꞃðe be peſtan. ⁊ þonne hi pæꞃon be

the Ascension of our Lord. The East-Angles soon fled. Cambridgeshire stood firm against them. There was slain Athelstan, the king's relative, and Oswy, and his son, and Wulfric, son of Leofwin, and Edwy, brother of Efy, and many other good thanes, and a multitude of the people. Thurkytel Myrehead[1] first began the flight; and the Danes remained masters of the field of slaughter. There were they horsed; and afterwards took possession of East-Anglia, where they plundered and burned three months; and then proceeded further into the wild fens, slaying both men and cattle, and burning throughout the fens. Thetford also they burned, and Cambridge; and afterwards went back southward into the Thames; and the horsemen rode towards the ships. Then went they westward into Oxfordshire, and thence to Buckinghamshire, and so along the Ouse till they came to Bedford, and so forth to Temsford, always burning as they went. Then returned they to their ships with their spoil, which they apportioned to the ships. When the king's army should have gone out to meet them as they went up, then went they home; and when they were in the east, then was the army

[a] Abs. *Cot.* [b] ⁊ Gꞃante-bꞃiȝe ana fæſtlice ſtoð, *Cot.* [c] Thus briefly *Cot.*: ⁊ þaꞃ puꞃðon ofſlaȝan fela ȝoðꞃa þeȝena. ⁊ unȝeꞃim folceſ. [d] Briefly thus *Cot.* to the end of the year: ⁊ þa Deniſcan ahton pæl-ſtope. ⁊ Eaſt-Enȝla ȝepalð þꞃi monþaſ. ⁊ heꞃȝoðon ⁊ bæꞃnðon. ⁊ men ⁊ oꞃf ofſloȝon eal ꝥ hi to comon. [e] Denan, *C.T.* B iv. [f] Abs. *C.T.* B i. from the repetition of ȝepealð. [g] Ðeotfoꞃð, *C.T.* B iv. [h] -bꞃicȝe, *C.T.* B iv. [i] So *C.T.* B iv. Oxna-foꞃð- Gibs. [k] So *C.T.* B iv. on, B i. [l] Bucinȝham- Gibs. [m] Beðe-foꞃða, *C.T.* B i. [n] So *C.T.* B iv. -hẏðe, B i.

[1] *i.e. Caput Formicæ*, Brompt.

ſuðan. þonne þæſ uſe ſẏſð be noſðan. Ðonne beað man ealle[a] þitan to cẏnge. anð man þonne ſæðan ſceolðe hu man þiſne eaſð þeſian ſceolðe. Ac þeah man hþæt þonne ſæðde. ꝥ ne ſtoð ſuſðon ænne monað. æt nẏxtan[b] næſ nan heaſoð-man ꝥ ſẏſðe gaðeſian þolðe. ac [c]ælc ſleah″ ſþa he mæſt mẏhte. ne ſuſðon nan ſciſ nolðe oðſe gelæſtan æt nẏxtan[b]. Ða. æt-ſoſan ſc̃ſ Anðſeaſ mæſſan-[d]ðæg″. þa com ſe heſe to Hamtune. ⁊ þone[e] poſt ſona ſoſbæſndon. ⁊ þæſ namon abutan ſþa mẏcel ſþa hi [f]ſẏlſe þolðon″. anð þanon þenðon oſeſ[g] Temeſe into Þeſt-Seaxum[h]. anð ſþa þið Caningan-mæſſceſ[i]. ⁊ ꝥ eall ſoſbæſndon. Ða hi ſþa ſeoſ gegan hæſðon[k]. ſþa hi þa þolðon. [l]þa comon hi″ to þam miððan þintſa[m] to [n]hioſa″ ſciþon :·

[o]An. MXI. Heſ on þiſſum[p] geaſe ſende ſe cẏng ⁊ hiſ þitan to þam heſe. ⁊ geoſndon[q] ſriðeſ. ⁊ [r]him″ gaſol ⁊ metſunge beheton. þið þam þe hi heoſa heſgunge geſþicon. Hi hæſðon þa oſeſgan Eaſt-Engle. [r]I. ⁊″ Eaſt-Seaxe. [r]II. ⁊″ Middel-Seaxe. [r]III. ⁊″ Oxenaſoſð-ſciſe[s]. [r]IV. ⁊″ Gſanta-bſẏcgeſciſe. [r]V. ⁊″ Heoſt-ſoſð-ſciſe. [r]VI. ⁊″ Buccingaham-ſciſe. [r]VII. ⁊″ Beðanſoſð-ſciſe. [r]VIII. ⁊″ healſe Hunta-ðun-

detained in the west; and when they were in the south, then was our army in the north. Then all the privy council were summoned before the king, to consult how they might defend this country. But, whatever was advised, it stood not a month; and at length there was not a chief that would collect an army, but each fled as he could: no shire, moreover, would stand by another. Before the feast-day of St. Andrew came the enemy to Northampton, and soon burned the town, and took as much spoil thereabout as they would; and then returned over the Thames into Wessex, and so by Cannings-marsh, burning all the way. When they had gone as far as they would, then came they by midwinter to their ships.

A.D. 1011. This year sent the king and his council to the army, and desired peace; promising them both tribute and provisions, on condition that they ceased from plunder. They had now overrun East-Anglia (1), and Essex (2), and Middlesex (3), and Oxfordshire (4), and Cambridgeshire (5), and Hertfordshire (6), and Buckinghamshire (7), and Bedfordshire (8), and half of Huntingdonshire (9), and

[a] eallan, *C.T.* B i. [b] nextan, *C.T.* B i. and iv. [c] So *C.T.* B i. Gibs. Ælſeah, B iv. [d] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. B i. Gibs. [e] ꝥ, *C.T.* B i. and iv. [f] So *C.T.* B i. ſẏlſ þolðon, B iv. þolðon ſẏlſ, Gibs. [g] So *C.T.* B i. Gibs. oſ, B iv. Perhaps compendiously for oſeſ, in the original MS. oſ'. [h] Þeſſexum, as usual, *C.T.* B i. [i] Canegan-meſſceſ, *C.T.* B iv. [k] heaſðon, *C.T.* B iv. [l] comon þa, *C.T.* B i. and iv. [m] þintſe, *C.T.* B iv. [n] From *C.T.* B i. abs. B iv. [o] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. to the end of the year. [p] þiſon, *Cot.* [q] gẏſnðe, *Cot.* [r] Abs. *Cot.* [s] So *C.T.* B i. Oxen- *Cot.* Oxna-ſoſða- B iv. So Gſanta-bſicga- *ibid.* Gſanta-bſic-ſciſe, B i. There are other minute variations in the MSS., relating chiefly to orthography, which are too numerous to be specified. The Roman numerals, which are omitted in *Cot.*, are placed *before* the counties in B i.

ſciſe. [a]ix. ⁊ micel on Hamtun-ſciſe″. [b]x.″ ⁊ be ſuðan Temeſe ealle[c] Centingaſ[d]. and Suð-Seaxe[e]. ⁊ Hæſtingaſ. [b]⁊″ Suðſiȝe[f]. ⁊ Beaſſuc-ſciſe. ⁊ Hamtun-ſciſe. ⁊ micel on[g] Ꝑiltun-ſciſe[h]. [b]Ealle þaſ unȝeſælða uſ ȝelumpon þuſh unſæðaſ. ꝥ mann nolde him totiman[i] ȝaſol beoðan. [k]oþþe ꝑið ȝeſeohtan′. ac þonne hi mæſt to ẏſele ȝeðon hæſðon. þonne nam man ȝſið ⁊ ſſið ꝑið hi. And na þe læſ ſoſ eallum þiſum ȝſiðe. ⁊ ſſiðe. ⁊ ȝaſole. hi ſeſðon æȝhꝑiðeſ ſloc mælum. ⁊ heſȝoðon. ⁊ uſe eaſme ſolc ſæpton. ⁊ ſloȝon. And″ on þiſſum ȝeaſe. betꝑẏx natiuit′ ſc̃æ Maſiæ. ⁊ ſc̃e [l]Michaeleſ mæſſan″. hi ẏmbe-ſæton[m] Cant-ꝑaſa-buſh. ⁊ [b]hi″ þæſ [n]in to″ comon þuſh ſẏſu-ꝑſencaſ[o]. ſoſðan Ælſmæſ hi becẏſðe [p]Cant-ꝑaſa-buſh″. þe[q] ſe aſcebiſceop Ælſeah æſ ȝeneſeðe hiſ liſe. And hi þæſ [p]þa″ ȝenamon þone aſceb′ Ælſeah. ⁊ Ælſꝑeaſð þæſ cẏnȝeſ ȝeſeſan. ⁊ Leoſſune[r] abb′t. ⁊ Goðꝑine b′. And Ælmæſ abb′ hi læton[s] aꝑeȝ. And hi þæſ ȝenamon inne[t] ealle þa ȝehaðoðan menn. ⁊ [b]ꝑeſaſ ⁊ ꝑiſ. ꝥ ꝑæſ″ unaſecȝendlic[u] ænigum menn hu mẏcel þæſ ſolceſ ꝑæſ. [b]⁊ on þæſe bẏſiȝ ſẏððan ꝑæſon ſꝑa lanȝe ſꝑa hi ꝑoldon″.

much of Northamptonshire (10); and, to the south of the Thames, all Kent, and Sussex, and Hastings, and Surrey, and Berkshire, and Hampshire, and much of Wiltshire. All these disasters befel us through bad counsels; that they would not offer tribute in time, or fight with them: but, when they had done most mischief, then entered they into peace and amity with them. And not the less for all this peace, and amity, and tribute, they went every where in troops; plundering, and spoiling, and slaying our miserable people. In this year, between the Nativity of St. Mary and Michaelmas, they beset Canterbury, and entered therein through treachery; for Elfmar delivered the city to them, whose life archbishop Elfeah formerly saved. And there they seized archbishop Elfeah, and Elfward the king's steward, and abbess Leofruna[1], and bishop Godwin; and abbot Elfmar they suffered to go away. And they took therein all the hooded men, and husbands, and wives; and it was impossible for any men to say how many they were; and in the city they continued afterwards as long as they would. And, when they had survey-

[a] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. abs. Gibs. [b] Abs. *Cot.* [c] eal, *Cot.* [d] Centinȝ, *Cot.* Kentinȝaſ, *C.T.* B i. [e] -Sexa, *Cot.* -Sexe, *C.T.* B i. [f] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. Suðſiȝ, Gibs. Suðſei, *Cot.* [g] oſ, *Cot.* [h] Ꝑilte- *Cot.* [i] á-timan, *C.T.* B iv. [k] From *C.T.* B i. abs. Gibs. B iv. [l] Michaheleſ- *C.T.* B iv. Michael-mæſſ, *Cot.* [m] beſæton, *Cot.* [n] in, *Cot.* [o] So *C.T.* B i. ſẏſꝑ-ꝑſencaſ, *Cot.* hẏſe ꝑſencaſ, B iv. ſẏſe-ꝑſenceaſ, Gibs. [p] Abs. *Cot. C.T.* B iv. [q] þone, *Cot.* [r] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. Leoſſine, Gibs. Liſſine, *Cot.* [s] ſaſleton, *Cot.* [t] So *C.T.* B i. abs. *Cot.* inȝe, B iv. [u] unaſecȝend, *Cot.*

[1] "*Leofruna abbatissa.*"—Flor. The insertion of this quotation from Florence of Worcester is important, as it confirms the reading I have adopted in the text from *C.T.* B i. and iv. The abbreviation abbt′, instead of abb′, seems to mark the abbess. She was the last abbess of St. Mildred's in the isle of Thanet; not Canterbury, as Harpsfield and Lambard say.

And þa hi hæfdon þa burh [a]ealle asmeade". pendon him þa to scipon. ⁊ læddon þone arcebisceop mid him.

Þæs þa ræplinȝ
se [b]þe" ær þæs
heafod Anȝel-cynnes
⁊ Cristendomes.
Ðær man mihte[c]
[b]þa" ȝeseon earmðe.
[d]ðær man oft
ær ȝeseah blisse"
[b]on þære earman bynȝ".
þanon us com
ærest Cristendom.
[b]⁊ bliss for Gode
⁊ for þorulde".

And hi hæfdon þone arcebisceop mid him [e]sþa lanȝe oð þone timan þe hi hine ȝemartyredon":

[f]An. MXII. Her [b]on þissum ȝeare" com[g] [b]Eadric ealdorman. ⁊" [h]ealle þa yldestan þitan. ȝehadode ⁊ læþede. Anȝel-cynnes" to Lunden-byriȝ. toforan[i] þam Eastron. þæs[k] Easter-dæȝ þa on[l] þæm dataram idus Aprilis". ⁊ hi þær þa sþa lanȝe þæron oð þ̄ ȝafol eall ȝelæst þæs. ofer þam Eastron. þ̄ þæs[k] eahta and feoþertiȝ þusend punda. Ða on þone Sæterness dæȝ þa þearð se here sþyðe ȝestyred anȝean[m] þone bisceop[n]. for ðam þe he nolde heom nan feoh behaten. ⁊[o] he forbead þ̄ man nan þinȝ þið him[p] syllan ne moste. Þæron hi

ed all the city, they then returned to their ships, and led the archbishop with them.

Then was a captive
he who before was
of England head
and Christendom;—
there might be seen
great wretchedness,
where oft before
great bliss was seen,
in the fated city,
whence first to us
came Christendom,
and bliss 'fore God
and 'fore the world.

And the archbishop they kept with them until the time when they martyred him[1].

A.D. 1012. This year came alderman Edric, and all the oldest counsellors of England, clergy and laity, to London before Easter, which was then on the ides of April; and there they abode, over Easter, until all the tribute was paid, which was eight and forty thousand pounds. Then on the Saturday was the army much stirred against the bishop; because he would not promise them any fee, and forbade that any man should give any thing for him. They were also much drunken; for there was wine brought them from the

[a] eall asohte, *Cot.* [b] Abs. *Cot.* [c] meahte, *C.T.* B iv. mehte, *Cot.* [d] So *C.T.* B iv. þær ær þas blisse, *Cot.* [e] eal þa þ̄ hi hine ȝemartirodon, *Cot.* [f] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. to the end of the year. [g] comon, *Cot.* [h] ealle þa þitan þa on Anȝel-cynnes þæran, *Cot.* [i] to, *Cot.* [k] þæran, *Cot.* [l] --- XIII. Apr', *Cot.* [m] aȝean, *Cot.* anȝen, *C.T.* B iv. [n] arcebiscop, *Cot.* [o] ac, *Cot. C.T.* B iv. [p] hi, *Cot.*

[1] "*Menses septem duodeno milite septum servavere.*"—Osborne. See the following year.

eac ſpẏðe ðruncene. ꝼoꝛþam þæꝛ pæſ ȝebꝛoht pin ſuðan. [a]Genamon þa″ [b]hi″ þone biſceop[c]. [b]ꝺ″ læddon hine to heoꝛa huſtinȝe[d] on þone ſunnan æꝼen. octabaſ Paſche. þa pæſ xiii. kl. Maï[e]. ꝺ hine [f]þa″ þæꝛ [g]bẏſmoꝛlice acpẏlmdon″. oꝼtoꝛꝼedon[h] mid banum ꝺ mid hꝛẏðeꝛa[i] heaꝼdum. ꝺ ſloh hine [k]þa″ an heoꝛa mid anꝛe æxe ẏꝛe on þæt heaꝼod. þæt[l] he mid þam dẏnte nẏðeꝛ aſah. and hiſ haliȝe blod on þa eoꝛðan ꝼeoll. ꝺ hiſ [m]þa″ haliȝan ſaple to Godeſ ꝛice aſende. [n]And mon þone lichaman on meꝛȝen ꝼeꝛode to Lundene. ꝺ þa biſceopaſ. Eadnoð ꝺ Ælꝼhun. ꝺ ſeo buꝛhpaꝛu. hine undeꝛꝼenȝon mid ealꝛe aꝛpuꝛðnẏſſe. ꝺ hine bebẏꝛiȝdon on ſc̃e Pauleſ mẏnſtꝛe″. [k]ꝺ þæꝛ nu God ſputelað þæſ[o] halȝan maꝛtiꝛeſ mihta″. Ða þæt ȝaꝼol ȝelæſt[p] pæſ. [k]ꝺ þa ꝼꝛið-aþaſ ȝeſpoꝛene pæꝛon″ þa toꝼeꝛde ſe heꝛe pide. ſpa he æꝛ ȝeȝadeꝛod pæſ. Ða[l] buȝon to þam cẏninȝe oꝼ þam heꝛe ꝼiꝼ and ꝼeopeꝛtiȝ ſcipa. [k]ꝺ him beheton þæt hi poldon þiſne eaꝛd healdan. ꝺ he hi ꝼedan ſceolde ꝺ ſcꝛẏdan″:

[q]An. MXIII. On þam æꝼtꝛan ȝeaꝛe þe ſe aꝛcebiſceop [b]Ælꝼeȝ″ pæſ ȝemaꝛtẏꝛod. ſe cẏnȝ ȝeſætte Lẏꝼinȝ[r] biſceop to Cantpaꝛa-bẏꝛiȝ to þam aꝛce-ſtole. And on þiſſum ilcan ȝeaꝛe. toꝼoꝛan [k]þam″ monþe Auȝuſtuſ. com Speȝen cẏninȝ mid hiſ ꝼlotan to Sandpic. ꝺ pende ſpẏðe hꝛaðe abutan Eaſt-

south. Then took they the bishop, and led him to their hustings, on the eve of the Sunday after Easter, which was the thirteenth before the calends of May; and there they then shamefully killed him. They overwhelmed him with bones and horns of oxen; and one of them smote him with an axe-iron on the head; so that he sunk downwards with the blow; and his holy blood fell on the earth, whilst his sacred soul was sent to the realm of God. The corpse in the morning was carried to London; and the bishops, Ednoth and Elfhun, and the citizens, received him with all honour, and buried him in St. Paul's minster; where God now showeth this holy martyr's miracles. When the tribute was paid, and the peace-oaths were sworn, then dispersed the army as widely as it was before collected. Then submitted to the king five and forty of the ships of the enemy; and promised him, that they would defend this land, and he should feed and clothe them.

A. D. 1013. The year after that archbishop Elfeah was martyred, the king appointed Lifing to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. And in the same year, before the month August, came king Sweyne with his fleet to Sandwich; and very soon went about East-Anglia into the Humber-mouth,

[a] þa namon, *Cot.* [b] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [c] aꝛcebiſcop, *Cot.* [d] -ȝæ, *Cot.* -ȝa, Gibs. [e] So *C.T.* B i. xiii. kl. Maï. octabaſ paſche, B iv. [f] Abs. *Cot.* þæꝛ þa, *C.T.* B i. and iv. [g] Abs. Gibs. [h] -toꝛꝼeden, *Cot.* [i] hꝛẏðeꝛeſ, *Cot.* hꝛẏðeꝛa neata, *C.T.* B iv. [k] Abs. *Cot.* [l] ꝺ, *Cot.* [m] Abs. *Cot. C.T.* B i. [n] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. more correctly than Gibson. [o] þæꝛ, Gibs. [p] ȝeauen, *Cot.* [q] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [r] Luunȝ, *Laud.* *i. e.* Líuínȝ.

Ɛnʒlum ınto Ƀumbꞃan-muþan[a]. [b]⁊ ſꝑa uppꝑeaꞃð anðlanʒ Tꞃentan. oþ þæt he com to Gæıʒneſ-buꞃh. Anð þa ſona abeah Uhtꞃeð eoꞃl. ⁊ ealle Noꞃð-hẏmbꞃe to hım. ⁊ eall ꝥ ꝼolc on Lınðeſ-ıʒe. ⁊ ſẏððan þæt ꝼolc oꝼ Fıꝼ-buꞃhʒum″. [c]anð ꞃaðe þæſ eall heꞃe″ be noꞃðan Ꝑætlınʒa-ſtꞃæte. ⁊ hım man ſealðe ʒıſlaſ oꝼ ælceꞃe ſcıꞃe. [d]Sẏððan he unðeꞃʒeat þæt eall ꝼolc hım to ʒeboʒen ꝑæſ. þa beað he ꝥ mon ſceolðe hıſ heꞃe metıan ⁊ hoꞃſıan″. ⁊ he þa ʒeꝑenðe [d]ſẏððan″ ſuðꝑeaꞃð mıð ꝼulꞃe ꝼẏꞃðe. ⁊ betæhte hıſ ſcıpa ⁊ þa ʒıſlaſ Cnute[e] hıſ ſunu. Anð ſẏððan [f]he com″ oꝼeꞃ Ꝑætlınʒa-ſtꞃæte. ꝑoꞃhton hı ꝥ mæſte ẏꝼel þæt[g] ænıʒ heꞃe ðon mıhte. [h]Ꝑenðe þa to Oxena-ꝼoꞃða. ⁊ ſeo buꞃhꝑaꞃu ſona abeah ⁊ ʒıſluðe. ⁊ þanon to Ꝑınceaſtꞃe. ⁊ hẏ ꝥ ılce ðẏðon. Ꝑenðon þa þanon″ eaſtꝑeaꞃð to Lunðene. ⁊ mẏcel hıſ ꝼolceſ[i] aðꞃanc on Temeſe. ꝼoꞃ ðam þe hı nanꞃe[k] bꞃẏcʒe[l] ne cepton. [d]Ða þe he to þæꞃe bẏꞃıʒ com″. [m]þa″ nolðe ſeo buꞃhꝑaꞃu abuʒan. ac heolðon mıð ꝼullan ꝑıʒe onʒean. ꝼoꞃðan þæꞃ ꝑæſ ınne ſe cẏnınʒ Æðelꞃeð. ⁊ Ðuꞃkẏl mıð hım. Ða ꝑenðe[n] Sꝑeʒen [o]ſe″ cẏnınʒ þanon to Ꝑeallınʒa-ꝼoꞃða. anð ſꝑa [d]oꝼeꞃ Temeſe ꝑeſtꝑeaꞃð″ to Baðan. ⁊ ſæt

and so upward along the Trent, until he came to Gainsborough. Then soon submitted to him earl Utred, and all the Northumbrians, and all the people of Lindsey, and afterwards the people of the Five Boroughs[1], and soon after all the army to the north of Watling-street; and hostages were given him from each shire. When he understood that all the people were subject to him, then ordered he that his army should have provision and horses; and he then went southward with his main army, committing his ships and the hostages to his son Knute[2]. And after he came over Watling-street, they wrought the greatest mischief that any army could do. Then he went to Oxford; and the population soon submitted, and gave hostages: thence to Winchester, where they did the same. Thence went they eastward to London; and many of the party sunk in the Thames, because they kept not to any bridge[3]. When he came to the city, the population would not submit; but held their ground in full fight against him, because therein was king Ethelred, and Thurkill with him. Then went king Sweyne thence to Wallingford; and so over Thames westward

[a] muðe, *Cot.* [b] Abs. *Cot.* At the end of the sentence, ınto Fıꝼbuꞃhınʒum, *C.T.* B i. and iv. oꝼ Fıꝼ-buꞃhınʒan, Gibs. [c] ⁊ ſona þaſ hım abeah to eal heꞃe, *Cot.* [d] Abs. *Cot.* [e] Cnuðe, *Cot.* [f] hı coman, *Cot.* [g] So *Cot. C.T.* B i. and iv. þe, Gibs. [h] ꝑenðe þa to Oxana-ꝼoꞃðan. ⁊ ſꝑa to Ꝑın-ceaſtꞃe. ⁊ ba þa buꞃh abuʒan ⁊ ʒıſloðan. Anð ſꝑa he ꝼeꞃðe -- *Cot.* [i] ꝼolce, *Cot.* [k] nane, *Cot.* [l] bꞃıʒʒe, *Cot.* bꞃıcʒe, *C.T.* B i. bꞃıce, B iv.;—a *bridge* being to passengers by water what a *brook* or *broc* is to passengers by land; that is, a *break.* [m] ac, *Cot.* [n] ʒeꝑenðe, *Cot.* [o] Abs. *Cot. C.T.* B i. and iv.

[1] Namely, Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, Stamford, and Derby. *Vid. an.* 942, 1015.

[2] Generally written *Canute* by historians.

[3] This expression, though unnoticed by the Latin translators, implies that there were at that time many bridges over the Thames.

þæꞃ mid hiſ ꝼẏꞃde. And com Æðelmæꞃ ealdoꞃman [a]þẏdeꞃ". ⁊ [b]ealle" þa ꝑeſtꞃena þæʒenaſ[c] [a]mid him". ⁊ buʒon [a]ealle" to Sꝑeʒene. ⁊ ʒiſludon. ⁊ [d]þa he eall þuſ ʒeꝼaꞃen hæꝼde. ꝑende þa noꞃðꝑeaꞃd to hiſ ſcipum. ⁊" eall þeodſcipe[e] hine [b]ꝼullice undeꞃꝼenʒ. ⁊" [f]heold þa" ꝼoꞃ ꝼulne cẏninʒ. And ſeo buꞃuhꝑaꞃu [a]æꝼteꞃ þam" on Lundene beah[g] [b]to him" ⁊ ʒiſlode. [a]ꝼoꞃðam hi ondꞃedon ꝥ he hi ꝼoꞃdon ꝑolde. Bead þa Sꝑeʒen ꝼull-ʒild ⁊ metſunʒe to hiſ heꞃe þone ꝑinteꞃ. ⁊ Ðuꞃcẏl bead ꝥ ilce to þam heꞃe þe læʒ on Gꞃena-ꝑic. ⁊ [h]buton þam" hi ʒeheꞃʒodon ſꝑa oꝼt ſꝑa hi ꝑoldon. Þa ne duhte naðoꞃ þiſſe þeoda. ne ſuðan ne noꞃðan. þa ꝑæſ ſe cẏnʒ [i]Æþelꞃed" ſume hꝑile mid þam ꝼlotan þe on Temeſe [k]læʒ". [l]⁊ ſeo hlæꝼdiʒe ꝑende þa oꝼeꞃ ſæ[m] to hiꞃe bꞃoðoꞃ Ricaꞃde". and Ælꝼſiʒe abb oꝼ Buꞃh mid hiꞃe. And [a]ſe cẏnʒ ſende" Ælꝼun biſceop mid þam æþelinʒum[n]. Eadꝑeaꞃde ⁊ Ælꝼꞃede. oꝼeꞃ ſæ[o]. ꝥ he hi beꝑitan ſceolde. [p]And ſe cẏnʒ ʒeꝑende þa ꝼꞃam þam ꝼlotan to þam middan ꝑintꞃa to Ꝑiht-lande. and ꝑæſ þæꞃ þa tid. ⁊ æꝼteꞃ þæꞃe tide ʒeꝑend þa oꝼeꞃ ſæ to Ricaꞃde. ⁊ ꝑæſ þæꞃ mid him oð ðone bẏꞃe [q]þe Sꝑeʒen dead ꝑeaꞃð". [r]And þa hꝑile þe ſeo læꝼdiʒe mid hiꞃe bꞃoðoꞃ

to Bath, where he abode with his army. Thither came alderman Ethelmar, and all the western thanes with him, and all submitted to Sweyne, and gave hostages. When he had thus settled all, then went he northward to his ships; and all the population fully received him, and considered him full king. The population of London also after this submitted to him, and gave hostages; because they dreaded that he would undo them. Then bade Sweyne full tribute and forage for his army during the winter; and Thurkill bade the same for the army that lay at Greenwich: besides this, they plundered as oft as they would. And when this nation could neither resist in the south nor in the north, king Ethelred abode some while with the fleet that lay in the Thames; and the lady[1] went afterwards over sea to her brother Richard, accompanied by Elſsy, abbot of Peterborough. The king sent bishop Elfun with the ethelings, Edward and Alfred, over sea; that he might instruct them. Then went the king from the fleet, about midwinter, to the isle of Wight; and there abode for the season: after which he went over sea to Richard, with whom he abode till the time when Sweyne died. Whilst the lady[1] was with

[a] Abs. *Cot.* [b] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [c] þeʒenaſ, *Cot. C.T.* B i, and iv. [d] ⁊ ſiððan ſona, *Cot.* [e] þeod, *Cot.* [f] heaꝼde, *Laud.* hæꝼde þa, *C.T.* B i. and iv. þa, abs. Gibs. [g] abeah, *Cot.* [h] butan þæm, *C.T.* B iv. ꝼoꞃ eallon þam, B i. [i] From *C.T.* B i. [k] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. ꝑæꞃon, Gibs. [l] ⁊ ſe cẏnʒ Æðelꞃed ſende hiſ cꝑene Ælꝼʒiꝼe Ymma to hẏꞃe bꞃoðeꞃ oꝼeꞃ ſæ Ricaꞃde, *Cot.* [m] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. ſeo, Gibs. [n] æþelinʒe, *Laud.* [o] ſe, *Laud.* [p] Briefly *Cot.*: ⁊ ſe cẏnʒ ſona him ſẏlꝼ ꝼeꞃde æꝼteꞃ. ⁊ ꝑaſ þaꞃ beʒeondan eal ꝥ Sꝑeʒen ꝑeaꞃð dead. [q] So *C.T.* B iv. Gibs. ꝥ Sꝑeʒen ꝑeaꞃð dead, *Cot.* B i. [r] From *Laud. Petrob.* to the end. abs. *Cot. C.T.* B i. and iv.

[1] This was a title bestowed on the queen.

þæſ beȝeondan ſæ. Ælfſiȝe abb̄ of Buſh. þe þæſ þæſ mid hiſe. foſ to þone mȳnſtſe þe iſ ȝehaten Boneual. þæſ ſc̄e Floſentineſ lichama læȝ. Fand þæſ æſm ſtede. æſm abb̄. ⁊ æſme muneceſ. foſðam þe hi foſheſȝode þæſon. Bohte þa þæſ æt þone abb̄. ⁊ æt þe muneceſ. ſc̄e Floſentineſ lichaman. eall buton þe heafod. to v. hundſed punda. ⁊ þa þe he onȝean com. þa offſede hit Cſiſt ⁊ ſc̄e Peteſ″:

[a]An. MXIV. Heſ [b]on þiſſum ȝeaſe″ Speȝen [c]ciȝ″ ȝeendode [b]hiſ daȝaſ to Candel-mæſſan″. [d]III. nonaſ Febſuaſii. [e]⁊ þȳ ilcan ȝeaſe man hadode Ælfþiȝ biſceop on Eoforþic. to Lunden-buſuh on ſc̄a Iuliana mæſſe-dæȝ″. ⁊ ſe flota þa eall ȝecuſon Cnut to cȳninȝe. Ða ȝeſæddon [b]þa″ þitan ealle. ȝehadode ⁊ ȝelæþede [f]Anȝel-cȳnneſ″. þ̄ man æfteſ þam cȳninȝe Æþelſede ſende[g]. ⁊ cþædon þ̄ him[h] nan hlafoſd leofſe næſe þonne heoſa ȝecȳnde[i] hlafoſd. ȝif he hi ſihtlicoſ healdan þolde. þonne [b]he″ æſ dȳde. Ða ſende ſe cȳnȝ hiſ ſunu Eadþeaſd mid [k]hiſ æſend-ſacan″ hideſ. ⁊ het ȝſetan [l]ealne hiſ leodſcipe″. ⁊ cþæð þæt he heom hold hlafoſd beon þolde. ⁊ ælc þæſa þinȝa betan þe hi ealle aſcunedon. ⁊ ælc þæſa þinȝa foſȝifen beon ſceolde. þe [m]him″ ȝedon oððe ȝecþæden þæſe. þið þam þe hi ealle [b]anſædlice″ buton ſþicdome to him ȝe-

her brother beyond sea, Elfsy, abbot of Peterborough, who was there with her, went to the abbey called Boneval, where St. Florentine's body lay; and there found a miserable place, a miserable abbot, and miserable monks; because they had been plundered. There he bought of the abbot, and of the monks, the body of St. Florentine, all but the head, for 500 pounds; which, on his return home, he offered to Christ and St. Peter.

A.D. 1014. This year king Sweyne ended his days at Candlemas, the third day before the nones of February; and the same year Elfwy, bishop of York, was consecrated in London, on the festival of St. Juliana. The fleet all chose Knute for king; whereupon advised all the counsellors of England, clergy and laity, that they should send after king Ethelred; saying, that no sovereign was dearer to them than their natural lord, if he would govern them better than he did before. Then sent the king hither his son Edward, with his messengers; who had orders to greet all his people, saying that he would be their faithful lord—would better each of those things that they disliked—and that each of the things should be forgiven which had been either done or said against him; provided they all unanimously, without treachery, turned to

[a] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. to the end of the year. [b] Abs. *Cot.* [c] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [d] From *C.T.* B iv. to mæſſe-dæȝ. [e] Abs. *C.T.* B i. *Laud. Cot.* Gibs. [f] So Gibs. from *Cot.* abs. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. þe on Eȝla-lande þæſon. ȝehadode ⁊ læþede, *C.T.* B i. [g] ſendan ſcolde, *Cot.* [h] heom, *Cot.* [i] cȳne, *Cot.* ȝecȳnda, *C.T.* B iv. So leofſa for leofſe, above. [k] þam — *Cot.* hiſ æſenddſacan, *C.T.* B iv. æſenddſacum, *C.T.* B i. [l] ealle hiſ leode, *Cot.* [m] So *Cot. C.T.* B i. and iv.

cẏꞃdon. And man [a]þa″ ꝼullne ꝼꞃeondꝼcipe ȝeꝼæꝼtnode. mid ꝑoꞃde [b]⁊ mid ꝑeoꞃce″ ⁊ mid ꝑædde. [a]on æȝðeꞃe healꝼe″. ⁊ [a]æꝼꞃe″ ælcne Deniꝼce cẏninȝ utlah[c] oꝼ Enȝla-lande ȝecꝑædon. Ða com Æðelꞃed cẏninȝ innan þam Lenctene-tid ham to hiꝼ [a]aȝenꞃe″ þeode. [d]⁊ he ȝlædlice ꝼꞃam heom eallum onꝼanȝen ꝑæꝼ″. [a]And þa. ꝼẏððan Sꝑeȝen dead ꝑæꝼ. ꝼætt Cnut mid hiꝼ heꞃe on Geȝneꝼ-buꞃh[e] oð þa Eaꝼtꞃon. ⁊ ȝeꝑeaꞃð him ⁊ þam ꝼolce on Lindeꝼiȝe aneꝼ. ꝥ hi hine hoꞃꝼian ꝼceoldon[f]. ⁊ ꝼẏððan[g] ealle ætȝædeꞃe ꝼaꞃan ⁊ heꞃȝian. Ða com ꝼe cẏninȝ Æðelꞃed mid ꝼulꞃe ꝼẏꞃde þideꞃ. æꞃ hi ȝeaꞃꝑe ꝑæꞃon. to Lindeꝼiȝe. ⁊ mann þa heꞃȝode. ⁊ bæꞃnde. ⁊ ꝼloh eall þæt man-cẏnn ꝥ man aꞃæcan mihte″. [h]⁊ ꝼe″ Cnut [i]Sꝑeȝeneꝼ ꝼunu″ [k]ȝeꝑende him aꝑeiȝ ut″ mid hiꝼ ꝼlotan. [a]⁊ ꝑeaꞃð þæt eaꞃme ꝼolc þuꝼ beꝼꝑicen þuꞃh hine. ⁊ ꝑænde þa″ ꝼuðꝑeaꞃd oð ꝥ he com to Sand-ꝑic. ⁊ let [l]man don″ þæꞃ up þa ȝiꝼlaꝼ þe hiꝼ ꝼæderꞃ ȝeꝼealde ꝑæꞃon. ⁊ ceaꞃꝼ oꝼ heoꞃa handa [m]⁊ eaꞃan″. ⁊ heoꞃa noꝼa. [a]And buton eallum þiꝼum ẏꝼelum ꝼe cẏninȝ het ȝẏldan þam heꞃe þe on Gꞃena-ꝑic[n] læȝ. xxi. þuꝼend punda. And″ on þiꝼꝼum ȝeaꞃe on ꝼce Michaeleꝼ mæꝼꝼeæꝼen. com þæt mẏcele ꝼæ-ꝼlod ȝeond [a]ꝑide″ þiꝼne eaꞃd. [o]⁊ æꞃn ꝼꝑa [p]ꝼeoꞃ up′ ꝼꝑa næꝼꞃe æꞃ ne dẏde″. ⁊ adꞃencte

him. Then was full friendship established, in word and in deed and in compact, on either side. And every Danish king they proclaimed an outlaw for ever from England. Then came king Ethelred home, in Lent, to his own people; and he was gladly received by them all. Meanwhile, after the death of Sweyne, sat Knute with his army in Gainsborough until Easter; and it was agreed between him and the people in Lindsey, that they should supply him with horses, and afterwards go out all together and plunder. But king Ethelred with his full force came to Lindsey before they were ready; and they plundered and burned, and slew all the men that they could reach. Knute, the son of Sweyne, went out with his fleet (so were the wretched people deluded by him), and proceeded southward until he came to Sandwich. There he landed the hostages that were given to his father, and cut off their hands and ears and their noses. Besides all these evils, the king ordered a tribute to the army that lay at Greenwich, of twenty-one thousand pounds. This year, on the eve of St. Michael's day, came the great sea-flood, which spread wide over this land, and ran so far up as it never did before, overwhelming many towns,

[a] Abs. *Cot.* [b] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [c] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. [d] ⁊ bliðelice hi hine undeꞃꝼenȝon, *Cot.* [e] Gæiȝneꝼ-buꞃuh, *C.T.* B iv. Geneꝼ- B i. *Vid.* an. MXIII. [f] ꝑoldon, *C.T.* B i. [g] ꝑið þan, *C.T.* B iv. [h] So *C.T.* B iv. ⁊, *Cot.* B i. [i] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [k] So *C.T.* B i. ꝑende ut, *Cot.* [l] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. compared together. let þæꞃ up, Gibs. [m] From *C.T.* B iv. [n] So *C.T.* B i. Gꞃene-ꝑic, Gibs. B iv. [o] Abs. *Cot.* -- aꞃn -- *C.T.* B i. -- caꞃn -- B iv. [p] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. up ꝼeoꞃ, Gibs.

ꝼeala tuna. ⁊ mann-cẏnneꝼ [a]unaꝛimeðlic ȝeteall″:

[b]An. MXV. Heꝛ [c]on þiꝼꝼum ȝeaꝛe″ þæꝼ ꝥ mẏcele ȝemot on Oxena-ꝼoꝛða[d]. ⁊ þæꝛ Eaðꝛic ealðoꝛman beꝼþac Siȝeꝼeꝛð ⁊ Moꝛcæꝛe[e]. þa ẏlðeꝼtan[f] þæȝenaꝼ into Seoꝼon-buꝛȝum[g]. bepæhte hi into hiꝼ buꝛe. ⁊ hi man þæꝛ inne[h] oꝼꝼloh unȝeꝛiꝼenlice[i]. Anð ꝼe cẏnȝ þa ȝenam eall heoꝛa æhta. ⁊ het niman Siȝeꝼeꝛðeꝼ laꝼe. ⁊ ȝebꝛinȝan binnan Mealðelmeꝼ-bẏꝛiȝ. [k]Ða″ æꝼteꝛ litlum ꝼæce ꝼeꝛðe Eaðmunð æþelinȝ to. ⁊ ȝenam ꝥ þiꝼ. [l]oꝼeꝛ þæꝼ cẏnȝeꝼ þillan″. ⁊ heaꝼðe him to þiꝼe. Ða toꝼoꝛan natiuitaꝼ [m]ꝼc̃e Maꝛie″ [n]mæꝼꝼan″. ꝼeꝛðe ꝼe æþelinȝ þeꝼtan[o] noꝛð into Fiꝼ-buꝛȝum. ⁊ ȝeꝛað [p]ꝼona″ ealle Siȝeꝼeꝛðeꝼ aꝛe ⁊ Moꝛcaꝛeꝼ. ⁊ ꝥ ꝼolc eall him to beah. [q]Anð þa on þam″ ẏlcan tẏman com Cnut [c]cẏnȝ″ to[r] Sanð-þic. ⁊ þenðe þa ꝼona [p]eal″ abutan Cent-lanð into Þeꝼt-Seaxum[s] oð [p]ꝥ″ he com to Fꝛommuðan[t]. ⁊ heꝛȝoðe [c]þa″ on Doꝛ-ꝼætum. ⁊ on Þiltun-ꝼciꝛe[u]. ⁊ on Sumeꝛ-ꝼæton. Ða læȝ ꝼe cẏnȝ Æþelꝛeð[x] ꝼeoc æt Coꝼham. [p]⁊″ þa ȝaðeꝛoðe Eaðꝛic ealðoꝛman ꝼẏꝛðe. [c]anð ꝼe æþelinȝ Eaðmunð

and an innumerable multitude of people.

A.D. 1015. This year was the great council at Oxford; where alderman Edric betrayed Sigferth and Morcar, the eldest thanes belonging to the Seven Towns. He allured them into his bower, where they were shamefully slain. Then the king took all their possessions, and ordered the widow of Sigferth to be secured, and brought within Malmsbury[1]. After a little interval, Edmund etheling went and seized her, against the king's will, and had her to wife. Then, before the nativity of St. Mary, went the etheling west-north into the Five Towns[2], and soon plundered all the property of Sigferth and Morcar; and all the people submitted to him. At the same time came king Knute to Sandwich, and went soon all about Kent into Wessex, until he came to the mouth of the Frome; and then plundered in Dorset, and in Wiltshire, and in Somerset. King Ethelred, meanwhile, lay sick at Corsham; and alderman Edric collected an army there, and Edmund the etheling in the north. When

[a] -- ȝetæll, *Cot.* -mæðlice -- Gibs. -- ȝetel, B iv. [b] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. to the end of the year. [c] Abs. *Cot.* [d] So *C.T.* B i. Oxana-ꝼoꝛða, *Cot.* Oxna-ꝼoꝛða, B iv. Oxona- Gibs. [e] Maꝛceꝛ, *Cot.* [f] ẏlðeꝼta, *Cot.* [g] -buꝛhȝum, *C.T.* B iv. [h] innan, *Cot.* [i] -ꝛiꝼeðlice, *Cot.* -ꝛinꝼelice, Gibs. [k] ⁊ þona, *Cot.* [l] þaꝼ cinȝeꝼ unþanceꝼ, *Cot.* [m] S. Maꝛian, *Cot.* [n] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [o] So *C.T.* B i. þæꝼtan, B iv. þæꝼton, *Laud.* abs. *Cot.* Gibs. [p] Abs. *Laud.* [q] ⁊ to þam, *Cot.* [r] up æt, *Cot.* [s] -Sexan, *Cot.* [t] So *C.T.* B iv. Fꝛomuðan, Gibs. [u] Þilte- *Cot.* [x] *Cot.* repeats ꝛeð after Æþelꝛeð.

[1] From the mere omission of the initial letter M in several MSS., some writers have referred this transaction to Amesbury! See Lambard, *Topograph. Dict.* p. 7.

[2] The *seven* towns mentioned above are reduced here to *five*; probably because *two* had already submitted to the king on the death of the two thanes, Sigferth and Morcar. These *five* were, as originally, Leicester, Lincoln, Stamford, Nottingham, and Derby. *Vid. an.* 942, 1013.

be norðan. Ða hi tozæðere comon. [a]þa polde" [b]ſe ealdorman" beſpican þone æþelinz [c]Eadmund. ac he ne mihte". [d]⁊ hi tohpurfon þa buton zefeohte for þam. ⁊ rimdon heora feondum". [e]And Eadric ealdormann" aſpeon [f]þa" feoperti ſcipa [g]fram þam cyninze ⁊ beah[h] [b]þa" to Cnute. [b]And Peſt-Seaxe buzon. and ziſlodon. and horſodon þone here. ⁊ he pæſ þær þa oð midne pinter":

[i]An. MXVI. Her [b]on þiſſum zeare" com Cnut [b]cyninz" mid [b]hiſ here" CLX. ſcipa. ⁊ Eadric ealdormann mid him. ofer Temeſe into Myrcan æt Cræcilade[k]. And pendon þa to Pæringpicſcire [l]innon þære midde-pintreſ tide". ⁊ [m]inne þare hi" herzodon. ⁊ bærndon. ⁊ ſlozon eal ꝥ hi to comon. [b]Ða onzan ſe æþelinz Eadmund to zaderizenne fyrde. þa ſeo fyrd zeſomnod pæſ. þa ne onhazode him [n]þærto. buton ꝥ pære ꝥ ſe cynz þær mid pære'. ⁊ hi hæfdon þære burhpare fultum of Lundene. zeſpicon þa þære fyrdinz. ⁊ ferde ælc mann him ham. Ða æfter þære tide þa bead mann eft fyrde be fullum pite. ꝥ ælc mann þe feor[o] pære forð zeperde. ⁊ mann ſende to þam cyninze to Lundene. ⁊ bædon[p] hine ꝥ he come onzean þa fyrde mid þam fultume þe he zezaderian mihte. Ða hi ealle to

they came together, the alderman designed to betray Edmund the etheling, but he could not; whereupon they separated without an engagement, and sheered off from their enemies. Alderman Edric then seduced forty ships from the king, and submitted to Knute. The West-Saxons also submitted, and gave hostages, and horsed the army. And he continued there until midwinter.

A.D. 1016. This year came king Knute with a marine force of 160 ships, and alderman Edric with him, over the Thames into Mercia at Cricklade[1]; whence they proceeded to Warwickshire[2], during the middle of the winter, and plundered therein, and burned, and slew all they met. Then began Edmund the etheling to gather an army; which, when it was collected, could avail him nothing, unless the king were there and they had the assistance of the citizens of London. The expedition therefore was frustrated, and each man betook himself home. After this, an army was again ordered, under full penalties, that every person, however distant, should go forth; and they sent to the king in London, and besought him to come to meet the army with the aid that he could collect. When they were

[a] ⁊ þohte, *Cot.* [b] Abs. *Cot.* [c] Abs. *Laud. Cot.* [d] ⁊ hi toferdon -- *C.T.* B iv. abs. *Cot.* [e] ac he, *Cot.* [f] Abs. *Laud.* [g] of þeſ cinzeſ ſcipon, *Cot.* [h] abeah, *Cot.* [i] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. to the end of the year. [k] Crecalade, *Cot.* Crezelade, *C.T.* B i. Criczelade, B iv. [l] Abs. *Cot.* inzanz -- *C.T.* B iv. incorrectly. innan -- B i. [m] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [n] So *C.T.* B iv. [o] fêre, *C.T.* B iv. [p] bedon, *C.T.* B iv. bæd, B i.

[1] Criccelade, Flor. Krickelade, Matth. West. Cricgealada, S. Dunelm.

[2] "*Warrewicanam provinciam.*"—Flor. Wig. "*Warewicensem provinciam.*"—M. West.

ſomne comon. þa ne beholð hit naht[a] þe ma þe hit oftoꝛ æꝛ dyðe. þa cyðde man þam cyninge ꝥ hine mann beſpican polde þa þe him on fultume beon ſceoldon. foꝛlet[b] þa þa fyꝛde. ⁊ cyꝛde him eft to Lundene. Ða ꝛað ſe æþeling Eadmund to Noꝛð-hymbꝛan to Uhtꝛede eoꝛle. ⁊ pende ælc mann ꝥ hi poldon fyꝛde ſomnian ongean Cnut cyng. Ða feꝛdon[c] hi into Stæffoꝛd-ſciꝛe. ⁊ into Scꝛobbeſ-byꝛig[d]. ⁊ to Legeceaſtꝛe. ⁊ heꝛgodon hi on heoꝛa healfe ⁊ Cnut on hiſ. And pende him þa ut þuꝛh Buccingaham-ſciꝛe into Beadanfoꝛd-ſciꝛe. ⁊ þanon to Huntandun-ſciꝛe. [e]⁊ ſpa into Hamtun-ſciꝛe' andlang fenneſ to Stanfoꝛda. ⁊ þa into Lindcolne-ſciꝛe. þanon þa to Snotingaham-ſciꝛe. ⁊ ſpa to Noꝛð-hymbꝛan to Eofoꝛpic-peaꝛd. Ða Uhtꝛed geaxode[f] þiſ þa foꝛlet he hiſ heꝛgunge. ⁊ efeſte noꝛðpeaꝛd. ⁊ beah þa foꝛ nyde. and ealle Noꝛð-hymbꝛan mid him. ⁊ he giſlode. ⁊ hine man þeah-hpæðeꝛe ofſloh. [g]þuꝛuh Eadꝛiceſ ꝛæd ealdoꝛmanneſ'. and Ðuꝛcytel Nafanan ſunu mid him. And þa æfteꝛ þam ſe cyng [h]Cnut' geſætte Yꝛic into Noꝛð-hymbꝛan him to eoꝛle eall ſpa Uhtꝛed pæſ. ⁊ ſyððan pendon him ſuðpeaꝛd oðꝛeſ pegeſ eall be peſtan. ⁊ com þa eall ſe heꝛe toforan þam Eaſtꝛon to ſcipon". ⁊ [i]ſe" æþeling Eadmund pende to Lundene to hiſ fæðeꝛ. And [i]þa æfteꝛ

all assembled, it succeeded nothing better than it often did before; and, when it was told the king, that those persons would betray him who ought to assist him, then forsook he the army, and returned again to London. Then rode Edmund the etheling to earl Utred in Northumbria; and every man supposed that they would collect an army against king Knute; but they went into Staffordshire, and to Shrewsbury, and to Chester; and they plundered on their parts, and Knute on his. He went out through Buckinghamshire into Bedfordshire; thence to Huntingdonshire, and so into Northamptonshire along the fens to Stamford. Thence into Lincolnshire. Thence to Nottinghamshire; and so into Northumbria toward York. When Utred understood this, he ceased from plundering, and hastened northward, and submitted for need, and all the Northumbrians with him; but, though he gave hostages, he was nevertheless slain by the advice of alderman Edric[1], and Thurkytel, the son of Nafan, with him. After this, king Knute appointed Eric earl over Northumbria, as Utred was; and then went southward another way, all by west, till the whole army came, before Easter, to the ships. Meantime Edmund etheling went to London to his father: and after Easter went king Knute with all

[a] nan þinc, *C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. foꝛleton, Gibs. [c] fyꝛdedon, *C.T.* B i. fyꝛdodon, B iv. [d] Scꝛob-ſæton, *C.T.* B i. [e] From *C.T.* B iv. [f] geahꝛode, *C.T.* B i. and iv. [g] From *C.T.* B i. and Joss. interlin. [h] Abs. *C.T.* B i. and iv. [i] Abs. *Cot.*

[1] "*A Thurebrando nobili et Danico viro.*"—Flor.

Eaſtron" pende[a] [b]ſe cyng" Cnut mid eallum[c] hiſ ſcipum[d] to Lunden-peaſd. Þa[e] [b]gelamp hit þæt" ſe cyng Æþelred [f]æſ" foſðferde æſ þa ſcipu comon. Þe [g]geendode hiſ dagaſ" on [h]ſċe Geoſ-giuſ" mæſſe-dæg. [i]æfteſ mycclum ge-ſpince. ⁊ eaſtoðniſſum hiſ liffeſ". And [b]þa" æfteſ hiſ ende. [k]ealle þa pitan þe on Lundene pæſon. [b]⁊ ſeo buſh-paſu". gecuſon Eadmund to cynge. ⁊ hiſ pice hē heaſdlice peſode[l] [m]þa hpile þe hiſ time pæſ". Ða comon þa ſcipo[n] to Gſenapic to þam gang-dagum. ⁊ [o]binnon lytlum fæce" pendon to Lundene. ⁊ hi dulfon [b]þa" ane [b]mycele" dic on þa ſuð-healfe. ⁊ bſogon heoſa ſcipa on peſt-healfe þæſe bſycge. ⁊ bedicodon ſyðdan þa buſh utan. þ nan mann ne mihte ne inn ne ut. ⁊ oft-fæðlice[p] hi on þa buſh fuhton. ac[q] hi heom heaſdlice piðſtodon. [r]Ða pæſ Eadmund cyng æſ þam gefend ut. ⁊ gefad þa Weſt-Seaxan. ⁊ him beah eall þ folc to. ⁊ ſaðe æfteſ þam he gefeaht pið þone hefe æt Peonnan pið Gillingaham. And oðeſ gefeoht he gefeaht æfteſ middan ſumefa æt Sceoſſtane[s]. ⁊ þæſ mycel pæl feoll on æg̃ðe healfe. ⁊ þa hefaſ[t] his ships toward London; but it happened that king Ethelred died ere the ships came. He ended his days on St. George's day; having held his kingdom in much tribulation and difficulty as long as his life continued. After his decease, all the peers that were in London, and the citizens, chose Edmund king; who bravely defended his kingdom while his time was. Then came the ships to Greenwich, about the gang-days, and within a short interval went to London; where they sunk a deep ditch on the south side, and dragged their ships to the west side of the bridge. Afterwards they trenched the city without, so that no man could go in or out, and often fought against it; but the citizens bravely withstood them. King Edmund had ere this gone out, and invaded the West-Saxons, who all submitted to him; and soon afterward he fought with the enemy at Pen near Gillingham[1]. A second battle he fought, after midsummer, at Sherston; where much slaughter was made on either side, and the leaders[2] themselves came together in the fight.

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[a] ſefde, *Cot.* [b] Abs, *Cot.* [c] eallon, *Cot. C.T.* B i. and iv. [d] ſcipon, *Cot. C.T.* B i. and iv. [e] ac, *Cot.* [f] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [g] ſoſðfefde, *Cot.* [h] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. ſef. — *Laud.* S. Gfegoſief, *Cot.* incorrectly. *Vid.* S. Dunelm. Brompt. R. Dicet. Flor. Wig. &c. [i] ⁊ he gefeolð hiſ pice mid m. g. ⁊ e. þa hpile þe hiſ liff pæf. *C.T.* B i. [k] calle Angel-cynnef pitan, *Cot.* [l] pefede, *Cot.* [m] hiſ time, *Cot.* [n] ſcipa, *Cot.* [o] fona, *Cot.* [p] oft, *Cot.* [q] ⁊, *Cot.* [r] Abs. *Cot.* to hi ahefde. [s] Scoftane, incorrectly, *C.T.* B iv. [t] So *C.T.* B i. hefef, B iv. Gibs. &c.

[1] Gillingaham, Flor. Gillinga-ham is restored in the text on the authority of MSS. *C.T.* B i. and iv. Gillinga, Gibs.

[2] This is a new interpretation; but the word hefaf, the plural of hefa, will justify it; and it points at once to the distinguishing feature of this battle, which was the single combat between Canute and Edmund. See an interesting description of the engagement, with many minute particulars, *Antiq. Celto-Scand.* p. 130.

him ſẏlfe to eoðon on þam ȝefeohte. ⁊ Eaðric ealðorman. ⁊ Ælmær ðeorlinȝ þæron þam here on fultume onȝean Eaðmunð cẏnȝ. Anð þa ȝeȝaðeroðe he þrẏððan ſiðe fẏrðe. ⁊ ferðe to Lundene [a]eal be norðan Temeſe. ⁊ ſþa ut þuruh Clæiȝhanȝran'. ⁊ þa burhþare ahredde. ⁊ þone here aflẏmde to [a]hiora' ſcipon. Anð þa þæſ ẏmb tþa niht þ̄ ſe cẏninȝ ȝeþende ofer æt Brentforða[b]. ⁊ þa þið þone here ȝefeaht. ⁊ hine aflẏmde. ⁊ þær aðranc mẏcel Ænȝliſceſ[c] folceſ for heora aȝenre ȝẏmeleaſte. þa þe ferðon beforan þære fẏrðe. ⁊ fanȝ þolðon fon. Anð ſe cẏninȝ þende æfter þam to Þeſt-Seaxan. ⁊ hiſ fẏrðe ȝeſomnoðe. þa ȝeþende ſe here ſona to Lundene. ⁊ þa burh [d]utan ẏmbe ſæt. ⁊ hẏre ſtearclice onfeaht æȝþer' ȝe be þætere ȝe be lande. ac ſe ælmihtiȝa Goð hi ahredde". Se here ȝeþende þa æfter þam fram Lundene mið heora ſcipum into Arepan[e]. ⁊ þær up foran. [f]⁊ ferðon" on Mẏrcan[g]. ⁊ ſloȝon ⁊ bærndon [f]ſþa hþæt ſþa hi ofer foron". ſþa heora ȝeþuna iſ[h]. [f]⁊ heom meteſ tilodon. ⁊ hi ðrifon æȝðer ȝe ſcipa ȝe heora ðrafa into Medeþæȝe". Ða ȝeſomnoðe[i] Eaðmunð cẏnȝ feorþan ſiðe [k]ealle Enȝla þeoðe". [f]⁊ ferðe ofer Temeſe æt Brentforða". ⁊ ferðe innan[l] Cent. ⁊ ſe here [f]him" fleah[m] [f]beforan" mið [f]hira" horſum[n]

Alderman Edric and Aylmer the darling were assisting the army against king Edmund. Then collected he his force the third time, and went to London, all by north of the Thames, and so out through Clayhanger, and relieved the citizens, driving the enemy to their ships. It was within two nights after that the king went over at Brentford; where he fought with the enemy, and put them to flight: but there many of the English were drowned, from their own carelessness; who went before the main army with a design to plunder. After this the king went into Wessex, and collected his army; but the enemy soon returned to London, and beset the city without, and fought strongly against it both by water and land. But the almighty God delivered them. The enemy went afterward from London with their ships into the Orwell; where they went up and proceeded into Mercia, slaying and burning whatsoever they overtook, as their custom is; and, having provided themselves with meat, they drove their ships and their herds into the Medway. Then assembled king Edmund the fourth time all the English nation, and forded over the Thames at Brentford; whence he proceeded into Kent. The enemy fled before him with their horses into the

[a] From *C.T.* B i. abs. B iv. Gibs. &c. [b] Breȝentforða, *C.T.* B i. Bræȝentforða, B iv. [c] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. ænliceſ, Gibs. [d] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. except -- ſæton -- and -- æȝþær. utone beſæton &c., Gibs. from *Laud.* [e] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. Arþan, Gibs. [f] Abs. *Cot.* [g] So *Cot.* *C.T.* B i. and iv. Mẏrcean, Gibs. [h] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. þæſ, Gibs. as usual, from *Laud. Cot.* [i] ȝeȝaðeroðe, *Cot.* [k] eall -- *Cot.* ealle hiſ fẏrðe, *C.T.* B i. [l] into, *Cot. C.T.* B iv. They fought at Otford. *Vid.* Flor. [m] fleiȝ, *Cot.* [n] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. horſa, Gibs. horſan, *Cot.*

into Sceapiȝe[a]. ⁊ ſe cẏnȝ oꝼſloh [b]heoꞃa″ ſꝑa ꝼeala ſꝑa he oꝼꝼaꞃan mihte. And Eadꞃic ealdoꞃmann ȝeꝑende [b]þa″ þone [b]cẏnȝ″ onȝean æt Æȝeleſ-ꝼoꞃda. næſ nan maꞃe unꞃæd ȝeꞃed[c] þonne ſe ꝑæſ. Se heꞃe ȝeꝑende eꝼt[d] [b]up on Eaſt-Seaxan. ⁊ ꝼeꞃde″ into Mẏꞃcan[e]. [b]⁊ ꝼoꞃdẏde eall ꝥ he oꝼeꞃ-ꝼeꞃde″. [f]Ða ſe cẏnȝ ȝeaxode ꝥ ſe heꞃe uppe ꝑæſ″. þa ȝeſomnode[g] he ꝼiꝼtan[h] ſiðe ealle[i] Enȝla þeode. [k]⁊ ꝼeꞃde him æt hindan″. ⁊ oꝼꝼeꞃde hi[l] [b]innan Eaſt-Seaxan″ æt [b]þæꞃe dune þe mann hæt″Aſſan-dun. ⁊ þæꞃ toȝædeꞃe[m] heaꞃdlice[n] ꝼenȝon. Ða dẏde Eadꞃic ealdoꞃmann ſꝑa [o]ſꝑa″ he oꝼtoꞃ[p] æꞃ dẏde. aſtealde þone ꝼleam æꞃeſt mid Maȝeſæton. ⁊ ſꝑa aſꝑac hiſ cẏne-hlaꝼoꞃde ⁊ ealle þeode [o]Anȝel-cẏnneſ″. Ðæꞃ hæꝼde Cnut ſiȝe. ⁊ ȝeꝼeaht him [o]ꝑið″ ealle Enȝla-[o]þeode. Ða ꝑeaꞃð þæꞃ oꝼſlæȝen Eadnoð biſcop″. ⁊ Ꝑulſiȝe[q] abb. ⁊ Ælꝼꞃic ealdoꞃman. ⁊ [r]Godꝑine ẽ on Lindeſiȝe. and″ Ulꝼcẏtel on Eaſt-Enȝlan. and Æðelꝑeaꞃd Æðelſiȝeſ[s] ſunu ealdoꞃmanneſ. ⁊ [o]eall ſeo duȝoð oꝼ Anȝel-cẏnneſ þeode þæꞃ ꝑeaꞃð ꝼoꞃdon″. Ða æꝼteꞃ þiſum ȝeꝼeohte ȝeꝑende Cnut cẏnȝ upp mid hiſ heꞃe to Gleaꝑe-ceaſtꞃe-ſciꞃe. [t]þæꞃ

isle of Shepey; and the king slew as many of them as he could overtake. Alderman Edric then went to meet the king at Aylesford; than which no measure could be more ill-advised[1]. The enemy, meanwhile, returned into Essex, and advanced into Mercia, destroying all that he overtook. When the king understood that the army was up, then collected he the fifth time all the English nation, and went behind them, and overtook them in Essex, on the down called Assingdon; where they fiercely came together. Then did alderman Edric as he often did before,—he first began the flight with the Maisevethians, and so betrayed his natural lord and all the people of England. There had Knute the victory, though all England fought against him! There was then slain bishop Ednoth, and abbot Wulsy, and alderman Elfric, and alderman Godwin of Lindsey, and Ulfkytel of East-Anglia, and Ethelward the son of alderman Ethelsy[2]. And all the nobility of the English nation was there undone! After this fight went king Knute up with his army into Glocestershire, where he heard say that

[a] -eȝe, *Cot. C.T.* B iv. [b] Abs. *Cot.* [c] ȝeꞃædd, *Cot.* ȝeꞃæd, *C.T.* B iv. [d] eſt, *Cot.* [e] So *C.T.* B iv. Mẏꞃcum, B i. -cean, Gibs. from *Laud.* -cen, *Cot.* [f] ꝥ ȝehẏꞃde ſe cẏnȝ, *Cot.* [g] ȝeȝadeꞃode, *Cot.* [h] ꝼiꝼta, *Cot.* [i] eal, *Cot.* [k] ⁊ ꝼeꞃde æꝼteꞃ þam heꞃe, *Cot.* [l] hine, *Cot.* [m] toȝæþeꞃe, *Cot.* [n] ꝼæſtlice, *Cot.* [o] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. compared together. [p] oꝼt, *Cot.* [q] Ꝑulſi, *Cot.* Ꝑulꝼſie, *C.T.* B iv. Ꝑulꝼſiȝe, B i. [r] So *C.T.* B i. abs. *Cot.* [s] Æþelꝑineſ, *C.T.* B i. Ælꝼꝑineſ, B iv. [t] þa -- *Cot.* þæꞃ he oꝼahſade, *C.T.* B i. -- oꝼaxade, B iv.

[1] "*Nisi perfidus dux Edricus suis insidiis regem apud Eaglesford (ne suos persequeretur hostes) retineret, eo die plena potiretur victoria.*"—Flor.

[2] There is a marked difference respecting the name of this alderman in MSS. Some have Ethelsy, as above; others, Elfwine and Ethelwine. The two last may be reconciled, as the name in either case would now be Elwin; but Ethelsy and Elsy are widely different. Florence of Worcester not only supports the authority of Ethelwine, but explains it "*Dei amici.*"

he ȝeheꞃde ſecȝan" þæt ſe cẏnȝ pæſ Ɛadmund. Ða ȝeꞃædde Ɛadꞃic ealdoꞃmann ⁊ þa ꝑitan þe þæꞃ [a]ȝeȝadeꞃade" pæꞃon. ꝥ þa cẏninȝaſ ſeht namon heom betꝑeonan. [a]⁊ hi ȝiſlaſ ȝeꝑoꞃhtan. And beȝen þa cẏninȝaſ comon toȝædeꞃe æt Olan-iȝe[b]. ſuþ Deoꞃhẏꞃſte. ⁊ ꝑuꞃdon ꝼeolaȝan ⁊ ꝑed-bꞃoðꞃa. ⁊ heoꞃa ꝼꞃeondſcipe þæꞃ ȝeꝼæſtnodon. æȝþeꞃ ȝe mid ꝑedde ȝe eac mid aðe. ⁊ ꝥ ȝẏld ȝeſetton ꝑið þone heꞃe. And hi tohꝑuꞃꝼon þa mid þiſſum ſehte. ⁊ ꝼenȝ þa Ɛadmund cinȝ to Ꝑeſt-Seaxan. ⁊ Cnut to Mẏꞃcan. ⁊ to þam noꞃð dæle". [c]Se heꞃe ȝeꝑende þa to ſcipon mid þam þinȝum þe hi ȝeꝼanȝen hæꝼdon. ⁊ Lundeneꝑaꞃu ȝꞃiðede ꝑið þone heꞃe. ⁊ heom ꝼꞃið ȝebohtan. ⁊ ſe heꞃe ȝebꞃohton heoꞃa ſcipu on Lundene. ⁊ heom ꝑinteꞃ-ſetle þæꞃ inne namon". Ða to ſc̃ſ Andꞃeaſ mæſſan ꝼoꞃðꝼeꞃde ſe cẏnȝ Ɛadmund. ⁊ [d]iſ bẏꞃȝed" mid hiſ ealdan[e] ꝼædeꞃ Ɛadȝaꞃe on Glæſtinȝa-bẏꞃiȝ. [f]And on þam ilcan ȝeaꞃe ꝼoꞃðꝼeꞃde Ꝑulꝼȝaꞃ abb on Abbandune. ⁊ Æðelſiȝe ꝼenȝ to" [g]ðam abbod-ꞃice":

[h]An. MXVII. [i]Heꞃ [c]on þiſſum ȝeaꞃe' ꝼenȝ Cnut cẏninȝ to eall[k] Anȝel-cẏnneſ ꞃice". ⁊ hit todæld on ꝼeoꝑeꞃ. him ſẏlꝼum Ꝑeſt-Seaxan. ⁊ Ðuꞃcẏlle Ɛaſt-Ɛnȝlan. ⁊ Ɛadꞃice Mẏꞃcan[l]. ⁊ Yꞃice[m] Noꞃð-hẏmbꞃan. And on þiſſum ȝeaꞃe

king Edmund was. Then advised alderman Edric, and the counsellors that were there assembled, that the kings should make peace with each other, and produce hostages. Then both the kings met together at Olney, south of Deerhurst, and became allies and sworn brothers. There they confirmed their friendship both with pledges and with oaths, and settled the pay of the army. With this covenant they parted: king Edmund took to Wessex, and Knute to Mercia and the northern district[1]. The army then went to their ships with the things they had taken; and the people of London made peace with them, and purchased their security; whereupon they brought their ships to London, and provided themselves winter-quarters therein. On the feast of St. Andrew died king Edmund; and he is buried with his grandfather Edgar at Glastonbury. In the same year died Wulfgar, abbot of Abingdon; and Ethelsy took to the abbacy.

A.D. 1017. This year king Knute took to the whole government of England, and divided it into four parts: Wessex for himself, East-Anglia for Thurkyll, Mercia for Edric, Northumbria for Eric. This year also was alder-

[a] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. compared together. [b] Claniȝe, *Cot.* [c] Abs. *Cot.* [d] -- bebẏꞃȝed, *Cot.* So *C.T.* B iv. hiſ lic lið, B i. [e] ealde, *Cot.* [f] From *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* B i. abs. *Cot.* B iv. [g] From *C.T.* B i. Joss. abs. Gibs. [h] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. to the end of the year. [i] Heꞃ Cnut ꝑeaꞃð ȝecoꞃan to cinȝe, Whel. [k] eallan, *Cot.* [l] So *C.T.* B i. Mẏꞃcean, Gibs. B iv. [m] Ɛiꞃic, *C.T.* B iv. Iꞃke, B i. *Northimbriam Irco comiti*, Flor.

[1] The two different readings of the MSS. are here combined; some having to Mẏꞃcan or Mẏꞃcean; others, to þam noꞃð dæle. Both seem to be necessary.

þæſ eac Eaðric ealðorman oſſlaȝen [a]on Lunðene". anð Norðman Leoſþineſ ſunu ealðormanneſ. ⁊ Æðelþearð Æðelmæreſ ſunu þæſ ȝrætan. ⁊ Brihtric Ælfeȝeſ[b] ſunu on Deſenan-ſcire. ⁊ Cnut cýnȝ aſlýmðe ut Æðþiȝ æþelinȝ. [c]anð eſt hine het oſſlean". ⁊ Eaðþiȝ ceorla cýnȝ. Anð þa toſoran kl. Auȝuſti het ſe cýnȝ ſeccan him Æðelreðeſ laſe. þæſ oðreſ cýnȝeſ. him to cþene[d]. Ricarðeſ ðohtor:

[e]An. MXVIII. [f]On þiſum ȝeare þæſ" ꝥ ȝaſol-ȝelæſt oſer [g]eall" Anȝelcýnn. ꝥ þæſ[h] [g]ealleſ". tþa ⁊ hunð-ſeoſonti þuſenð punða. buton þam þe ſeo burhþaru[i] on[k] Lunðene ȝealð[l]. [m]ꝥ þæſ"-[c]enðlýſte healſ" þuſenð punða. [g]Anð ſe here ſerðe þa ſum to Den-mearcon. ⁊ XL. ſcipa belaſ mið þam cýninȝe Cnute". ⁊ Dene ⁊ Enȝle þurðon ſammæle æt Oxna-ſorða[n] [o]to Eaðȝareſ laȝe". [p]Anð her Æðelſiȝe abb. ſorðſerðe on Abban-ðune. ⁊ ſenȝ Æðelþine to":

[e]An. MXIX. Ðer ȝeþenðe Cnut [g]cýnȝ" [o]mið IX. ſcýþum" to Den-mearcon[q]. ⁊ [r]þær þunoðe" ealne þinter. [o]⁊ her ſorðſerðe Ælfſtan arcebiſceop.

man Edric slain at London[1], and Norman, son of alderman Leofwin, and Ethelward, son of Ethelmar the great, and Britric, son of Elfege of Devonshire. King Knute also banished Edwy etheling, whom he afterwards ordered to be slain, and Edwy, king of the churls; and before the calends of August the king gave an order to fetch him the widow of the other king, Ethelred, the daughter of Richard, to wife.

A.D. 1018. This year was the payment of the tribute over all England; that was, altogether, two and seventy thousand pounds, besides that which the citizens of London paid; and that was ten thousand five hundred pounds[2]. The army then went partly to Denmark; and forty ships were left with king Knute. The Danes and Angles were reconciled at Oxford to Edgar's law; and this year died abbot Ethelsy at Abingdon, to whom Ethelwine succeeded.

A.D. 1019. This year went king Knute with nine ships to Denmark, where he abode all the winter; and archbishop Elfstan died this year, who

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[a] From *Cot.* where the whole sentence runs thus: Anð on þýſum ýlcan ȝeare het ſe cýnȝ ſeccan Æðelreðeſ laue. Ricarðeſ ðohtor. him to cþene. ꝥ þæſ Ælfȝiſe Ymma. ⁊ Eaðric ealðorman þearð oſſlaȝan on Lunðene ſþýðe rihtlice. [b] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. Ælfȝeteſ, Gibs. [c] From *C.T.* B i. [d] þiſe, *C.T.* B i. and iv. [e] From *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [f] Ðer þearð, *Cot.* [g] Abs. *Cot.* [h] þæran, *Cot.* [i] -þare, *Cot.* [k] oſ, *Cot.* N.S. [l] So *C.T.* B i. ȝulðon, Gibs. The whole sentence is omitted in B iv. [m] Abs. *Laud.* [n] Oxana-ſorðan, *Cot.* Oxana-ſorða, *C.T.* B iv. [o] From *C.T.* B iv. [p] Abs. *Cot. C.T.* B i. and iv. [q] -marcan, *Cot.* [r] þæſ þar, *Cot.*

[1] "*Rex Canutus, in nativitate Domini, cum esset Lundoniæ, perfidum ducem Eadricum in palatio jussit occidere, quia timebat insidiis ab eo aliquando circumveniri, sicut domini sui priores, Æthelredus et Eadmundus, frequenter sunt circumventi.*"—Flor.

[2] So Florence of Worcester; misquoted by Gibson MD. "XV. *millia.*"—Sim. Dunelm.

ſe þæſ Liſing ȝenemneð. ⁊ he þæſ ſþiðe ræðfæſt man æȝþeꝛ foꝛ Goðe ⁊ foꝛ þoꝛulðe″:·

[a]An. MXX. Heꝛ Cnut cẏning to Engla-lande. [b]⁊ þa on Eaſtꝛon þæſ mẏcel ȝemot on Cẏꝛen-ceaſtꝛe. þa ȝeutlaȝoðe mann Æðelþeaꝛð ealðoꝛman″. [c]⁊ Eaðþiȝ ceoꝛla cẏnȝe″. And on þiſſum ȝeaꝛe [d]ſe cẏnȝ foꝛ″ to Aſſandune. [e]⁊ Ðuꝛkẏl eoꝛl. ⁊ Þulſtan aꝛcebiſcop. ⁊ oðꝛe biſcopaſ. ⁊ eac abboðaſ. ⁊ maneȝa munecaſ mið heom″. [f]⁊ let tẏmbꝛian þæꝛ an mẏnſteꝛ of ſtane ⁊ lime foꝛ þaꝛe manna ſaþle þe þaꝛ ofſlaȝene þæꝛan. ⁊ ȝief hit hiſ anum pꝛeoſte þeſ nam þæſ Stiȝand″. [f]⁊ ȝehalȝoðan ꝥ mẏnſteꝛ æt Aſſandune″. And Æþelnoð munuc. [c]ſe þe þæſ decanuſ æt Cꝛiſteſ cẏꝛcan. þæſ [g]on þam ilcan ȝeaꝛe. on iðuſ Nouembꝛiſ″. to biſcope[h] [i]ȝehalȝoð into Cꝛiſteſ cẏꝛcan″. [k]fꝛam Þulſtane aꝛceb″:·

[a]An. MXXI. Heꝛ [b]on þẏſum ȝeaꝛe″ Cnut cẏnȝ [l]to Maꝛtinuſ mæſſan″ ȝeutlaȝoðe Ðuꝛkil eoꝛl. [c]⁊ Ælfȝaꝛ biſcop ſe ælmeſfulla foꝛðfeꝛðe on Cꝛiſteſ mæſſe uhtan″:·

[a]An. MXXII. Heꝛ [b]Cnut cẏnȝ foꝛ ut mið hiſ ſcipum to Þiht-lande. And″ Æðelnoð [m]biſcop foꝛ″ to Rome. ⁊ þæſ undeꝛfanȝen þæꝛ fꝛam Benedicte þam aꝛþuꝛðan papan mið mẏcclum þuꝛðſcipe. ⁊ he mið hiſ aȝenum handum

was also named Lifing. He was a very upright man both before God and before the world.

A.D. 1020. This year came king Knute back to England; and there was at Easter a great council at Cirencester, where alderman Ethelward was outlawed, and Edwy, king of the churls. This year went the king to Assingdon; with earl Thurkyll, and archbishop Wulfstan, and other bishops, and also abbots, and many monks with them; and he ordered to be built there a minster of stone and lime, for the souls of the men who were there slain[1], and gave it to his own priest, whose name was Stigand; and they consecrated the minster at Assingdon. And Ethelnoth the monk, who had been dean at Christ's church, was the same year on the ides of November consecrated bishop of Christ's church by archbishop Wulstan.

A.D. 1021. This year king Knute, at Martinmas, outlawed earl Thurkyll; and bishop Elfgar, the abundant giver of alms, died in the morning of Christmas day.

A.D. 1022. This year went king Knute out with his ships to the isle of Wight. And bishop Ethelnoth went to Rome; where he was received with much honour by Benedict the magnificent pope, who with his own hand placed

[a] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] Abs. *Cot.* [c] From *C.T.* B i. [d] he feꝛðe, *Cot.* [e] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. [f] From *Cot.* abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [g] So *C.T.* B iv. þeſ ilcan ȝeaꝛeſ, *Cot.* þe ilcan ȝeaꝛe, Gibs. from *Laud.* [h] aꝛcbiſcop, *Cot.* [i] From *C.T.* B iv. þæꝛ to ȝehaðoð, Gibs. [k] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [l] Abs. *Cot.* to ſce. Maꝛtineſ mæſſan, *C.T.* B iv. ſce being overlined, with a note of introduction. [m] aꝛcbiſcop feꝛðe, *Cot.*

[1] *Vid. an.* 1016.

him his pallium onasette. [a] ⁊ to ancebʼ [b] sprīðe" anpurðlice gehalgode". [b] ⁊ gebletsade on non' Octobʼ". And [c] he" sȳððan mid þam [d] ȳlcan" pallium þæn mæssode [b] on þam sȳlfan dæge". [e] spa se papa him gepissode". [f] ⁊ he hine geneondode æften þam mid þam [b] sȳlfan" papan. ⁊ sȳððan mid fulne bletsunge ham gepende". And Leofpine abbʼ se pæs unrihtlice of Elig adræfed. pæs his gefena. ⁊ hine þæs [g] ælces þinges geclænsode þe him mann on sæde. spa se papa him tæhte. on þes ancebʼes gepitnesse. [e] ⁊ on ealles þæs gefensciper þe him mid pæs":

the pall upon him, and with great pomp consecrated him archbishop, and blessed him, on the nones of October. The archbishop on the self-same day with the same pall performed mass, as the pope directed him, after which he was magnificently entertained by the pope himself; and afterwards with a full blessing proceeded homewards[1]. Abbot Leofwine, who had been unjustly expelled from Ely, was his companion; and he cleared himself of every thing, which, as the pope informed him, had been laid to his charge, on the testimony of the archbishop and of all the company that were with him.

An. MXXIII. [h] Hen Cnut cȳning com eft to Engla-lande. ⁊ Đuncil ⁊ he pænan anræde. ⁊ he betæhte Đuncille Denemearcan ⁊ his sunu to healdenne. ⁊ se cȳning nam Đunciles sunu mid him to Engla-lande". [i] Hen forðferde Vulfstan[k] ancebʼ. ⁊ feng Ælfric to. [d] and Ægelnoð ancebʼ hine bletsode on Cantpare-beri". [l] Hen Cnut kȳning binnan Lundene on sc̃e Paules mȳnstre sealde fulle leafe Æþelnoðe ance-

A.D. 1023. This year returned king Knute to England; and Thurkyll and he were reconciled. He committed Denmark and his son to the care of Thurkyll, whilst he took Thurkyll's son with him to England. This year died archbishop Wulfstan; and Elfric succeeded him; and archbishop Egelnoth blessed him in Canterbury. This year king Knute in London, in St. Paul's minster, gave full leave[2] to archbishop

[a] Abs. *Cot.* [b] From *C.T.* B iv. [c] Abs. *Cot.* se ancebiscop, *C.T.* B iv. sona þæn mid mæssan sang, *ibid.* [d] Abs. *Laud.* [e] Abs. *Cot. C.T.* B iv. [f] ⁊ æften mæssan mid þan papan geneonde. ⁊ mid þas papan bletsunge gecȳnde to his ancbiscop-stole. *Cot.* ⁊ sȳððan þæn æften mid þam sȳlfan papan anpurðlice geneondade. ⁊ eac him seolf þone pallium genam on sce. Petres peofode. ⁊ þa seoððan [mid fulne bletsunge, Joss.] bliðelice ham to his earde fende. *C.T.* B iv. The remainder of the year abs. *ibid.* The whole description is omitted in B i. [g] þan, *Cot.* [h] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. [i] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob.* [k] Vulstan, *Cot.* [l] From *C.T.* B iv. Briefly thus B i.: ⁊ he let ferian sȳððan sce. Ælfeges reliquias of Lundene to Cantpara-bȳrig. So nearly Gibson from *Laud. Cot.*: And þæs ȳlcan geares [on þis ȳlcan geare, *Cot.*] Æþelnoð anceb' ferede sce. Ælfeges anceb' reliquias [lichaman, *Laud.*] to Cantpar-bȳrig of Lundene.

[1] These particulars are stated more fully in *C.T.* B iv. See the Various Readings.

[2] Matthew of Westminster says, the king took up the body with his own hands.

biſcope. ⁊ Bṛẏhtpine biſcope. ⁊ eallon þam Goðeſ þeoþum þe heom mið þæṛon. Þ hi moſton nẏman up oꝼ þam bẏṛȝene þone aṛcebiſcop ſc̃e Ælꝼheah. ⁊ hi þa ſþa ðẏðon on vi. iðuſ Iunii. ⁊ ſe bṛema cẏñȝ. ⁊ ſe aṛcebiſcop. ⁊ leoð biſcopaſ. ⁊ eoṛlaſ. ⁊ ſþiðe maneȝe haðoðe ⁊ eac læþeðe. ꝼeṛeðon on ſcẏpe hiſ þone haliȝan lichaman oꝼeṛ Temeſe to Suðȝeþeoṛke. ⁊ þæṛ þone halȝan maṛtẏṛ þan aṛcebiſcope ⁊ hiſ ȝeꝼeṛum betæhton. ⁊ hi þa mið þeoṛðlican þeoṛoðe ⁊ þẏnſaman ðṛeame hine to Hṛoꝼeſ-ceaſtṛe ꝼeṛeðan. Ða on þam þṛẏððan dæȝe com Imma ſeo hlæꝼðie mið hiṛe cẏnelican beaṛne Heaṛða-Cnute. ⁊ hi þa ealle mið mẏcclam þṛẏmme ⁊ bliſſe ⁊ loꝼ-ſanȝe þone halȝan aṛcebiſcop into Cantþaṛe-bẏṛi ꝼeṛeðon. ⁊ ſþa þuṛðlice into cẏṛcan bṛohton. on iii. iðuſ Iuñ. Eꝼt ſẏþþan on þam eahteoðan dæȝe. on xvii. kl. Iulii. Æðelnoð aṛcebiſcop. ⁊ Ælꝼſie biſcop. ⁊ Bṛẏhtþine biſcop. ⁊ ealle þa þe mið heom þæṛon. ȝeloȝuðon ſc̃e Ælꝼeaȝeſ halȝan lichaman on noṛð healꝼe Xp̃eſ þeoꝼoðeſ. Goðe to loꝼe. ⁊ þam halȝan aṛcebiſcope to þuṛðmẏnte. ⁊ eallon þam to eceṛe hælðe þe hiſ halȝan lichoman þæṛ mið eſtꝼulṛe heoṛtan ⁊ mið ealṛe eaðmoðnẏſſe dæȝhþamlice ſeceað. Goð ælmihtiȝ ȝemiltſie eallum Cṛiſtenum mannum þuṛh Ælꝼeȝeſ halȝan ȝeȝeaṛnunȝa″:· [a]

An. MXXIV.

[b]An. MXXV. Heṛ ꝼoṛ Cnut cẏnȝ

Ethelnoth, bishop Britwine, and all God's servants that were with them, that they might take up from the grave the archbishop, saint Elphege. And they did so, on the sixth day before the ides of June; and the illustrious king, and the archbishop, and the diocesan bishops, and the earls, and very many others, both clergy and laity, carried by ship his holy corpse over the Thames to Southwark. And there they committed the holy martyr to the archbishop and his companions; and they with worthy pomp and sprightly joy carried him to Rochester. There on the third day came the lady Emma with her royal son Hardacnute; and they all with much majesty, and bliss, and songs of praise, carried the holy archbishop into Canterbury, and so brought him gloriously into the church, on the third day before the ides of June. Afterwards, on the eighth day, the seventeenth before the calends of July, archbishop Ethelnoth, and bishop Elfsy, and bishop Britwine, and all they that were with them, lodged the holy corpse of saint Elphege on the north side of the altar of Christ; to the praise of God, and to the glory of the holy archbishop, and to the everlasting salvation of all those who there his holy body daily seek with earnest heart and all humility. May God almighty have mercy on all Christian men through the holy intercession of Elphege!

A.D. 1025. This year went king

[a] *An.* 1024. *Hic Ricardus Secundus obiit: Ricardus filius ejus regnavit prope uno anno, et post eum regnavit Rodbertus frater ejus* viii. *annis.* Gibs. from *Laud.* and Joss. in *C.T.* B iv. Nothing occurs in B i. from 1024 to 1027, inclusive. [b] From *Laud. Cot.* Joss. in *C.T.* B iv. to the end of the year.

to Den-meaꞃcon mid ſcipon to þam holme æt ea þæꞃe halȝan. ⁊ þæꞃ comon onȝean Ulf ⁊ Eȝlaf[a]. ⁊ ſpiðe mycel heꞃe æȝðeꞃ ȝe land-heꞃe ȝe ſcip-heꞃe of Spaðeode[b]. And þæꞃ þæſ ſpyðe feala manna foꞃfaꞃen[c] [d]on Cnuteſ cynȝeſ healfe. æȝðeꞃ ȝe Deniſcꞃa manna ȝe Enȝliſcꞃa". ⁊ þa Speon[e] heafdon peall-ſtope[f] [d]ȝepeald":

[g]An. MXXVI. Heꞃ foꞃ Ælfꞃic b' to Rome. ⁊ onfenȝ pallium æt Iohanne papan on II. id' Novemb'":

MXXVII.

[h]An. MXXVIII. Heꞃ foꞃ Cnut cynȝ of Enȝla lande mid fiftiȝ ſcipum [i]Enȝliſcꞃa þeȝena' to Noꞃþeȝum[k]. ⁊ adꞃaf Olaf cyninȝ of þam lande. ⁊ ȝeahnode[l] him eall þæt land":

[m]An. MXXIX. Heꞃ com Cnut cynȝ eft [d]ham' to Enȝla lande":

An. MXXX. [n]Heꞃ com Olaf cynȝ eft into Noꞃþeȝum. ⁊ þæt folc ȝeȝadeꞃode him toȝeaneſ. ⁊ him pið ȝefuhton. ⁊ he peaꞃð þæꞃ offlaȝen". [o]on Noꞃþeȝon. of hiſ aȝenum folce. ⁊ þæſ ſyððan haliȝ. ⁊ þæſ ȝeꞃeſ æꞃ ðam foꞃfeꞃde Hacun ſe dohtiȝa eoꞃl on ſæ":

An. MXXXI. [p]Heꞃ com Cnut. ſona ſpa he becom to Enȝla lande he ȝeaf into Cꞃiſteſ cyꞃican on Cantpaꞃebyꞃi þa hæfenan on Sand-pic. ⁊ ealla

Knute to Denmark with a fleet to the holm by the holy river; where against him came Ulf and Eglaf, with a very large force both by land and sea, from Sweden. There were very many men lost on the side of king Knute, both of Danish and English; and the Swedes had possession of the field of battle.

A.D. 1026. This year went bishop Elfric to Rome, and received the pall of pope John on the second day before the ides of November.

A.D. 1028. This year went king Knute from England to Norway with fifty ships manned with English thanes; and drove king Olave from the land, which he entirely secured to himself.

A.D. 1029. This year king Knute returned home to England.

A.D. 1030. This year returned king Olave into Norway; but the people gathered together against him, and fought against him; and he was there slain, in Norway, by his own people, and was afterwards canonized. Before this, in the same year, died Hacon the doughty earl, at sea.

A.D. 1031. This year returned king Knute; and as soon as he came to England he gave to Christ's church in Canterbury the haven of Sandwich, and all

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[a] Eȝlaſ, *Cot.* [b] Speoðode, *Cot.* ſpa ðeod, Joss. from *Petrob.* [c] faꞃfaꞃene, *Cot.* [d] Abs. *Cot.* [e] Speoðe, *Cot.* [f] pæl- *Cot.* peal- Joss. in *C.T.* B iv. [g] From *C.T.* B iv. [h] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [i] Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B i. and iv. [k] Noꞃð- *Cot.* [l] ȝeaȝeneðe, *Cot.* ȝeahnade, *C.T.* B iv. [m] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B iv. abs. B i. [n] From *Laud. C.T.* B iv. [o] From *C.T.* B i. *Petrob.* Joss. in B iv. Nothing occurs afterwards in B i. from 1031 to 1033, inclusive. [p] Abs. *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B iv. to Heꞃ foꞃ, --- &c.

þa ȝeniht̃a þe þæn of anyrað. of æiðne healfe þane hæfene. fra ꝥ loc hfenne ꝥ flot byð ealna hehfte ⁊ ealna fulloft. beo an fcip flotiȝende fra neh þan lande fra hit nyxt. ⁊ þan beo an mann ſtande of þam fcipe. and habbe ane tapen-æx on hif [hande.] [a]fra hfæn fra mæȝa tapen-æx bie ȝefonfe ut of þe fcipe. ut á ꝥ land þa ȝefeulinȝef of Cnift̃ef cynic undenfo þa ȝenigte". [b]Den fon[c] Cnut cyng to Rome. ⁊ [d]þy ylcan ȝeafe". [e]fona fra he ham com. þa fon he" to Scotlande. ⁊ Scotta cyng him [f]to beah" [g]Mælcolm". [h]⁊ peaft hif mann". ⁊ tfeȝen oðfe cyninȝaf. Mælbæðe[i] ⁊ Iehmanc. [h]ac he ꝥ lytle hfile heolð". [k]And Rodbeft eofl of Nofmandie fefde to Iefufalem. ⁊ þan peaft deað. ⁊ Fillelm þe paf fiððan cing on Engla lande feng to Nofmandi. þe he cild fæfe":

[l]An. MXXXII. Den on þifum ȝeafe atyfde ꝥ filde fyf. þe nan man æfon nan [m]oðef'fylce ne ȝemunde. ⁊ ȝehfæn hit defode. [n]eac' on manegum ftopum. And [o]on þam ilcan ȝeafe' fonðfefde Elffiȝe bifcop on Fin-ceaftfe. ⁊ Elffine þæf cyngef fheoft feng [n]þæf' to":

[p]An. MXXXIII. Den [o]on þifum ȝeafe' fonðfefde Mefehfit b on Sumef-fæton. ⁊ [q]he if bebyfȝed' on[r] Glæftinȝa-

the rights that arise therefrom, on either side of the haven; so that when the tide is highest and fullest, and there be a ship floating as near the land as possible, and there be a man standing upon the ship with a taper-axe in his hand, whithersoever the large taper-axe might be thrown out of the ship, throughout all that land the ministers of Christ's church should enjoy their rights. This year went king Knute to Rome; and the same year, as soon as he returned home, he went to Scotland; and Malcolm, king of the Scots, submitted to him, and became his man, with two other kings, Macbeth and Jehmar; but he held his allegiance a little while only. Robert earl of Normandy went this year to Jerusalem, where he died; and William, who was afterwards king of England, succeeded to the earldom, though he was a child.

A.D. 1032. This year appeared that wild fire, such as no man ever remembered before, which did great damage in many places. The same year died Elfsy, bishop of Winchester; and Elfwin, the king's priest, succeeded him.

A.D. 1033. This year died bishop Mereywhite in Somersetshire, who is buried at Glastonbury; and bishop

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[a] From *Evident. Ecclesiæ Christi Cant. inter X. Scriptores*; where the whole passage runs thus: Spa þe þonne hit if full flod. ⁊ ꝥ fcip if aflote. fra hfæn fra mæga tapen-æx bie ȝefonfe ut of þe fcipe. ut á ꝥ land þa ȝefeulinȝef of Cnift̃ef cynic undenfo þa ȝenigte. See also Somner's *Dict.* [b] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B iv. to the end of the year. [c] fefde, *Cot.* [d] þef ylcan ȝeafef, *Cot.* abs. *C.T.* B iv. [e] So *C.T.* B iv. þa hi ham com he fon, Gibs. [f] cobe him on hand, *C.T.* B iv. [g] Abs. *Cot. C.T.* B iv. [h] From *C.T.* B iv. [i] Mealbæaðe, *Cot.* [k] From *Cot.* N.S. *Robertus comes obiit in peregrinatione et successit rex Willelmus in puerili ætate. Laud. Petrob.* [l] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob.* [b]——— *C.T.* B iv, omitting all that follows to the end of the year. [m] Abs. *Laud. Petrob.* [n] Abs. *Cot.* [o] Abs. *Cot. Petrob.* [p] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob.* [q] hð, *Cot.* [r] æt, *Cot.*

bẏrıȝ[a]". [b]Ðer forðferde Leofrıe b'. ⁊ hıs lıchama resteð on Vıȝra-ceastre. ⁊ Brıhteh þæs on hıs setl ahafen":

[c]An. MXXXIV. Ðer forðferde Æþerıc bıscop". [d]⁊ he lıð on Ramesıȝe":

An. MXXXV.[e] Ðer forðferde Cnut cẏnȝ. [b]he ȝeþat" æt Sceaftes-bẏrıȝ[f]. [b]on II. ıð' Noub". [g]⁊ he ıs bebẏrȝeð on[h] Vıncеastre on[i] ealðan[k] mẏnstre". ⁊ he þæs cẏnȝ ofer eall Enȝla land [l]sþẏðe neh" xx. þıntra. [m]And sona æfter hıs forsıðe. þæs ealra þıtena ȝemot on Oxna-forða". ⁊ Leofrıc eorl. ⁊ [n]mæst" ealle þa þeȝenas be norþan Temese[o]. [n]⁊ þa lıðs-men on Lunden" ȝecuron Harold to healdes ealles Enȝle-landes hım ⁊ hıs broðor Hardacnute þe þæs on Denemearcon. [n]And" Godþıne eorl. ⁊ ealle þa ẏldestan[p] menn on Vest-Seaxon[q] [r]laȝon onȝean". [n]sþa hı lenȝost mıhton". [s]ac hı ne mıhton nan þınȝ onȝean þealcan". [t]And man ȝeræddе þa þ Ælfȝıfu. Hardacnutes modor. sæte on Vın-ceastre mıð þæs cẏnȝes huscarlum hẏra suna. ⁊ heoldan ealle Vest-Seaxan hım[u] to handa. ⁊ Godþıne eorl þæs heora healdest[x] mann. Sume

Leofsy, whose body resteth at Worcester, and to whose see Brihteh was promoted.

A.D. 1034. This year died bishop Etheric[1], who lies at Ramsey.

A.D. 1035. This year died king Knute at Shaftesbury, on the second day before the ides of November; and he is buried at Winchester in the old minster. He was king over all England very near twenty winters. Soon after his decease, there was a council of all the nobles at Oxford; wherein earl Leofric, and almost all the thanes north of the Thames, and the naval men in London, chose Harold to be governor of all England, for himself and his brother Hardacnute, who was in Denmark. Earl Godwin, and all the eldest men in Wessex, withstood it as long as they could; but they could do nothing against it. It was then resolved, that Elfgiva, the mother of Hardacnute, should remain at Winchester with the household of the king her son. They held all Wessex in hand, and earl Godwin was their chief man. Some men said of Harold, that he was

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[a] Glæst-beri, *Cot.* [b] From *C.T.* B iv. [c] From *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* B i. [d] From *C.T.* B i. and iv.; but the whole passage runs thus in B iv.: Ðer þæs Ælfrıc b' forðfaren. ⁊ lıȝeð on Ramesıȝe. *Vid. an.* 1038. [e] MXXXVI. *Laud. Cot. Petrob.*; but I follow the authority of *C.T.* B i. and iv. *Vid. an.* 1039. [f] Scıeftes-bẏrıe, *Cot.* [g] ⁊ hıne man fereðe to Vın-cestre, *C.T.* B iv. [h] æt, *Petrob. C.T.* B i.; whence a, *Cot.* N.S. [i] an, *Cot.* [k] ealða, *Cot.* [l] þel neah, *Cot.* [m] Abs. *Cot. C.T.* B i. and iv. [n] Abs. *Cot.* [o] Temesan, *Cot.* [p] betstan, *Cot.* [q] -Seaxan, *Petrob.* -Sexan, *Cot.* [r] þıð-cþæðon, *Cot.* [s] ac hı naht na ȝespeddan, *Cot.* [t] Abs. *Cot.*; but Josselin has transcribed the whole in the margin of *C.T.* B iv. from *Petrob.* [u] heom, Joss. [x] ẏldest, Joss. Other unimportant variations are—menn, Harold, þær, Ælfȝıfu, Ælfhelmes, hıȝ þuht, sþıðe, þeah, &c.

[1] I here follow the printed Chronicle, which is supported by several MSS.; but I suspect that *C.T.* B iv. is correct in stating Ælfric to be the bishop buried at Ramsey. Vid. an. 1023, 1026. Ætheric is probably the same with Æthelric. *Vid. an.* 1038.

men ſædon be Haꞃolde. ꝥ he pæꞃe Cnuteſ ſunu cỳnʒeſ ⁊ Ælfʒiſe Ælfelmeſ dohtoꞃ ealdoꞃmanneſ. ac hit þuhte ſpỳðe unʒeleaflic maneʒum mannum". ⁊ he pæſ [a]þæh" [b]ſull cỳnʒ oſeꞃ eall Enʒla land". [c]And Haꞃold ſæde ꝥ he Cnuteſ ſunu pæꞃe ⁊ Ælfʒiſe þæꞃe Hamtuniſca. þe hit ſoð næꞃe. he ſende to ⁊ let nỳman oſ hiꞃe ealle þa betſtan ʒæꞃſaman. þe [d]heo oſ healdan ne mihte. ðe' Cnut cỳnʒ ahte. ⁊ heo ſæt þeah ſoꞃð þæꞃ binnan þa hpile þe heo moſte":

[e]An. MXXXVI. Heꞃ com Ælfꞃed. ſe unſceððiʒa æþelinʒ. Æþelꞃedeſ ſunu cỳnʒeſ. hideꞃ inn. ⁊ polde to hiſ modoꞃ þe on Vinceſtꞃe ſæt. ac hit him ne ʒeþaſode[f] þa [g]Godpine eoꞃl. ne eac oþꞃe men þe" micel peoldon [h]on þiſan lande". ſoꞃþan hit hleoðꞃade þa ſpiðe to Haꞃolde. þeah hit unꞃiht pæꞃe.

[i]Ac Godpine hine þa ʒelette.
⁊ hine on hæft ſette".
And hiſ ʒeſeꞃan he [h]eac" ſoꞃdꞃaſ.
⁊ ſume miſlice oſſloh.
Sume hi man pið ſeo ſealde.
ſume hꞃeoplice acpealde.
Sume hi man bende.
[k]⁊ eac ſume blende".
Sume hamelode.
⁊ ſume [h]heanlice" hættode.

the son of king Knute and of Elfgive the daughter of alderman Elfelm; but it was thought very incredible by many men[1]. He was, nevertheless, full king over all England. Harold himself said that he was the son of Knute and of Elfgive the Hampshire lady; though it was not true; but he sent and ordered to be taken from her all the best treasure that she could not hold, which king Knute possessed; and she nevertheless abode there continually within the city[2] as long as she could.

A.D. 1036. This year came hither Alfred the innocent etheling, son of king Ethelred, and wished to visit his mother, who abode at Winchester: but earl Godwin, and other men who had much power in this land, did not suffer it; because such conduct was very agreeable to Harold, though it was unjust.

Him did Godwin let,
and in prison set.
His friends, who did not fly,
they slew promiscuously.
And those they did not sell,
like slaughter'd cattle fell!
Whilst some they spared to bind,
only to wander blind!
Some ham-strung, helpless stood,
whilst others they pursued.

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[a] Abs. *Cot.* [b] ſullice, *Cot.* [c] From *C.T.* B iv. Joss. interl. [d] From Joss. interl. abs. *C.T.* B iv. probably from the repetition of þe. [e] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. Joss. interl. to the end of the year. [f] So *C.T.* B i. ʒeþaſodon, B iv. [g] From *C.T.* B i. Joss. abs. B iv. [h] Abs. *C.T.* B i. [i] Ða let he hine on hæft ſettan, *C.T.* B iv. [k] ſume hi man blende, *C.T.* B i.

[1] "*Huic suspicioni causam dedit,*" say the Latin historians, "*quod vulgo diceretur Ælfgifam reginam, cum ex rege filium habere non potuit, recenter natum cujusdam sutoris filium sibi afferri jussisse, regemque se filium illi jam peperisse credulum fecisse.*"—Flor., Rad. de Diceto, &c.

[2] *i.e.* Winchester. See page 207.

Ne þeaꞃð ðꞃeoꞃilicꞃe[a] ðæð
ȝeðon on þiſan eaꞃðe.
Siððan Dene comon[b].
⁊ heꞃ ꝼꞃẏð namon[b].
Nu iſ to ȝelẏꝼanne[c]
to þan leoꝼan
Goðe. ꝥ hi bliſſi-
on bliðe mið Cꞃiſte.
Ðe þæꞃon butan ſcẏlðe
eaꞃmlice acþealðe.
Se æþelinȝ leoꝼoðe[d] þa ȝẏt
ælc ẏꝼel man him behét[e].
Oð ꝥ man ȝeꞃæððe
ꝥ man hine læððe
To Ɛli-bẏꞃiȝ[f] [[g]ꝼenne']
eal ſþa ȝebunðenne.
Sona ſþa he lenðe
on ſcẏpe man hine blenðe.
Anð hine ſþa blinðen
bꞃohte to þam munecon[h].
Anð he þæꞃ þunoðe
þa hþile þe he leoꝼoðe[d].
Sẏððan hine man bẏꞃiȝðe
ſþa him þel ȝebẏꞃeðe.
[i]Ðæt þæſ' ꝼull þeoꞃð-
lice ſþa he þæſ þẏꞃðe.
Æt þam þeſt enðe
þam ſtẏpele ꝼulȝehenðe.
On þam ſuð poꞃtice.
ſeo ſaþul iſ mið Cꞃiſte":

An. MXXXVII. [k]Ðeꞃ man ȝeceaſ Ðaꞃolð[l] oꝼeꞃ eall to kẏnȝe[m]. ⁊ ꝼoꞃſoc Ðaꞃða-Cnut. ꝼoꞃ þam[n] he þæſ to lanȝe

A deed more dreary none
in this our land was done,
since Englishmen gave place
to hordes of Danish race.
But repose we must
in God our trust,
that blithe as day
with Christ live they,
who guiltless died,—
their country's pride!
The prince with courage met
each cruel evil yet;
till 'twas decreed,
they should him lead,
all bound, as he was then,
to Ely-bury fen.
But soon their royal prize
bereft they of his eyes!
Then to the monks they brought
their captive; where he sought
a refuge from his foes
till life's sad evening close.
His body ordered then
these good and holy men,
according to his worth,
low in the sacred earth,
to the steeple full-nigh,
in the south aile to lie
of the transept west:—[1]
his soul with Christ doth rest.

A.D. 1037. This year men chose Harold king over all; and forsook Harthacnute, because he was too long in

[a] ðꞃeoꞃlieꞃe, *C.T.* B i. [b] So *C.T.* B i. -an, B iv. [c] enne, *C.T.* B i. [d] lẏꝼoðe, Josc. *C.T.* B i. [e] ȝehet, *C.T.* B i. [f] Ɛliȝ- *C.T.* B i. [g] Abs. MSS. but the rime requires something of this kind, unless the final é be pronounced in ȝebunðenné. [h] So *C.T.* B i. munecum, B iv. [i] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. B i. [k] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. [l] Ðaꞃalð, *C.T.* B i. [m] cinȝe, *C.T.* B i. [n] ðan, *C.T.* B i.

[1] *In australi porticu, in occidentali parte ecclesiæ.* Flor.

on Denemarcon. ⁊ man ðyraþ [a]ða' ut hiʀ modoʀ Ælfgyfe. [b]Cnutes cynges lafe'. butan ælcere mildheortnesse. ongean þone pallendan pintes'. [c]seo pæs [d]Eadpardes ⁊ Hardacnutes cyngesmodoʀ. ⁊ heo gesohte þa Baldepines gyld [e]be suðan sæ". [f]⁊ heo com þa to Brycge begeondon sæ. ⁊ Baldpine eorl hi pel þær underfeng". ⁊ he geaf[g] hire punungе[h] on Brycge. ⁊ he hi mundode". [f]⁊ hig þær geheold þa hpile þe hire neod pæs[i]. ⁊ þær gestes æs forðferde[k] Ælric se ærðela decanus on Cofesham"[l].

[m]An. MXXXVIII. Des forð-fere[n] Æðelnoð [o]se goda" Arceb on kl. Nouemb. ⁊ [p]þær ymbe lytel" Æðelric biscop on[q] Suð-Seaxum[r]. [s]se gesilnode to Gode ꝑ he hine ne lete lybban nane hpile æftes hiʀ leofan fæder Æðelnoð. ⁊ he eac binnan seofon nihtum pæs gesat". ⁊ [t]þa toforan Xres mæssan" Brihteh b on [u]Pigra-ceastes-scire". ⁊ [x]naðe þæs" Ælfric b [y]on East-Englum. And þa[z] seng Eadrige b[a] to þam Arcebisce[b]. ⁊ Grimcytel to [c]þam on" Suð-[d]Sexum'. ⁊ [e]Liuing b[f] [g]to Pigraceastes-scire". ⁊ to Gleapecestres-scire":.

Denmark; and then drove out his mother Elgiva, the relict of king Knute, without any pity, against the raging winter! She, who was the mother of Edward as well as of king Hardacnute, sought then the peace of Baldwin by the south sea. Then came she to Bruges, beyond sea; and earl Baldwin well received her there; and he gave her a habitation at Bruges, and protected her, and entertained her there as long as she had need. Ere this in the same year died Eafy, the excellent dean of Evesham.

[h]An. MXXXIX. Des com se mycla

A.D. 1038. This year died Ethelnoth the good archbishop, on the calends of November; and, within a little of this time, bishop Ethelric in Sussex, who prayed to God that he would not let him live any time after his dear father Ethelnoth; and within seven nights of this he also departed. Then, before Christmas, died bishop Brihteh in Worcestershire; and soon after this, bishop Elfric in East Anglia. Then succeeded bishop Edsy to the archbishopric, Grimkytel to the see of Sussex, and bishop Lifing to that of Worcestershire and Glocestershire.

A.D. 1039. This year happened the

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[a] From Josc. interl. *C.T.* B iv. Gibson begins the year from *Laud. Cot.* Des man ðræde ut Ælfgife [Ælgiue, *Cot.*] Cnutes cinges lafe, *&c.* [b] So Josc. Interl. *C.T.* B iv. ða cpene, B i. [c] Gibs. from *Laud. Cot.* [d] Abs. *Laud.* [e] on Flandre, *Cot.* [f] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. [g] gif, *Cot.* [h] -ga, *Cot.* [i] The year ends thus in Gibson's edition: ⁊ heold þa hpile þe heo þær pæs. [k] gefor, *C.T.* B i. [l] Deoferhame, *C.T.* B i. (with a note of correction under the initial D.) [m] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob.* B i. and iv. [n] gefor, *C.T.* B i. [o] From *C.T.* B i. arceb' se goda, B iv. [p] ymbe lytel fyrst, *Cot.* abs. B i. and iv. [q] of, *Cot.* N. S. [r] -Sexan, *Cot.* B iv. [s] From *C.T.* B iv. [t] Abs. *Cot.* [u] Pigor-castes, *Cot.* [x] þas fona, *Cot.* [y] of, *Cot.* N.S. [z] Abs. *Cot.* [a] þes cinges pheorst, *Cot.* [b] Arc-biscop-stole, *Cot.* [c] Abs. *Cot.* [d] Seaxan, *Cot.* [e] Luung, *Cot.* Liung, Josc. apud *C.T.* B iv. Pihta- *C.T.* B i. Josc. interl. [f] Abs. *Cot.* [g] to Pigor-ceastes ⁊ to Glape-scire, *Cot.* [h] From *C.T.* B i., transcribed also by Joscelin in the margin of B iv. with his usual designation of the MS., which in the present arrangement is marked B i. "Sic in hist. Mri Boyer." His faithful retention of ec for eac is worthy of notice; but ðæn seems to have been substituted inadvertently for ðan.

ꝑind. ⁊ Býꝛhtmæꝛ b̓ ȝeꝼoꝛ on Licetꝼelda. ⁊ Ꝑealaꝛ ꝛloȝon Eadꝑine. Leoꝼꝛiceꝛ bꝛoðoꝛ eoꝛleꝛ. ⁊ Ðuꝛcil; ⁊ Ælꝼȝet. ⁊ ꝛꝑiðe ꝼela ȝodꝛa manna mid heom. ⁊ heꝛ com ec Haꝛðacnut to Bꝛicȝe. þaꝛ hiꝛ modoꝛ ꝑæꝛ″.

An. MXL. [a]Heꝛ ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛde Haꝛold cýnȝ′ [b]on Oxnaꝼoꝛda. on xvi. kl. Apꝛ′. ⁊ he ꝑæꝛ[c] bebýꝛȝed æt Ꝑeꝛtmýnꝛtꝛe. [d]And he ꝑeolde Enȝla landeꝛ iv. ȝeaꝛ. ⁊ xvi. ꝑucan. ⁊ on hiꝛ daȝum man ȝeald xvi. ꝛcipan æt ælceꝛe hamulan viii. maꝛc. eall ꝛꝑa man æꝛ dýde on Cnuteꝛ cýnȝeꝛ daȝum′. And on þiꝛ ýlcan ȝeaꝛe [e]man ꝛend æꝼteꝛ Haꝛðacnute to Bꝛýȝce. ꝑende ꝥ man ꝑel dýde. ⁊ he com þa hideꝛ to Sandꝑic mid lx. ꝛcipum′ [f]vii. nihtum æꝛ middan ꝛumeꝛa′. [g]⁊ he ꝑæꝛ ꝛona undeꝛꝼanȝen [h]æȝðeꝛ′ ȝe ꝼꝛam Anȝlum ȝe ꝼꝛam Denum′. [i]þeah þe hiꝛ ꝛædeꝛ-menn hit ꝛýððon ꝛtꝛanȝe ꝼoꝛȝuldon. Ða hi ȝeꝛædden þæt man ȝealde lxii. ꝛcipon. æt ælceꝛe hamelan viii. maꝛc′. [k]⁊ him ꝑæꝛ þa unhold eall ꝥ hiꝛ æꝛ ȝýꝛnde. ⁊ he ne ȝeꝼꝛemede eac naht cýneliceꝛ þa hꝑile þe he ꝛixode: He let dꝛaȝan up þone deadan Haꝛold ⁊ hine on ꝼenn onꝛceottan′. [b]And on þiꝛ ilcan ȝeaꝛe eode ꝛe ꝛæꝛteꝛ hꝑæteꝛ to lv. peneȝa. ⁊ eac ꝼuꝛðoꝛ″. [l]Heꝛ Eadꝛiȝe Aꝛceb̓ ꝼoꝛ to Rome″:

terrible wind; and bishop Britmar died at Lichfield. The Welsh slew Edwin, brother of earl Leofric, and Thurkil, and Elfget, and many good men with them. This year also came Harthacnute to Bruges, where his mother was.

A.D. 1040. This year died king Harold at Oxford[1], on the 16th before the calends of April; and he was buried at Westminster. He governed England 4 years and 16 weeks; and in his days tribute was paid to 16 ships[2], at the rate of 8 marks for each steersman, as was done before in king Cnute's days. The same year they sent after Harthacnute to Bruges, supposing they did well; and he came hither to Sandwich with 60 ships, 7 nights before midsummer. He was soon received both by the Angles and Danes, though his advisers afterwards severely paid for it. They ordered a tribute for 62 ships, at the rate of 8 marks for each steersman. Then were alienated from him all that before desired him; for he framed nothing royal during his whole reign. He ordered the dead Harold to be dragged up and thrown into a ditch. This year rose the sester of wheat to 55 pence, and even further. This year archbishop Edsy went to Rome.

[a] An. MXL. *Whel. C.T.* B i. and iv. Heꝛ ꝛꝑealt Haꝛold cýnȝ. ⁊ man ꝛende, &c. *C.T.* B iv. [b] Abs. *Cot.* B i. and iv. [c] ꝑeaꝛð, *Cot.* [d] Abs. *Cot.* B i. and iv. Vid. an. MXXXV. [e] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. 1040. þa ꝛende man, &c. B i.— com Haꝛdacnut cýnȝ to Sandꝑic, &c. Gibs. from *Laud. Cot.* [f] Abs. *Cot.* ꝼoꝛan to middan ꝛumeꝛa. *C.T.* B i. and iv. [g] Abs. *C.T.* B i. and iv. [h] Abs. *Laud.* [i] ⁊ aꝛtealde þa ꝛꝑiðe ꝛtꝛanȝ ȝýld. ꝥ man hit uneaðe mihte acúman. ꝥ ꝑæꝛ viii. maꝛc æt hamelan, *C.T.* B i. and iv. with little variation. [k] From *C.T.* B iv. 1040. So *Petrob.* B i. with little variation: B i. has ec, ꝛicxode, þæne, Haꝛald, ꝼen, ꝛceotan. [l] *Whel.* from *Ben.* abs. *Laud. Cot.* B i. and iv.

[1] "*Lundoniæ.*"—Flor. S. Dunelm. R. Dicet.

[2] "*Octo marcas unicuique suæ classis remigi, et duodecim unicuique gubernatori, de tota Anglia præcepit* [*Rex*] *dependi.*"—Flor.

An. MXLI. Hen pæs se here-geold gelæst. þ pæron xxi.[a] þusend punda. ⁊ xcix. punda. ⁊ man geald sýððan xxxii. scipon xi. þusend punda. ⁊ xlviii. punda[b]. [c]Hen het[d] Harðacnut hergian eall Þýgraceſtrescire[e] for his tpegra hus-carla þingon þe þ strange[f] gýld budon: þa slogon[g] hi þ folc binnan porte innan þam mýnstre″. And on þis[h] ilcan geare sona[i] com Eadpard Æðelredes sunu cinges[b] hider to lande [i]on Meddren″ of Þeallande. se pæs Harda-cnutes broðor cýnges[b]. [k]þe pæs ær for fela gearan of þisan gearde adrýfen. ⁊ þeah pæs to cýnge gesporen. ⁊ he punode þa spa on his broðor hi-rede þa hpile þe he leofode″. hi pæron begen [l]Ælfgiues suna″ Ymman[m]. [b]seo pæs″ Ricardes dohtor eorles[b]:. [n]⁊ on þisan geare eac spac Harðacnut Ead-ulfe under his grýðe. ⁊ he pæs pedloga. ⁊ her man hadode Ægelric biscop to Eoferpic on iii. id. Ianuarii″.

An. MXLII. [o]Her forðferde Harða-cnut cýng″ [p]æt Lamb-hýðe. [q]spa þ he æt his drince stod. ⁊ he færinga feoll to þære eorðan mid egeslicum anginne. ac hine þa gelæhton þe þær neh pæron. ⁊ he seoððan nan pord ne gecpæð. ac gepat″ [b]on vi. id. Iun.″ ⁊ he [r]pæs cýng″ [b]ofer eall Englaland″ tpa gear buton x. [s]nihtum. ⁊ he [t]is bebýrged″ [u]on

A.D. 1041. This year was the tribute paid to the army; that was, 21,099 pounds; and afterwards to 32 ships, 11,048 pounds. This year also ordered Harthacnute to lay waste all Worcestershire, on account of the two servants of his household, who exacted the heavy tribute. That people slew them in the town within the minster. Early in this same year came Edward, the son of king Ethelred, hither to land, from Weal-land to Madron. He was the brother of king Harthacnute, and had been driven from this land for many years: but he was nevertheless sworn as king, and abode in his brother's court while he lived. They were both sons of Elfgive Emma, who was the daughter of earl Richard. In this year also Harthacnute betrayed Eadulf, under the mask of friendship. He was also allied to him by marriage. This year was Egelric consecrated bishop of York, on the 3d day before the ides of January.

A.D. 1042. This year died king Harthacnute at Lambeth, as he stood drinking: he fell suddenly to the earth with a tremendous struggle; but those who were nigh at hand took him up; and he spoke not a word afterwards, but expired on the 6th day before the ides of June. He was king over all England two years wanting ten nights; and he is

[a] xxxi. *Cot.* [b] Abs. *Cot.* [c] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. Josc. interl. MXLI. [d] let, *C.T.* B i. Josc. interlin. B iv. [e] Þýhr-- *C.T.* B i. [f] So *C.T.* B i. strangæ, B iv. [g] sloh þ folc hi, *C.T.* B i. [h] þýsum, *Cot.* [i] sona on Meddren, &c., *C.T.* B iv. 1041, where the whole passage runs thus: ⁊ þæs geres sona com Eadpard his broðor on Meddren (Medren, *C.T.* B i.) fram geondan sæ. Æðelredes (--ræðes, *C.T.* B i.) sunu cýnges, &c. [k] From *C.T.* B iv. [l] Ælfgiue sunu, *Cot.* [m] Abs. *Laud. Petrob.* B i. and iv. [n] From *C.T.* B iv. 1041. So B i., with little variation, as far as pedloga. [o] An. MXLII. *C.T.* B i. and iv. *Whel.* [p] From *Laud Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [q] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. 1042. [r] rixode, *Cot.* [s] nihtan, *Cot.* [t] lið, *Cot.* [u] a Þin-ceastre an ealda mýnstre, *Cot.* N.S.

ealdan mýnſtre on Ƿinceaſtre" [a]mid Cnute cýnge hiſ fæder". [b]And hiſ moder for hiſ ſaple gief into Niƿan-mýnſtre ſ. Valentineſ heafod þæſ martireſ". [c]And ear þan þe he" bebýrged ƿære eall folc geceaſ[d] þa Eadƿard to cýnge on Lundene. [e]⁊ underfengon hine to kýninge. eall ſƿa him ƿel gecýnde ƿæſ". [f]healde þa hƿile þe him God unne". And eall ꝥ gear ƿæſ ſƿiðe[g] hefig time on manegum þingum [f]⁊ miſlicum. ge on unƿædeſum ge on eorð-ƿæſtmum. And ſƿa mýcel orfeſ ƿæſ þæſ geareſ forfaren". ſƿa nan man ær ne gemunde. [f]ægðer ge þurh miſtlice coða ge þurh ungeƿýderu. And on þiſ ilcan time forðferde Ælf[h]. . . . abb of Burh. ⁊ man ceaſ þa Arnƿi munec to abb forðan þe he ƿæſ ſƿýðe god man ⁊ ſƿiðe bilehƿit":

[i]An. MXLIII. Her ƿæſ Eadƿard[k] gehalgod to cýnge æt Ƿinceſtre on forman[l] Eaſter dæg. [m]mid mýccelum ƿýrðſcipe. ⁊ þa ƿæron eaſtron on III. non. Apl. Eadſige arcebiſceop hine halgade. ⁊ toforan eallum þam folce[n] hine ƿel lærde. ⁊ to hiſ agenre neode ⁊ ealleſ folceſ ƿel manude'. ⁊ Stigand ƿreoſt ƿæſ gebletſad to biſcope to Eaſt Englum". [o]⁊ ðæſ gereſ XIIII. nihton

buried in the old minster at Winchester with king Knute his father. And his mother for his soul gave to the new minster the head of St. Valentine the Martyr: and ere he was buried all people chose Edward for king in London. And they received him as their king, as was natural; and he reigned as long as God granted him. All that year was the season very severe in many and various respects; both from the inclemency of the weather, and the loss of the fruits of the earth. More cattle died this year than any man ever remembered, either from various diseases, or from the severity of the weather. At this same time died Elfsinus, abbot of Peterborough; and they chose Arnwy, a monk, for their abbot; because he was a very good and benevolent man.

A.D. 1043. This year was Edward consecrated king at Winchester, early on Easter-day, with much pomp. Then was Easter on the 3d day before the nones of April. Archbishop Edsy consecrated him, and before all people well admonished him. And Stigand the priest was consecrated bishop over the East Angles. And this year, 14 nights before the mass of St. Andrew, it was advised

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[a] Abs. *Cot. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] Abs. *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* B i. and iv. [c] ⁊ ær ſe cýng, *Cot.* [d] geciеſ, *Cot.* underfeng, *C.T.* B i. [e] From *C.T.* B iv. The first member of the sentence abs. B i. Both MSS. here end the year 1042, and begin the next (1043) with the consecration of king Edward at Winchester. [f] Abs. *Cot.* [g] ſƿa, *Cot.* [h] Ælfſinuſ. [i] From *Laud. Cot. Petrob.* B i. and iv. The Lambard transcript begins here, printed at the end of Lye's Saxon Dict. Vid. Wanl. *Cat.* p. 271. It ends abruptly with the words fæder ge--- A.D. MLXXIX., as does also *C.T.* B iv. From this and other circumstances it is presumed to be a transcript from that MS. [k] So *C.T.* B i. and iv. Eadƿard, Lye. Eaduuard, Gibs. [l] Abs. Gibs. [m] From Gibs. *C.T.* B i. abs. B iv. [n] ƿel lerde to hiſ agenre neode ⁊ to ealleſ folceſ freme, *Cot.* [o] So MS. [p] From *C.T.* B iv. Lye from Lamb.

æp Anðpeaſ mærſtan man ȝeræddе þan cyninȝe ꝥ he nað oꝼ Gleapceſtre. ⁊ Leoꝼric eorl ⁊ Godpine eorl ⁊ Sigpaꝛð eorl miþ heopa ȝenȝe to Pincеſtre on unpæn on þa hlæꝼdian. ⁊ beneaꝼeðan hi æt eallon þan ȝæſtaman ðe heo ahte. þa pæron unatellendlice. ꝼoꝛþan þe heo pæſ æꝛoꝛ þam cyninȝe hire ſuna ſpiþe heaꝛð. ꝥ heo him læſſe ðyðe þonne he polde æꝛ þam þe he cyniȝ pære. ⁊ eac ſýððan. ⁊ leton hi þæꝛ ſiððan binnan ſittan". ⁊ naðe þæꝛ ſe cyniȝ let ȝeꝛiðan ealle þa land þe hiꝛ modoꝛ ahte him to handa. ⁊ nam oꝼ hire eall ꝥ heo ahte on ȝolde ⁊ on ſeolꝼre [a]⁊ on unaꝛeccendlicum þinȝum". ꝼoꝛðam heo hit heold æꝛ [b]to ſæſte" piþ hine. [c]⁊ naðe þæſ man ſette Stiȝant[d] oꝼ hiꝛ biſceoppice. ⁊ nam eal ꝥ he ahte þam cinȝe to handa. ꝼoꝛ þam he pæſ nehſt hiꝛ modoꝛ næðe. ⁊ heo ꝼoꝛ ſpa ſpa he hire næddе. þæſ þe men pendon".

[e]An. MXLIV. Þeꝛ Eaðriȝe aꝛcebiſceop ꝼoꝛlet [f]þæt biſcop-ſtice" ꝼoꝛ hiꝛ untſumniſſe. ⁊ bletſode þæꝛto Siꝛaꝛð abb oꝼ [g]Abbandune to biſcope. be þæſ cyniȝeſ læꝼe[h] ⁊ næde[i]. ⁊ Godpineſ eoꝛleſ. Þit pæſ [k]ealleſ ꝼeapum mannum cuð æꝛ hit ȝedon pæſ. [l]ꝼoꝛðan ſe Aꝛceb pende ꝥ hit ſum oðeꝛ man abiðdan polde oþþe ȝebicȝan. þe he hiꝛ ýnſt tſupude and uðe". [a]ȝiꝛ hit ma manna ſiſte". And on þýſum ȝeaꝛe[m] pæſ ſpýðe mycel hunȝoꝛ oꝼeꝛ eall[n] Engla

the king, that he and earl Leofric and earl Godwin and earl Siward with their retinue, should ride from Gloucester to Winchester unawares upon the lady; and they deprived her of all the treasures that she had; which were immense; because she was formerly very hard upon the king her son, and did less for him than he wished before he was king, and also since: but they suffered her to remain there afterwards. And soon after this the king determined to invade all the land that his mother had of him in her hands, and took from her all that she had in gold and in silver and in numberless things; because she formerly held it too fast against him. Soon after this Stigand was deprived of his bishopric; and they took all that they had of the king in his hands, because he was nighest the counsel of his mother; and she acted as he advised, as men supposed.

A.D. 1044. This year archbishop Edsy resigned his see from infirmity, and consecrated Siward, abbot of Abingdon, bishop thereto, with the permission and advice of the king and earl Godwin. It was known to few men else before it was done; because the archbishop feared that some other man would either beg or buy it, whom he might worse trust and oblige than him, if it were known to many men. This year there was very great hunger over all England, and

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[a] Abs. *Cot.* [b] oueꝛ ſæſte, *Cot.* to ſeſte, Gibs. [c] From *C.T.* B i. only; now first printed. [d] So MS. [e] From *Laud. Cot.* An. MXLIII. *C.T.* B i. [f] hiꝛ Aꝛce-biſcop-ſtice, *Cot.* [g] Abbeddune, *Cot.* [h] ȝeleauan, *Cot.* leaſe, Josc. [i] So *Cot.* Josc. ſæda, Gibs. [k] So *Cot.* elleſ, Gibs. from *Laud.* N.S. [l] ꝼoꝛðan ſe Aꝛc-biſcop pende ꝥ ſum oðeꝛ man þe hit ſýſt uðe, hit abiðdan oððe ȝebiȝȝan ſcolde, *Cot.* [m] Abs. *Laud.*

land. [a]⁊ corn ſpa dyre ſpa nan man ær ne ȝemunde″. ſpa ꝥ ſe[a] ſeſter hpæteſ eode to [b]LX. peneȝa. [a]⁊ eac furðor. And þæſ ẏlcan ȝeareſ ſe cẏnȝ for ut to Sandpic mid XXXV. ſcipon. ⁊ Æðelſtan cẏric-peard fenȝ to þam abbodrice æt Abbandune″. [c]⁊ Stiȝand fenȝ to hiſ biſcop-rice″. [d]And on þam ẏlcan ȝere Eadpard cinȝ nam Eadȝẏðe Godpineſ eorleſ dohtor him to pife. X. nihtum ær candelmæſſan″. And[a] on þiſ ilcan ȝeare forðferde Brihtpold b̄. [e]on Pilt̄unſcire″ [f]on X. kl. Mai″. ⁊ he [g]heold þæſ biſcop-riceſ″ XXXVIII. pintra. [h]ꝥ paſ ꝥ biſcop-rice of Sciſeburn″. [i]and Heremann þeſ cẏnȝeſ preoſt fenȝ to þam biſcoprice″. And on þẏſum ȝeare man [k]halȝode Pulfric to abb̄ [l]æt ſc̄e Auȝuſtine [m]to Xp̄eſ mæſſan on Stephaneſ mæſſe-dæȝ″. be þeſ kẏnȝeſ ȝelæfan. ⁊ [n]be″ Ælfſtaneſ abboteſ[o] for hiſ mẏcelre[p] untrumnẏſſe.

An. MXLV. [q]Her ȝefor Ælfpard b̄ on Lundene on VIII. kl. aȝ'. He pæſ abb̄ on Eofeſhamme æreſt. ⁊ ꝥ mẏnſtre pel ȝeforþode þa hpile þe he þær pæſ. Gepende þa to Rameſeȝe. ⁊ þær hiſ lif alæt. ⁊ Manni pæſ to abbode ȝecoren. ⁊ ȝehadod on IIII. id. aȝ'. ⁊ ðæſ ȝereſ man drap Gunnilde út. ꝥ æþele pif. Cnuteſ cẏnȝeſ máȝan. ⁊ heo ſẏððan ſæt æt Brẏȝce lanȝ

corn so dear as no man remembered before; so that the sester of wheat rose to 60 pence, and even further. And this same year the king went out to Sandwich with 35 ships; and Athelstan, the churchwarden, succeeded to the abbacy of Abingdon, and Stigand returned to his bishopric. In the same year also king Edward took to wife Edgitha, the daughter of earl Godwin, 10 nights before candlemas. And in the same year died Britwold, bishop of Wiltshire, on the 10th day before the calends of May; which bishopric he held 38 winters; that was, the bishopric of Sherborn. And Herman, the king's priest, succeeded to the bishopric. This year Wulfric was consecrated abbot of St. Augustine's, at Christmas, on the mass-day of St. Stephen, by the king's leave and that of abbot Elfstan, by reason of his great infirmity.

A.D. 1045. This year died Elfward, bishop of London, on the 8th day before the calends of August. He was formerly abbot of Evesham, and well furthered that monastery the while that he was there. He went then to Ramsey, and there resigned his life: and Mannie was chosen abbot, being consecrated on the 4th day before the ides of August. This year Gunnilda, a woman of rank, a re-

[a] Abs. *Cot.* [b] XL. *Cot.*, transposing the numerals. [c] Abs. *C.T.* B i. [d] From *C.T.* B i. "An. MXLIII. Her nam Ædpard cẏnȝ Godpineſ dohtor eorleſ him to cpene." Gibs. from *Laud. Cot.*, prefixing a repetition of the former year. MXLIV., *Cot.* [e] From *C.T.* B iv. an. MXLVI. [f] From *C.T.* B i. an. MXLV. [g] pæſ biſcop, *Cot.* abs. *C.T.* B i. and iv. [h] From *Cot.* abs. *Laud.* B i. and iv. [i]⁊ Eadpard cẏnȝ ȝeaf Heramanne hiſ preoſte ꝥ biſceoprice, *C.T.* B i. ⁊ man ſette Heremann on hiſ ſetle, B iv., Lye, &c. [k] hadode, *Cot.* [l] to, *Cot.* [m] an oðerne Xpeſ mæſſe-dæȝ, *Cot.* [n] Abs. *Laud.* [o] abbot, *Cot.* [p] mẏcelan, *Cot.* [q] From *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c.

hpile. ⁊ for to Denmarcon riddan". [a]On þam gearе gegaderade Eadpard cyng mycele scyp-fyrde on Sandpic durh Magnus dreatunge on Norpegon. ac his gepinn ⁊ Spegenes on Denmarcon geletton þ he her ne com".

lative of king Knute, was driven out, and resided afterwards at Bruges a long while, and then went to Denmark. King Edward during the year collected a large fleet at Sandwich, through the threatening of Magnus of Norway; but his contests with Sweyne in Denmark prevented him from coming hither.

[a]An. [b]MXLVI. [c]Her forðferde Lyfing se pordsnotera biscop x. kl Apr. ⁊ he hæfde III. bricе. an on Defenascire. and on Cornpalon. ⁊ on Pigracestre: Ða feng Leofric to Defenascire. ⁊ to Cornpalon. [d]se pæs þæs cynges preost'. ⁊ Aldred b to Pygracestre".

A.D. 1046. This year died Liffing, the eloquent bishop, on the 10th day before the calends of April. He had three bishoprics; one in Devonshire, one in Cornwall, and another in Worcestershire. Then succeeded Leofric, who was the king's priest, to Devonshire and to Cornwall, and bishop Aldred to Worcestershire.

An. MXLVII. Her forðferde Ælfpine b on Pincestre. [e]on IV. kl Septembris". ⁊ Stigand biscop be norðan pæs on his setl ahafen. ⁊ ær þam on þa ilcan gere forþferde Grimcytel b on Suð-Sexum. [f]⁊ he lið on Cristes cyrican on Cantparabyrig". ⁊ Heca þes cynges preost feng to þam bricе. ⁊ Spegen eac sende hider. bæd him fylstes ongean Magnus Norpega cyng. þ man sceolde sendan L. scypa him to fultume. ac hit þuhte unræd eallum folce. and hit peard þa gelet þurh þ þe Magnus hæfde micelne scypcræft. ⁊ he þa aytte þa Spegen ut. ⁊ mid mycelan manslihte þ land gepann. ⁊ Dena[g] him mycel feoh guldon. ⁊ hine to cynge underfengon. ⁊ ði ylcan geare Magnus

A.D. 1047. This year died Elfwine, bishop of Winchester, on the fourth day before the calends of September; and Stigand, bishop of Norfolk, was raised to his see. Ere this, in the same year, died Grimkytel, bishop of Sussex; and he lies at Christ-church, in Canterbury. And Heca, the king's priest, succeeded to the bishopric. Sweyne also sent hither, and requested the aid of fifty ships against Magnus, king of the Norwegians; but it was thought unwise by all the people, and it was prevented, because that Magnus had a large navy: and he drove Sweyne out, and with much slaughter won the land. The Danes then gave him much money, and received him as king. The same year

[a] From *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. [b] MXLV., *Cot.* B i. MXLVI., *C.T.* B iv. [c] From *C.T.* B iv. [d] Gibs. from *Laud. Cot.* [e] Abs. *Cot.* [f] From *C.T.* B i. 1047. [g] So *C.T.* B iv., Lye, &c., but it ought to be Dene. Dena is the gen. pl. [h] ⁊ on rumeran pende ut, *Cot.*

ꝼoꞃðꝼeꞃðe:· Anð on þam ilcan ȝeaꞃe ꝼeꞃðe Sꝑeȝen eoꞃl uꝛ[a] ꝛo Balðeꝑineꝛ lanðe ꝛo Bꞃẏcȝe. ⁊ ꝑunoðe þæꞃ ealne ꝑinꝛeꞃ. [b]⁊ ꝑenðe þa ꝛo ꝛumeꞃe uꝛ″:·

An. MXLVI. [c]Heꞃ on þẏꝛum ȝeaꞃe ꝼoꞃ Sꝑeȝn eoꞃl inꝛo Ꝑealan. ⁊ Gꞃiꝼꝼin ꝛe Noꞃþeꞃna cẏnȝ ꝼoꞃð mið him. ⁊ him man ȝiꝛloðe. þa he hamꝑeꞃðeꝛ ꝑæꝛ þa heꝛ he ꝼeccan him ꝛo þa abbeðeꝛꝛan on Leomẏnꝛꝛꝛe. ⁊ hæꝼðe hi þa ꝑhile[d] þe him ȝeliꝛꝛe. ⁊ leꝛ hi ꝛẏþþan ꝼaꞃan ham.″ ⁊ on þiꝛ ẏlcan ȝeaꞃe [e]man ȝeúꝛlaȝoðe′ Oꝛȝoð Clapan ꝛꝛalleꞃe[f]. [c]ꝼoꞃan ꝛo miððan ꝑinꝛꝛe. ⁊ on þiꝛ ẏlcan ȝeaꞃe. æꝼꝛeꞃ Canðelmæꝛꝛan. com ꝛe ꝛꝛꞃanȝa ꝑinꝛeꞃ. mið ꝼoꞃꝛꝛe. ⁊ mið ꝛnaꝑe. ⁊ mið eallon unȝeꝑeðeꞃon. ꝥ næꝛ nan man þa on liue ꝥ mihꝛe ȝemunan ꝛꝑa ꝛꝛꞃanȝe ꝑinꝛeꞃ ꝛꝑa ꝛe ꝑæꝛ. ȝe þuꞃh man-cꝑealm. ȝe þuꞃh oꞃꝼ-cꝑealm. ȝe ꝼuȝelaꝛ ⁊ ꝼixaꝛ þuꞃh þone micelan cẏle ⁊ hunȝeꞃ ꝼoꞃꝑuꞃðan″:·

[g]An. MXLVII.[h] Heꞃ ꝼoꞃðꝼeꞃðe Æþelꝛꝛan abb. on Abbanðune [i]on IIII. kl. Apꞃl.′ ⁊ ꝼenȝ Speaꞃhaꝼoc munuc ꝛo oꝼ ꝛc̃e Eaðmunðeꝛ bẏꞃiȝ. [i]þa ꝑæꝛ Eꝛꝛeꞃ ðæiȝ III. non. Apꞃl. ⁊ ꝑæꝛ oꝼeꞃ eall Enȝla-lanð ꝛꝑẏþe mẏcel man-cꝑelm on þam ẏlcan ȝeaꞃe. Anð on þiꝛ ilcan ȝeaꞃe′ comon ꝛo Sanðꝑic[k] Loðen ⁊ Yꞃlinȝ.

Magnus died. The same year also earl Sweyne went out to Baldwin's land, to Bruges; and remained there all the winter. In the summer he departed.

A.D. 1046. This year went earl Sweyne into Wales; and Griffin king of the northern men with him; and hostages were delivered to him. As he returned homeward, he ordered the abbess of Leominster to be fetched him; and he had her as long as he list, after which he let her go home. In this same year was outlawed Osgod Clapa, the master of horse, before midwinter. And in the same year, after Candlemas, came the strong winter, with frost and with snow, and with all kinds of bad weather; so that there was no man then alive who could remember so severe a winter as this was, both through loss of men and through loss of cattle; yea, fowls and fishes through much cold and hunger perished.

A.D. 1047. This year died Athelstan, abbot of Abingdon, on the fourth day before the calends of April; and Sparhawk, monk of St. Edmundsbury, succeeded him. Easter day was then on the third day before the nones of April; and there was over all England very great loss of men this year

[a] Abs. *Cot.* [b] ⁊ on ꝛumeꞃan ꝑenðe uꝛ, *Cot.* [c] From *C.T.* B i. now first printed. It appears to have been transcribed by Joscelin in the margin of B iv. fol. 71; but some part of his transcript is totally illegible. [d] So in MS. This, I believe, is the earliest instance of ꝑ before h. [e] ꝑeaꞃð aꝼlemeð uꝛ, Gibs. *Laud. Petrob.* An. MXLIV. -- uꝛ aðꞃiꝼen, *Cot.* -- Oꝛȝoꝛ, Gibs. [f] From *C.T.* B iv. ⁊ Maȝnuꝛ ȝeꝑann Denmaꞃcon, *id.* An. MXLVII. Then follows in the same MS.: An. MXLVIII. Heꞃ ꝑæꝛ ꝛe ꝛꝛiþa ꝑinꝛeꞃ. ⁊ þæꝛ ȝeꞃeꝛ ꝼoꞃðꝼeꞃðe Ælꝼꝑine, &c. as printed in Lye's Appendix. The severe winter, it will be observed, did not begin till after Candlemas. [g] From *Laud. Cot.* chiefly. [h] MXLVI. Gibs. from *Laud.* MXLVII. *Cot.* [i] From *C.T.* B i. [k] þiꝛan lanðe, *Cot.*

mid xxv. scipon. [a] ⁊ herzodon'. [b] ⁊ namon þær unaseczendlice here-huðe. on mannum ⁊ on zolde ⁊ on seolfre': [c] þet nan man nÿste hpæt þæs ealles þes. And pendon þa onbuton Tenet. ⁊ poldon þær þet ilce don. ac þet landfolc hardlice piðstodon. ⁊ forþerndon heom æzðer ze upzanzes ze þæteres. ⁊ aflÿmdon hi þanon mid ealle. And hi pendon heom þanon to East-Seaxan. ⁊ herzodon þær ⁊ namon menn. ⁊ spa hpæt spa hi findan mihtan. And zependon him þa east to Baldepines land. ⁊ sealdon þær þet hi zeherzod hæfdon'. [d] ⁊ ferdon heom sÿððon east þanon þe hi ær comon [e]":

also[1]. The same year came to Sandwich Lothen and Irling, with 25 ships, and plundered and took incalculable spoil, in men, and in gold, and in silver, so that no man wist what it all was; and went then about Thanet, and would there have done the same; but the landfolk firmly withstood, and resisted them both by land and sea, and thence put them to flight withal. They betook themselves thence into Essex, where they plundered and took men, and whatsoever they could find, whence they departed eastward to Baldwin's land, and having deposited the booty they had gained, they returned east to the place whence they had come before.

An. MXLVIII. [f] Her com eft Spezen[g] to Denamarcon. ⁊ Harold for to Norþezum. Maznus fædera. sÿððan Maznus dead þæs. ⁊ Normen hine underfenzon. ⁊ he sende ÿmb frÿð hider to lande. ⁊ Spezen eac sende of Denmarcon. ⁊ bæd Eadpard cÿnz scÿpfultumes. ꝥ sceolde beon æt læstan L. scÿpa. ac eall folc piðcpæð. ⁊ her þæs eac eorð-stÿrunz on kl. Mai. on manezum stoþum. on Þizraceſtre. ⁊ on Þic. ⁊ on Deorbÿ. ⁊ elles zehþær. [h] þide on Enzla-land'. ⁊ eac þæs spiþe mÿcel man-cpealm ⁊ orf-cpealm. [h] ofer eall Enzla-land'. ⁊ eac ꝥ þilde fÿr on Deorbÿscire micel ÿfel dÿde. ⁊ zehþær

A.D. 1048. This year came Sweyne back to Denmark; and Harold, the uncle of Magnus, went to Norway on the death of Magnus, and the Northmen submitted to him. He sent an embassy of peace to this land, as did also Sweyne from Denmark, requesting of king Edward naval assistance to the amount at least of fifty ships; but all the people resisted it. This year also there was an earthquake, on the calends of May, in many places; at Worcester, at Wick, and at Derby, and elsewhere wide throughout England; with very great loss by disease of men and of cattle over all England; and the wild fire in Der-

[a] Abs. *Laud.* [b] ⁊ naman menn ⁊ æhtan. ⁊ hpæt spa hi finden mihten, *Cot.* [c] Abs. *Cot.* [d] ⁊ zependan eft þanon hi ær comon. *Cot.* [e] *Bellum apud vallium dunas*, Gibs. from *Laud.* [f] From *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. MXLIX. See B i. Flor. &c. MXLVIII. [g] Spein, *C.T.* B iv. [h] From *C.T.* B i.; where the year begins thus: Her on þisum zeare þæs mÿcel eorð-stÿrunz þide on, &c.

[1] The death of bishop Siward, and the re-appointment of archbishop Edsy, are here anticipated in Gibson's edition; but a more full statement is now given of these occurrences p. 219.

elleſ″. [a]⁊ on þam ẏlcan ȝeaꞃe man ȝeheꞃȝoðe Sanðꞅic ⁊ Ꝑiht. ⁊ oꝼſlohan þa betſta men þe þaꞃ ꝼæꞃon. ⁊ Ꞓaðꝼaꞃð cinin ȝ ⁊ þa eoꞃlaſ ꝼoꞃan æꝼteꞃ þam ut mið heoꞃa ſcẏpun. ⁊ on þam ẏlcan ȝeaꞃe Siꝼaꞃð biſceop ꝼoꞃlet ꝥ biſceopꞃice ꝼoꞃ hiſ untꞃumnẏſſe. ⁊ ꝼoꞃ to Abbanðune. ⁊ Ꞓaðſiȝe aꞃcebiſceop ꝼenȝ eꝼt to þam biſceopꞃice. ⁊ he ꝼoꞃðꝼeꞃðe þæſ binnan VIII. ꝼucan. on x. kl. Nouembꞃiſ″.

[b]An. MXLIX.[c] [d]Heꞃ′on þiſan ȝeaꞃe ſe caſeꞃe ȝeȝaðeꞃoðe unaꞃimeðlice ꝼẏꞃðe onȝean Baldꝼine oꝼ Bꞃẏȝce. þuꞃh ꝥ [d]ꝥ′ he bꞃæc [e]þa palentan′æt Neomaȝon. ⁊ eac ꝼela oþꞃa unþanca þe he him ðẏðe. ſeo ꝼẏꞃð ꝼæſ unaꞃimeðlic[f] þe he ȝeȝaðeꞃað hæꝼðe. Þæꞃ ꝼæſ [d]Leo′ ſe papa [d]oꝼ Rome′. ⁊ ſe patꞃiaꞃcha. ⁊ ꝼela oðꞃa mæꞃꞃa manna oꝼ ȝehꝼilcum leoðſcẏpum. He ſenðe eac to Ꞓaðꝼaꞃðe cẏnȝe ⁊ bæð hine ſcẏp-ꝼultumeſ. ꝥ he ne ȝeþaꝼoðe ꝥ he him on ꝼæteꞃe ne ætbuꞃſte. ⁊ he ꝼoꞃ þa to Sanðꝼic. ⁊ læȝ þæꞃ mið mẏclum ſcẏp-heꞃe ꝼoꞃð ꝥ ſe caſeꞃe hæꝼðe oꝼ Baldꝼine eall ꝥ he ꝼolðe. Ðæꞃ com eac [d]eꝼt onȝean′ Sꝼeȝen eoꞃl[g]. þe ꝼoꞃ æꞃ oꝼ þiſan lanðe to Denmaꞃcon. ⁊ þæꞃ ꝼoꞃꝼoꞃhte hine ꝼið Denum. He com hiðeꞃ mið hiꝼunȝe. cꝼæð ꝥ he ꝼolðe eꝼt buȝan to þam cẏnȝe. [d]⁊ hiſ man beon. ⁊ bæð Beoꞃn eoꞃl ꝥ he

byshire and elsewhere did much harm. In the same year the enemy plundered Sandwich, and the Isle of Wight, and slew the best men that were there; and king Edward and the earls went out after them with their ships. The same year bishop Siward resigned his bishopric from infirmity, and retired to Abingdon; upon which archbishop Edsy resumed the bishopric; and he[1] died within eight weeks of this, on the 10th day before the calends of November.

A.D. 1049.[2] This year the emperor gathered an innumerable army against Baldwin of Bruges, because he had destroyed the palace of Nimeguen, and because of many other ungracious acts that he did against him. The army was immense that he had collected together. There was Leo the pope of Rome, and the patriarch, and many other great men of several provinces. He sent also to king Edward, and requested of him naval aid, that he might not permit him to escape from him by water. Whereupon he went to Sandwich, and lay there with a large naval armament, until the emperor had all that he wished of Baldwin. Thither also came back again earl Sweyne, who had gone from this land to Denmark, and there ruined his cause with the Danes. He came hither with a pretence, saying that he would again

[a] From *C.T.* B i. MXLVIII. as here printed. [b] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. Nothing occurs in Gibson from MXLIX. to MLI. inclusive. [c] ML. *C.T.* B iv. [d] From *C.T.* B i. [e] þæne palant, *C.T.* B i. [f] unatellenðlic, *C.T.* B i. [g] to Ꞓaðꝼeꞃðe cinȝe, *C.T.* B i.

[1] *i. e.* Siward, within eight weeks of his retirement to Abingdon. See p. 222.

[2] So Florence of Worcester, whose authority we here follow for the sake of perspicuity, though some of these events are placed in the MSS. to very different years; as the story of Beorn.

him on fultume pæne. ⁊ ȝẏrnde to him landes þ̄ he mihte hine on afedan. Ac Harold his broðor piðcpæð ⁊ Beorn eorl. þ̄ hiȝ noldon him aȝẏfan nan þingc þæs þe se cinȝ heom ȝeȝẏfen hæfde. ac se cinȝc him æces þinȝes forþẏrnde. Ða ȝeþende Speȝen to his scẏpon to Bosanham'. [a]Ða siððan þæs caseres seht þæs ⁊ Baldþines. foron fela scipa ham. ⁊ se kẏnȝ belaf bæftan æt Sandþic mid feaþum scẏpum'. ⁊ Godþine eorl eac for mid XLII. scẏpum fram Sandþic to Pefenasæ[b]. ⁊ Beorn eorl him for mid. [c]⁊ þa se cinȝ lẏfde eallon Mẏrceon ham. ⁊ hiȝ sþa dẏdon'. Ða cẏðde man þam cẏnȝe þ̄ Osȝod laȝe on Ulpe mid XXXIX.[d] scẏpon. ⁊ se cẏnȝ þa sende æfter þam scipum þe he offendan[e] mihte [a]þe ær ham þendon'. [c]þe innan Norð-muþan laȝon'. ⁊ Osȝod fette his þif on Brẏcȝe[f]. ⁊ þendon eft onȝean mid VI. scẏpum. ⁊ þa oþre foron on East-Seaxon[g] to Eadulfesnæsse[h]. ⁊ þær hearm dẏdon. ⁊ þendon eft to scẏpon. [a]⁊ heom com þa stranȝ þinde to. sþa þ̄ hi þæron ealle forfarene buton feoþer þa man offloh beȝeondan sæ'. [a]On þam þe' Godþine eorl ⁊ Beorn eorl laȝon on Pefenesæ[b] [c]mid heora scẏpon'. þa com Speȝen[i] eorl ⁊ bæd Beorn eorl mid facne. [a]ðe þæs his eames sunu'. þ̄ he his ȝefera þæne to þam cẏnȝ to Sandþic. [c]⁊ his þisa þiþ hine ȝebette'. [a]cþæð þ̄ he him aþas sþeriȝan þolde. ⁊ him

submit to the king, and be his man; and he requested earl Beorn to be of assistance to him, and give him land to feed him on. But Harold, his brother, and earl Beorn resisted, and would give him nothing of that which the king had given them. The king also refused him everything. Whereupon Sweyne retired to his ships at Bosham. Then, after the settlement between the emperor and Baldwin, many ships went home, and the king remained behind at Sandwich with a few ships. Earl Godwin also sailed with forty-two ships from Sandwich to Pevensey, and earl Beorn went with him. Then the king gave leave to all the Mercians to return home, and they did so. Then it was told the king that Osgod lay at Ulps with thirty-nine ships; whereupon the king sent after the ships that he might dispatch, which before had gone homewards, but still lay at the Nore. Then Osgod fetched his wife from Bruges; and they[1] went back again with six ships; but the rest went towards Essex, to Eadulf's-ness, and there plundered, and then returned to their ships. But there came upon them a strong wind, so that they were all lost but four persons, who were afterwards slain beyond sea. Whilst earl Godwin and earl Beorn lay at Pevensey with their ships, came earl Sweyne, and with a pretence requested of earl Beorn, who was his uncle's son, that he would be his

[a] From *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. [b] So *C.T.* B i. Pefenesea, Lye. Peuenesea, B iv. [c] From *C.T.* B i. [d] XXIX. *C.T.* B i. [e] offendan, Lye. [f] Briȝe, *C.T.* B i. [g] So *C.T.* B i. Suðsexe, B iv. incorrectly. Suð-Seaxe, Lye. [h] Eadolfesnæsse, *C.T.* B i. [i] So Lye. Spein, *C.T.* B iv.

[1] *i. e.* Osgod and his wife, with their whole retinue.

holð beon'. Ða penðe Beorn ſoþ þæne ribbe þ he him ſpican nolde. nam þa III. ȝeſeſtan mið him. ⁊ riðon þa [a]to-paſð' Boranham. [b]þæn hiſ ſcipu laȝon. eall ſpa hi ſceoldon to Sandpic'. ⁊ hine man ſona [c]þa' ȝebanð. ⁊ to ſcýpe lædde. [d]Penðe þa þanon mið him to Deptamuþan'. ⁊ hine þæn het ſlean. ⁊ deope bedelſan. [c]hine man ſunde eft'. [e]ac hine Þanolð hiſ mæȝ þan ſette'. ⁊ [f]to Pinceſtre lædde to ealdan mýnſtre. ⁊ þæn bebýriðe riþ Cnut cinȝ hiſ eam. [g]⁊ ſe cinȝ þa ⁊ companion to the king at Sandwich, and better his condition with him; adding, that he would swear oaths to him, and be faithful to him. Whereupon Beorn concluded, that he would not for their relationship betray him. He therefore took three companions with him, and they rode to Bosham, where his[1] ships lay, as though they should proceed to Sandwich; but they suddenly bound him, and led him to the ships, and went thence with him to Dartmouth, where they ordered him to be slain and buried deep.

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[a] So *C.T.* B iv. [b] þæn Speȝeneſ ſcipa laȝon, *C.T.* B iv. after Sandpic, confusedly; for the king was at or near Sandwich, but the ships of Sweyne were at Bosham, as stated above from B iv.: for ſcipa read ſcipe or ſcipu. [c] From *C.T.* B iv. [d] ⁊ ſeþeðon þa to Dæneptamuðan, *C.T.* B i. [e] From *C.T.* B i. [f] ſeþeðe hine to P. ⁊ býriȝde &c., *C.T.* B iv. [g] The whole story runs thus in Gibson's edition, and is placed to the year MXLVI. "And on þiſ ýlcan ȝeare ſeþde Eaðpaſð cýnȝ [a]ut" to Sandpic mið mýccelan ſcip-here. ⁊ com Speȝn [b]eorl" [a]in" mið VII. ſcipon to Boſenham. ⁊ ȝriðode riþ þone cýnȝ. [c]⁊ behet man him þ he morte puniðe ælc þæna þinȝa þe he-æp ahte. Ða riðlæȝ Þanolð eorl hiſ broðor. ⁊ Beorn eorl. þ he ne morte beon nan þæna þinȝa puniðe þe ſe cýnȝ him ȝeunnen hæfde. ac ſette man him IV. nihta ȝrið to hiſ ſcipon". [a]Da peaſð hit undep þam þet þam cýnȝe com ſopð þ unfriþ ſcipa læȝen be peſtan ⁊ hefȝoðon. Ða ȝe Goðpine eorl ȝeſt onbuton mið þeſ cýnȝeſ II. ſcipum. þam anan ſteoſðe Þanolð eorl. ⁊ þam oðþan Toſtiȝ hiſ broðor. and landeȝ-manna ſcipa XLII. Ða ſcýfte man Þanolð eorl up þæſ cýnȝeſ ſcipe þe Þanolð eorl æp ſteoſðe. þa ȝepenðon hi peſt to Peueneſea. ⁊ læȝen þæp peðen-feſte". [d]Da þeſ binnon II. ðaȝum. þa com Speȝen eorl þiðep. ⁊ ſpec riþ hiſ fæðep'. and riþ Beorn eorl [e]þe þap paſ mið Goðpine". And [e]he" beð Beorn þ he ſceolde ſapan mið him to þam cýnȝe to Sand-pic. ⁊ fýlſtan him to þæſ cýnȝeſ ſpeondſcipe. ⁊ he þæſ tiðode. [f]ȝependon heom þa ſpýlce hi poldon to þam cýnȝe. Da [g]amanȝ þam þe hi riðon". [a]þa" bæd Speȝen hine þet he ſceolde ſapan mið him to hiſ ſcipon. [e]⁊" [h]tealde þ hiſ [i]ſcipeneſ [k]poldon pændon ſpam him". buton he þe paðop come. Di ȝepenðon þa bezen [l]þæp hiſ ſcipu læȝen". [a]þa hi þýðen comon". þa bæd Speȝen [a]eorl" hine þ he ſceolde [m]ȝependon mið him to ſcipe. [e]⁊" he [n]ſop-peopnde [a]ſriðe". ſpa lanȝe [o]oð hiſ" ſcipeneſ ȝeſenȝon hine. ⁊ punnon hine on þone bat. ⁊ bundon hine. ⁊ peopan to ſcipe. [a]⁊ býdon hine þæp on. Tuȝon þa up heopa ſeȝel". ⁊ upnon peſt to Axa-muðan[p]. ⁊ [a]hæfdon hine mið heom. oð þet hi" orflozon hine. [a]⁊ namon þone lichaman". ⁊ bebýriȝedon[q] innan anre cýrican. [r]And comon þa hiſ ſpeond ⁊ liſ-men of Lundene. ⁊ namon hine up. ⁊ ſeþeðon hine to Pinceaſtre to ealdan mýnſtre. ⁊ he iſ þæp býriȝed riþ Cnut cýnȝ hiſ eam. The following variations occur between *Laud.* and *Cot.*

[a] Abs. *Cot.* [b] Goðpineſ ſunu eorleſ, *Cot.* [c] þ him man behet þ he morte beon þýnðe calleſ þe he æp ahte, ac Þanolð hiſ broðeſ ⁊ Beorn eorl riðlaȝan. ⁊ ſpa þ hit man het ut binnan ſeoſeſ nihtan. *Cot.* [d] ⁊ he ſeþde. ⁊ ſpæc riþ hiſ fæðep þe læȝ æt Peueneſ-ea. *Cot.* [e] Abs. *Laud.* [f] —pende, *Cot.* [g] amanȝ þ hi riðan, *Cot.* [h] ſæde, *Cot.* [i] —ſnaſ, *Cot.* [k] hine ſonlætan poldon, *Cot.* [l] to hiſ ſcipon, *Cot.* [m] ſapan mið him into, *Cot.* [n] —þýnde, *Cot.* [o] þ þa, *Cot.* [p] —muðe, *Cot.* [q] býriȝdan, *Cot.* [r] ⁊ hiſ ſnýnd riððan naman hine up. ⁊ ſeþeðon hine to Pin-ceaſtre. ⁊ býriȝdon hine riþ Cnut cinȝ hiſ eam. *Cot.*

[1] *i.e.* The ships of Sweyne, who had retired thither, as before described.

eall heꞃe cꝑæðon Sꝑeȝen ꝼoꞃ niðinȝ'. [a]lẏtle æꞃ þan þa men oꝼ Hæꞃtinȝaceaꞃtꞃe ⁊ þæꞃ-abutan ȝeꝑunnon hiꞃ tꝑa ꞃcẏpa mið heoꞃa ꞃcẏpan. ⁊ þa men ealle oꝼꞃloȝon. ⁊ þa ꞃcẏpa bꞃohton to Sanðꝑic to þan cẏnȝe'. Ehta ꞃcẏpu he hæꝼðe æꞃ he Beoꞃn beꞃꝑice[b]. ꞃẏþþan hine ꝼoꞃleton ealle buton tꝑam. [c]And Sꝑeȝen ȝeꝑende þa eaꞃt to Baldeꝑineꞃ lande. ⁊ ꞃæt þæꞃ ealne ꝑinteꞃ on Bꞃẏcȝe mið hiꞃ ꝼullan ȝꞃiðe': On þam ilcan ȝeaꞃe comon upp on Ꝑẏliꞃce axa oꝼ Yꞃlande xxxvi. ꞃcẏpa. ⁊ þæꞃabutan heaꞃmaꞃ ðẏðon mið Gꞃẏꝼineꞃ ꝼultume þæꞃ Ꝑæliꞃcan cẏnȝeꞃ. man ȝeȝaðeꞃaðe þa ꝼolc toȝeneꞃ. þæꞃ ꝑæꞃ eac Ealðꞃeð b̓ mið. ac hi hæꝼðon to lẏtelne ꝼultum. ⁊ hi comon unꝑæꞃ on heom on ealne æꞃne meꞃȝen. ⁊ ꝼela ȝoðꞃa manna þæꞃ oꝼꝼloȝon. ⁊ þa oþꞃe ætbuꞃꞃton ꝼoꞃð mið þam b̓e. ðiꞃ ꝑæꞃ ȝeðon on iiii. kl. Auȝ. [d]⁊ on þẏꞃum ȝeaꞃe ꝼoꞃðꝼeꞃðe Eaðnoð ꞃe ȝoða b̓ on Oxnaꝼoꞃðꞃciꞃe'. ⁊ Oꞃꝑiȝ abb̓ on Ðoꞃniȝe. ⁊ Ꝑulꝼnoð abb̓ on Ꝑeꞃtmẏnꞃtꞃe. ⁊ Eaðꝑeꞃð cinȝ ȝeaꝼ Ulꝼe hiꞃ pꞃeoꞃte ꝥ biꞃceopꞃice [a]þe Eaðnoð hæꝼðe'. ⁊ hit ẏꝼele beteah. [a]⁊ he ꝑæꞃ ꞃẏððan oꝼ aðꞃẏꝼon ꝼoꞃ þan ðe he ne ȝeꝼꞃemeðe naht biꞃcopliceꞃ ðæꞃon. ꞃꝑa ꝥ uꞃ ꞃceamaþ hit nu maꞃe to tellanne. ⁊ Siȝꝑaꞃð b̓ ȝeꝼoꞃ. ꞃe liȝeþ on Abbanðune". [e]⁊ on þẏꞃon ẏlcan ȝeaꞃe Eaðꝑeꞃð cinȝ ꞃcẏloðe ix. ꞃcẏpa oꝼ male. ⁊ hi ꝼoꞃon mið

He was afterwards found, and Harold his cousin fetched him thence, and led him to Winchester, to the old minster, where he buried him with king Knute, his uncle. Then the king and all the army proclaimed Sweyne an outlaw. A little before this the men of Hastings and thereabout fought his two ships with their ships, and slew all the men, and brought the ships to Sandwich to the king. Eight ships had he, ere he betrayed Beorn; afterwards they all forsook him except two; whereupon he went eastward to the land of Baldwin, and sat there all the winter at Bruges, in full security. In the same year came up from Ireland 36 ships on the Welsh coast, and thereabout committed outrages, with the aid of Griffin, the Welsh king. The people were soon gathered against them, and there was also with them bishop Eldred, but they had too little assistance; and the enemy came unawares on them very early in the morning, and slew on the spot many good men; but the others burst forth with the bishop. This was done on the fourth day before the calends of August. This year died the good bishop Ednoth in Oxfordshire; and Oswy, abbot of Thorney; and Wulfnoth, abbot of Westminster; and king Edward gave the bishopric which Ednoth had to Ulf his priest, but it ill betided him; and he was driven from it, because he did nought like a bishop therein, so that

[a] From *C.T.* B iv. [b] amẏꞃðꞃoðe, *C.T.* B i. [c] MXLVI. Gibs. from *Laud.* abs. *Cot.* ⁊ he ȝeꝑende þa to Bꞃicȝe ⁊ þaꞃ ꝑunoðe mið Baldꝑine. *C.T.* B i. [d] Ðæꞃ ȝeꞃeꞃ ꝼoꞃðꝼeꞃðe on Oxnaꝼoꞃðꞃciꞃe. -- B iv. omitting the name of Eadnoth. Oꞃꝑi, Ðoꞃneȝe, *id.* Ulꝼ pꞃ̄ ꝑæꞃ ȝeꞃet þam b'ꞃice to hẏꞃðe, *id.* [e] From *C.T.* B i.

ſcẏpon mid eallon anþeȝ. ⁊ beliſon v. ſcẏpa bæſtan. ⁊ ſe cinȝ heom behet xii. monaðȝ ȝẏld″. [a]⁊ on þam ẏlcan ȝeaſe ſeſde Heſeman b̓ ⁊ Ealdſed b̓ to Rome. to þam papan. on þæſ cinȝeſ æſende″. ⁊ heſ man halȝode þ̄ micele mẏnſteſ æt Remẏſ. þæſ þæſ ſe papa Leo. ⁊ ſe caſeſe. Heſ [b]on þiſum ȝeaſe″. þæſ ſe mẏccla ſẏnoð æt[c] ſc̄e Remei[d]. þæſ þæſ on Leo ſe papa. [b]⁊ ſe aſceb̓ of Buſȝundia. ⁊ ſe aſceb̓ of Bẏſincun. ⁊ ſe aſceb̓ of Tſeueſiſ. ⁊ ſe aſceb̓ of Remiſ″. ⁊ maniȝ [e]þiſ″ mann [b]þæſ to″. [f]ȝe hadode ȝe læþede″. ⁊ micelne ſinoð þæſ hæfdon emb Godeſ þeoþdom. þone ſinoð foſe-ſæt ſc̄uſ Leo papa. hit iſ eaſfoð to þitanne þaſa biſcopa þe ðæſ comon. ⁊ huſu abboda. And Edþaſd cẏnȝ ſende þideſ Dudoce biſcop. ⁊ Ylfſic abb̓ of ſc̄e Auȝuſtine. ⁊ Elfþine[g] abb̓ [h]of Rameſeȝe″.

it shameth us now to say more. Bishop Siward also died, who lies at Abingdon. In this same year king Edward put nine ships out of pay; and the crews departed, and went away with the ships withal, leaving five ships only behind, for whom the king ordered twelve months pay. The same year went bishops Hereman and Aldred to the pope at Rome on the king's errand. This year was also consecrated the great minster at Rheims, in the presence of pope Leo and the emperor. There was also a great synod at St. Remy[1]; at which was present pope Leo, with the archbishops of Burgundy, of Besançon, of Treves, and of Rheims; and many wise men besides, both clergy and laity. A great synod there held they respecting the service of God, at the instance of St. Leo the pope. It is difficult to recognise all the bishops that came thither, and also abbots. King Edward

[a] ⁊ Heſeman b' ⁊ Ealdſed b' foſon to Rome, *C.T.* B iv. Lye, MLI. And on þẏſum ẏlcan ȝeaſe þæſ ſe mẏcele ſinoð ȝeȝadeſod on Rome. ⁊ Eadþaſd cẏnȝ ſende þideſ Heſeman b' ⁊ Ealdſed b'. ⁊ hi comon þẏdeſ on Eaſteſ-æſen. Gibs. MXLVII. from *Laud.* MXLIX. *Cot.* [b] Abs. *Cot.* [c] a, *Cot.* [d] Remiȝi, *Cot.* [e] Abs. *Laud.* [f] ȝehadodſe ⁊ læþedſe. (for —dſa, gen. pl.) *Cot.* N.S. [g] Ælþine, *Cot.* Aldwin. S. Dun. [h] From *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c.

[1] *Vid. Flor.* A.D. 1049, and *verbatim* from him in the same year, Sim. Dunelm. *inter X. Script.* p. 184. l. 10. See also Ordericus Vitalis, A.D. 1050. This dedication of the church of St. Remi, a structure well worth the attention of the architectural antiquary, is still commemorated by an annual *foire*, or fair, on the first of October, at which the Editor was present in the year 1815, and purchased at a stall a valuable and scarce history of Rheims, from which he extracts the following account of the synod mentioned above :—" *Il fut assemblé à l'occasion de la dédicace de la nouvelle église qu' Herimar, abbé de ce monastère, avoit fait bâtir, secondé par les liberalités des citoyens,* &c." (*Hist. de Reims*, p. 226.) But, according to our Chronicle, the pope took occasion from this synod to make some general regulations which concerned all Christendom. There is a note added to this account in the history of Rheims, which gives the dates of several parts of the church of St. Remi. " *Herimar—batît l'église qui subsiste; Pierre de Celles, autre abbé, y ajoûta, cent ans après, le portail, et peut-être les bas côtés—tam in fronte quam in ventre.*" Ibid. p. 227.

[a]to þi″ ꝥ hi [b]ſceolden þam cyngе cyðan hpæt þæꝛ to Xp̃endome ge-coꝛen pæꝛe″. [c]And on þyſum ylcan geaꝛe com Spegen eoꝛl into Englalande″:

An. ML. [d]Heꝛ on þyſum geꝛe comon þa biſceopaſ ham fꝛam Rome. ⁊ man ge-inlagode Spegen eoꝛl. [e]⁊ on þyſ ylcan geaꝛe foꝛðfeꝛde Eadſige aꝛcebiſceop on Cantpaꝛabyꝛig on IIII. kl. Nouembꝛiſ′. ⁊ eac on þyſ ylcan geaꝛe Ælfꝛic aꝛcebiſceop on Eofeꝛpic-ceſtꝛe. on XI. kl. Feb. [f]ſpiþe aꝛpuꝛþe peꝛ ⁊ piſ′. ⁊ hiſ lic lið on Buꝛh. Ða hæfde Eadpeꝛd cing pitenagemot on Lunden to mid-lencten. ⁊ ſette Hꝛodbeꝛd [f]þam Fꝛeoncyſcan þe æꝛ pæſ b on Lundene′. to aꝛceb to Cantpaꝛabyꝛig. [g]And þæſ ſylfan Lenteneſ he foꝛ to Rome æfteꝛ hiſ pallium. ⁊ ſe cyng geaf þet bꝛice on Lundene Spaꝛhafoc abbot of Abbandune. ⁊ hit pæſ eft of him genumen æꝛ he gehadod pæꝛe. ⁊ ſe cyng geaf ꝥ abbodꝛice of Abbendune Roðulfe b hiſ mæge. ⁊ þæſ ylcan geaꝛeſ he ſette eall þa litſmen of male″. [h]And eft ſe papa hæfde ſinoð on Ueꝛcel[i]. ⁊ Ulf b com þæꝛ to. ⁊ foꝛneah man

sent thither bishop Dudoc, and abbot Wulfric, of St. Augustine's, and Elfwin, abbot of Ramsey, with the intent that they should report to the king what was determined there concerning Christendom. This same year came earl Sweyne into England.

A.D. 1050. This year returned the bishops[1] home from Rome; and earl Sweyne had his sentence of outlawry reversed. The same year died Edsy, archbishop of Canterbury, on the fourth day before the calends of November; and also in the same year Elfric, archbishop of York, on the eleventh before the calends of February, a very venerable man and wise, and his body lies at Peterborough. Then had king Edward a meeting of the great council in London, in mid-lent, at which he appointed Robert the Frank, who was before bishop of London, archbishop of Canterbury; and he, during the same Lent, went to Rome after his pall. The king meanwhile gave the see of London to Sparhawk, abbot of Abingdon, but it was taken from him again before he was consecrated. The king also gave the abbacy of Abingdon to bishop Rodulph his cousin. The same year he put all the lightermen out of pay[2]. The pope held a council

[a] Abs. *Laud.* [b] ſcoldon gehyꝛan hpæt þaꝛ to Xpen-dome gecoꝛen pæꝛe. ⁊ him cyðan. *Cot.* [c] Gibs. from *Laud.* MXLVII. abs. *Cot.* [d] Chiefly from *C.T.* B i. [e] And on þiſum geaꝛe foꝛðfeꝛde Eadſige aꝛc-biſcop IV. kal' Nouembꝛiſ. Gibs. MXLVII. from *Laud.* MXLIX. *Cot.* Heꝛ foꝛðfeꝛde Eadſige aꝛce-biſcop. ⁊ Rodbeꝛt feng to aꝛce-biſcop-ꝛice. Whel. MXLVIII. [f] From *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. [g] Gibs. MXLVIII. from *Laud.* ⁊ he ſona þaꝛ æfteꝛ feꝛde &c., *Cot.* ML. gief, of Lundene, Speaꝛhauoce, *id.* [h] So MXLVII. Gibs. from *Laud.* MXLIX. *Cot.* [i] Veꝛcelſ, *Cot.*

[1] Hereman and Aldred, who went on a mission to the pope from King Edward, as stated in the preceding year, p. 223.

[2] Nine ships were put out of commission the year before; but five being left on the pay-list for a twelvemonth, they were also now laid up.

ſceolde tobrecan hiſ ſtæf. [a]ȝif he ne ſealde þe mare ȝerſuman'. forðan he ne cuðe don hiſ ȝerihte[b] ſpa pel ſpa he ſceolde". [c]⁊ on þam ẏlcan ȝeare alede Eadpeard cẏnȝ ꝥ herezẏld þe Æðelrede cẏnȝ ær aſtealde. ꝥ pæſ on þam niȝon ⁊ ðrittiȝoþan ȝeare ðæſ þe he hit onȝunnon hæfde. ꝥ ȝẏld ȝedrehte ealle Engla ðeode on ſpa lanȝum fẏrſte ſpa hit bufan her apriten iſ. ꝥ pæſ æfre ætforan oþrum ȝẏldum þe man mẏſlice ȝeald. ⁊ men mid meniȝfealdlice drehte":

An. MLI. [d]Her on þẏſum ȝeare com Rodbeard arcebiſceop hider ofer ſæ mid hiſ pallium" [e]fram Rome ane[f] dæȝe ær [g]ſc̃ſ Petruſ' mæſſe-æfene. ⁊ [h]he' ȝeſæt hiſ arceb'-ſtol æt Xp̃eſ cẏrcean on [g]ſc̃ſ Petruſ' [i]mæſſe-dæȝ'. [a]⁊ ſona þæſ to þam cẏnȝ ȝepænde'. [k]Ða com Sparhafoc abb' to him' mid þæſ cẏnȝeſ ȝeprite [a]⁊ inſeȝle'. to þan[l] þet he hine hadian[m] ſceolde [n]to b' into Lundene'. [o]Ða piðcpeð ſe arceb'. ⁊ cpæð þet ſe papa hit him forboden hæfde. [a]Ða ȝepende ſe abb' onȝean þone arceb' eft to þam. ⁊ þær þeſ biſcop-hadeſ ȝernde. ⁊ ſe arceb' him anrædlice forpernde. ⁊ cpæð þet ſe papa hit him forboden hæfde. Ða ȝepende ſe abbot to Lundene. ⁊ ſæt on þam biſcop-rice þe ſe cẏnȝ him ær ȝeunnan hæfde. be hiſ fulre leafe. ealne þone ſumor ⁊ þone hærfeſt'.

again, at Vercelli; and bishop Ulf came thither, where he nearly had his staff broken, had he not paid more money, because he could not perform his duties so well as he should do. The same year king Edward abolished the Danegeld which king Ethelred imposed. That was in the 39th year after it had begun. That tribute harassed all the people of England so long as is above written; and it was always paid before other imposts, which were levied indiscriminately, and vexed men variously.

A.D. 1051. This year came archbishop Robert hither over sea with his pall from Rome, one day before St. Peter's eve; and he took his archiepiscopal seat at Christ-church on St. Peter's day, and soon after this went to the king. Then came abbot Sparhawk to him with the king's writ and seal, to the intent that he should consecrate him bishop of London; but the archbishop refused, saying that the pope had forbidden him. Then went the abbot to the archbishop again for the same purpose, and there demanded episcopal consecration; but the archbishop obstinately refused, repeating that the pope had forbidden him. Then went the abbot to London, and sat at the bishopric which the king had before given him, with his full leave, all the summer and the autumn. Then during the same year came Eustace, who

[a] Abs. *Cot.* [b] ȝerihta, *Cot.* [c] From *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. [d] From *C.T.* B i. Ða com ſe arceb', Gibs. MXLVIII. from *Laud.* ML. *Cot.* [e] From Gibs. chiefly to the words—neh þære æftre ſca. Maria mæſſan (p. 227). [f] ænne, *Cot.* [g] ſce. Petreſ, *Cot.* [h] Abs. *Laud.* [i] dæȝe, *Cot.* [k] ⁊ Spearhauoc com to him, *Cot.* [l] þi, *Cot.* [m] bletſian, *Cot.* [n] to þan biſcop-rice on Lundene, *Cot.* [o] ⁊ ſe arcbiſcop him andſparode. anredlice forpẏrnde. *Cot.*

Anð [a]com þa up on þam ẏlcan ȝeaꞃe' Ɛuſtatiuſ. [b]ſe hæfðe Ɛaðꝑaꞃðeſ cẏnȝeſ ſꝑeoſteꞃ to ꝑiſe'. [c]ſꞃam ȝeonðan ſæ ſona æfteꞃ þam biſcop. ⁊ ȝeꝑenðe' to þam cẏnȝe. ⁊ ſꝑæc ꝑið hine [d]ꝥ ꝥ he þa ꝑolðe. ⁊ ȝeꝑenðe þa hampeaꞃð. Ða he com to Cantꝑaꞃbẏꞃiȝ eaſt. þa ſnæððe he þæꞃ ⁊ hiſ menn. ⁊ to Doſꞃan ȝeꝑenðe'. [c]Ða he ꝑæſ ſume mila oððe maꞃe beheonan Doſꞃan. þa ðẏðe he on hiſ bẏꞃnan. ⁊ hiſ ȝeſeꞃan ealle. ⁊ ſoꞃan to Doſꞃan. Ða hi þiðeꞃ comon, þa ꝑolðon hi innian hi þæꞃ heom ſẏlſan ȝelicoðe'. [e]þa com an hiſ manna. ⁊ ꝑolðe ꝑician æt aneſ bunðan-huſe hiſ unðanceſ. ⁊ ȝeꝑundoðe þone huſbundon. ⁊ ſe huſbunda oſſloh þone oþeꞃne. Ða ꝑeaꞃð Ɛuſtatiuſ uppon hiſ hoꞃſe. ⁊ hiſ ȝeſeoꞃan uppon heoꞃa. ⁊ ſeꞃðon to þam huſbundon. ⁊ oſſloȝon hine binnan hiſ aȝenan heoꞃðe. ⁊ ꝑendon him þa up to þæꞃe buꞃȝeꝑeaꞃð. ⁊ oſſloȝon æȝðeꞃ ȝe ꝑiðinnan ȝe ꝑiðutan ma þanne xx. manna'. Anð þa buꞃhmenn oſſloȝon

had the sister of king Edward to wife, from beyond sea, soon after the bishop, and went to the king; and having spoken with him whatever he chose, he then went homeward. When he came to Canterbury eastward, there took he a repast, and his men; whence he proceeded to Dover. When he was about a mile or more on this side Dover, he put on his breast-plate; and so did all his companions: and they proceeded to Dover. When they came thither, they resolved to quarter themselves whereever they liked. Then came one of his men, and would lodge at the house of a master of a family against his will; but having wounded the master of the house, he was slain by the other. Then was Eustace quickly upon his horse, and his companions upon theirs; and having gone to the master of the family, they slew him on his own hearth; then going up to the boroughward, they slew both within and without more than 20 men. The townsmen slew 19

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[a] on þẏſum ȝeaꞃe com, *Cot.* [b] From *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c.; where the whole transaction is thus stated: On þam ẏlcan ȝeaꞃe Ɛuſtatiuſ com up æt Doſeꞃan. ſe hæfðe Ɛaðꝑaꞃðeſ cẏnȝeſ ſꝑeoſteꞃ to ꝑiſe. Ða ſeꞃðon hiſ men ðẏſlice æfteꞃ inne. ⁊ ſumne man oſſloȝon oſ þam poꞃte. ⁊ oþeꞃ man oſ þam poꞃte heoꞃa ȝeſeꞃan. ſꝑa ꝥ ðæꞃ laȝon VII. hiſ ȝeſeꞃana. ⁊ mẏcel heaꞃme þæꞃ ȝeðon ꝑæſ on æȝþeꞃ healſ mið hoꞃſe ⁊ eac mið ꝑæꞃnum. oð ꝥ ſolc ȝeȝaðeꞃeðe. ⁊ hi þa ætſluȝon ꝥ hi comon to þam cẏnȝ to Gleaꝑceaſtꞃe. ⁊ he heom ȝꞃið ſealðe. The story is omitted altogether in B i.; where the events of the year (MLI.) are thus briefly stated: Heꞃ on þẏſum ȝeaꞃe com Roðbeaꞃð aꞃcebiſceop hiðeꞃ oſeꞃ ſæ mið hiſ pallium. ⁊ on þẏſ ẏlcan ȝeaꞃe man ſlẏmðe Goðꝑine eoꞃl ⁊ ealle hiſ ſuna oſ Ɛnȝla-lanðe. ⁊ he ȝeꝑenðe to Bꞃicȝe. ⁊ hiſ ꝑiſ. ⁊ hiſ III. ſuna. Sꝑeȝen ⁊ Toſtiȝ ⁊ Gẏꞃð. ⁊ Haꞃolð ⁊ Leoſꝑine ꝑendon to Iꞃlanðe. ⁊ þæꞃ ꝑunedon þæne ꝑinteꞃ. ⁊ on þẏſ ẏlcan ȝeaꞃe ſoꞃðſeꞃðe ſeo ealðe hlæfðiȝe Ɛaðꝑeꞃðeſ cinȝeſ moðeꞃ ⁊ Haꞃðacnuteſ. Imme hatte. II. ið' Maꞃt'. ⁊ hẏꞃe lic lið on ealðan-mẏnſtꞃe ꝑið Cnut cinȝ. [c] Abs. *Cot.* [d] þa he hæfðe ȝeſꝑecen ꝥ he ꝑolðe. þa cẏꞃðe he aȝen. þa hiſ men coman to Doſeꞃan. *Cot.* [e] þa ꝑolðe hiſ an man heꞃebeoꞃȝian at aneſ manneſ hiſ unðanceſ. ſꝑa ꝥ he ꝑundoðe þone huſbunda. ⁊ ſe huſbunda oſſloh þone man. Ða ꝑæſ Ɛuſtatiuſ ſꝑẏðe ꝑꞃað. ⁊ ꝑeaꞃð upon hiſ hoꞃſe. ⁊ hiſ men. ⁊ ſeꞃðon to ⁊ oſſloȝon þone ẏlcan huſbandan. ⁊ eac to eacan him ma þonne xx. men. *Cot.*

xix. menn on oðꝛe healfe. ⁊ ȝeþundoðan [a]ma'. [b]þ̄ hi nẏſtan hu ſela'. And Euſtatiuſ ætbæꝛſt mid ſeaþum mannum. ⁊ ȝeþende onȝean[c] to þam cẏnȝe. [d]⁊ cẏdde be dæle hu hi ȝeſaꝛen hæſdon'. And[e] þeaꝛð ſe cẏnȝ ſþiðe ȝꝛam[f] [b]þið þa buꝛhþaꝛe'. ⁊ oſſænde [b]ſe cẏnȝ' Godþine eoꝛl. ⁊ bæd hine ſaꝛan into Cent mid unſꝛiða to Doſꝛan[g]. [b]ſoꝛðan Euſtatiuſ hæſde ȝecẏdd þam cẏnȝe þet hit ſceolde beon maꝛe ȝẏlt þæꝛe buꝛhþaꝛu þonne hiſ. Ac hit næſ na ſþa'. ⁊[h] ſe eoꝛl nolde na ȝeþþæꝛian [b]þæꝛe inſaꝛe'. ſoꝛðan him þæſ lað to amẏꝛꝛene[i] hiſ [k]aȝenne ſolȝað'. Ða ſende ſe cẏnȝ æſteꝛ eallon hiſ þitan. ⁊ [l]bead heom cuman' to Gleaþe-ceaſtꝛe[m] [b]neh þæꝛe æſtꝛe ſc̄a Maꝛia mæſſan". [n]Ða undeꝛnam Godþine ſþẏþe þ̄ on hiſ eoꝛldome ſceold ſþẏlc ȝeþeoꝛþan. Onȝan þa ȝadꝛian ſolc oſeꝛ ealle hiſ eoꝛldom. ⁊ Speȝen eoꝛl hiſ ſunu oſeꝛ hiſ. ⁊ Haꝛold hiſ oþeꝛ ſunu oſeꝛ hiſ eoꝛldome. ⁊ hi ȝeȝadeꝛodon ealle on Gleaþceſteꝛ-ſciꝛe æt Lanȝatꝛeo mẏcele ſẏꝛde ⁊ unaꝛimedlic. ealle ȝeaꝛþe to þiȝe onȝean þone cẏnȝ. buton man aȝeaſ Euſtatiuſ ⁊ hiſ men heom to hand-ſceoſe. ⁊ eac þa Fꝛencẏſcan þe on þam caſtelle þæꝛon. Ðiſ þæſ ȝedon vii. nihton æꝛ

men on the other side, and wounded more, but they knew not how many. Eustace escaped with a few men, and went again to the king, telling him partially how they had fared. The king was very wroth with the townsmen, and sent off earl Godwin, bidding him go into Kent with hostility to Dover. For Eustace had told the king that the guilt of the townsmen was greater than his. But it was not so: and the earl would not consent to the expedition, because he was loth to destroy his own people. Then sent the king after all his council, and bade them come to Gloucester nigh the after-mass of St. Mary[1]. Meanwhile Godwin took it much to heart, that in his earldom such a thing should happen. Whereupon he began to gather forces over all his earldom, and earl Sweyne, his son, over his; and Harold, his other son, over his earldom: and they assembled all in Gloucestershire, at Langtree[2], a large and innumerable army, all ready for battle against the king; unless Eustace and his men were delivered to them handcuffed, and also the Frenchmen that were in the castle. This was done seven nights before the latter mass of St. Mary[1], when king Edward was

[a] Abs. *Laud.* [b] Abs. *Cot.* [c] aȝean, *Cot.* [d] ⁊ ſæde þa þinȝ þẏꝛſe þonne hit þeꝛe, *Cot.* [e] þa, *Cot.* [f] þꝛað, *Cot.* [g] Doſeꝛan, *Cot.* [h] ac, *Cot.* [i] amẏꝛꝛenne, *Cot.* [k] aȝene, *Cot.* [l] ⁊ het he cuman, *Cot.* [m] Gloþe-cieſtꝛe, *Cot.* [n] From *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c., to—þeðeꝛ com.

[1] Gibson seems to have totally misunderstood the latter part of this sentence; translating it thus—"*paulo post festum sanctæ Mariæ:*" as if there were only *one* festival of the Virgin in the year; whereas *two* are still retained by our church,—the Purification and the Annunciation: and the *after-mass*, which is here mentioned, is the Nativity of the Virgin (Sept. 8); so called because it comes *after* the other two festivals.

[2] Langetrea, Flor.

þær latepan rc̃a Maprian mærran. Da pær Eadpeard cyng on Gleapcestre rittende. Sende þa æfter Leofrice eorle. ⁊ norð æfter Siwarde eorle. ⁊ bæd heora genegen. ⁊ hi him þa tocomon æpest-mid medemum fultume. ac rýððan hý pirton hu hit ðær be ruþan pær. ða rendon hi norð ofer ealle heora eorldom. ⁊ læton bæðan mycele fýnde heora hlaforde to helpe. ⁊ Raulf eac ofer hir eorldom. ⁊ comon þa ealle to Gleapcestre þam cyngе to helpe. þeah hit læt pære. Punðon þa ealle rpa anræde mid þam cyngе. þ hi woldon Godpines fýnde gefecan, gif se cyng þ wolde. Da leton hý rume þ. þ mycel unræd pære þ hý togedere comon. for þam þær pær mærte þ rotorte þ pær on Engla-lande on þam tpam gefýlcum. ⁊ leton þ hi unum feondum rýmdon to lande. ⁊ betwux ur rýlfum to mycclum forwýrde. Genæddon ða þ man realð girlas betweonan. ⁊ fetton rtefna ut to Lundene. ⁊ man bæd þa folce þider ut ofer ealne þirne nord ende on Siwarder eorldom. ⁊ on Leofricer. ⁊ eac eller gehwær. ⁊ rceolð Godwine eorl ⁊ his runa þær cuman to piðerwale. Da comon hý to Suðgewerce. ⁊ micel mænegeo mid heom of Pert-Sæxum. ac his pæred panode æfre þe leng þe rpiþor. ⁊ man borhfæst þam kýninge ealle þa þægnar þe pæron Haroldes eorles his runa. ⁊ man utlagode þa Spegen eorl his oferne runu. þa ne onhagode him to cumenne to piþerwale ongean þone cyng ⁊ agean þone here þe him mid pær. for þa on niht apæg.

sitting at Gloucester. Whereupon he sent after earl Leofric, and north after earl Siward, and summoned their retinues. At first they came to him with moderate aid; but when they found how it was in the south, then sent they north over all their earldom, and ordered a large force to the help of their lord. So did Ralph also over his earldom. Then came they all to Glocester to the aid of the king, though it was late. So unanimous were they all in defence of the king, that they would seek Godwin's army if the king desired it. But some prevented that; because it was very unwise that they should come together; for in the two armies was there almost all that was noblest in England. They therefore prevented this, that they might not leave the land at the mercy of our foes, whilst engaged in a destructive conflict betwixt ourselves. Then it was advised that they should exchange hostages between them. And they issued proclamations throughout to London, whither all the people were summoned over all this north end in Siward's earldom, and in Leofric's, and also elsewhere; and earl Godwin was to come thither with his sons to a conference. They came as far as Southwark, and very many with them from Wessex: but his army continually diminished more and more; for they bound over to the king all the thanes that belonged to earl Harold his son, and outlawed earl Sweyne his other son. When therefore it could not serve his purpose to come to a conference against the king

⁊ ſe cẏnʒ hæfde þæſ on moꞃʒen ꝑitena-ʒemot. ⁊ cꝑæþ hine utlaʒe. ⁊ ealle heꞃe. hine [a]⁊ hiſ ꝑiſe' ⁊ [ealle] hiſ [a]III.' ſuna. [a]Sꝑeʒen ⁊ Toſtiʒ ⁊ Gꞃẏð'. ⁊ he ꝑende ſuð to Ðoꞃneʒe. ⁊ hiſ ꝑiſ. ⁊ Sꝑeʒen hiſ ſuna. ⁊ Toſtiʒ ⁊ hiſ ꝑiſ. Baldꝑineſ maʒe æt Bꞃẏcʒe. ⁊ Geꞃð hiſ ſuna. ⁊ Haꞃold eoꞃl ⁊ Leoſꝑine ſoꞃan to Bꞃẏcʒſtoꝑe on ꝥ ſcip þe Sꝑeʒen eoꞃl hæfde him ſilfum æꞃ ʒeaꞃcod ⁊ ʒemetſod. ⁊ ſe cininʒ ſende Ealdꞃed b̄ of Lundene mid ʒenʒe. ⁊ ſceoldon hine ofꞃidan æꞃ he to ſcipe come. Ac hi ne mihton oþþe hi noldon. ⁊ he ꝑende þa ut of Afene muðan. ⁊ fenʒ ſꝑa ſtið ꝑedeꞃ ꝥ he uneaþe aꝑæiʒ com. ⁊ him þæꞃ micel foꞃfeꞃde. ꝑende þa foꞃð to Iꞃlande. þa him ꝑedeꞃ com". [b]Ða hæfdon þa Ꝑeliſce menn ʒeꝑꞃoht ænne caſtel on Heꞃefoꞃd-ſciꞃe on Sꝑeʒeneſ eoꞃleſ folʒoðe. ⁊ ꝑꞃohten ælc þæꞃa haꞃme ⁊ biſmeꞃe þæſ cẏnʒeſ mannan þæꞃ abutan þe hi mihton. Ða com Godꝑine eoꞃl. ⁊ Sꝑeʒen [c]eoꞃl'. ⁊ Haꞃold [c]eoꞃl' toʒædeꞃe æt Bẏfeꞃeſ-ſtane[d]. [c]⁊ maniʒ mann mid heom'. [e]to þon ꝥ' [c]hi' ꝑoldon faꞃan [f]to heoꞃa cẏnehlafoꞃde'. [c]⁊ to þam ꝑitan eallon þe mid ʒeʒadeꞃode ꝑæꞃon. ꝥ hi þæſ cẏnʒeſ ꞃæd hæfdon. ⁊ hiſ fultum. and ealꞃa ꝑitena. hu hi mihton þæſ cẏnʒeſ biſmeꞃ aꝑꞃecan. ⁊ ealleſ þeodſciꝑeſ'. [g]Ða ꝑæꞃon þa Ꝑæliſce men

and against the army that was with him, he went in the night away. In the morning the king held a council, and proclaimed him an outlaw, with his whole army; himself and his wife, and all his three sons—Sweyne and Tosty and Grith. And he went south to Thorney[1], with his wife, and Sweyne his son, and Tosty and his wife, a cousin of Baldwin of Bruges, and his son Grith. Earl Harold with Leofwine went to Bristol in the ship that earl Sweyne had before prepared and provisioned for himself; and the king sent bishop Aldred from London with his retinue, with orders to overtake him ere he came to ship. But they either could not or would not: and he then went out from the mouth of the Avon; but he encountered such adverse weather, that he got off with difficulty, and suffered great loss. He then went forth to Ireland, as soon as the weather permitted. In the mean time the Welshmen had wrought a castle in Herefordshire, in the territory of earl Sweyne, and brought as much injury and disgrace on the king's men thereabout as they could. Then came earl Godwin, and earl Sweyne, and earl Harold, together at Beverstone, and many men with them; to the intent that they might go to their natural lord, and to all the peers that were assembled with him; to have the king's counsel and assistance, and

[a] From Josc. interl. *C.T.* B iv. [b] From Gibs. [c] Abs. *Cot.* [d] Bẏfeꞃeſtane, *Cot.* [e] ⁊, *Cot.* [f] to þam cẏnʒe, *Cot.* [g] Ða ꝑæꞃan þa * * * * * æꞃoꞃ mid þam cẏnʒe, *Cot.*

[1] The ancient name of Westminster; which came into disuse because there was another Thorney in Cambridgeshire. See afterwards, in this same year, p. 231.

ætfoꞃan mid þam cẏnʒe'. ⁊ foꞃþꞃeʒ-don[a] þa eoꞃlaſ. þet hi ne moſton cuman [b]on hiſ eaʒon ʒeſihðe'. [c]foꞃðan hi ſæðon ꝥ hi ꝑoldon cuman þideꞃ foꞃ þeſ cẏnʒeſ ſpicdome. Þæſ þæꞃ cuman Siꝑaꞃd eoꞃl. ⁊ Leofꞃic eoꞃl. ⁊ mẏcel folc mid heom noꞃðan to þam cẏnʒe. ⁊ ꝑæſ þam eoꞃle Godꝑine ⁊ hiſ ſunan ʒecẏdd. ꝥ ſe cẏnʒ and þa menn þe mid him ꝑæꞃon ꝑoldon ꞃæðon on hi. ⁊ hi tꞃẏmeðon hi fæſtlice onʒean. þæh him lað ꝑæꞃe ꝥ hi onʒean heoꞃa cẏne-hlafoꞃd fundan ſceoldan'. Ða ʒeꞃæddeꞃ[d] þa ꝑitan [c]on æʒðeꞃ halfe'. ꝥ man [c]þa' ælceſ ẏfeleſ ʒeſꝑac. [e]⁊ ʒeaf ſe cẏnʒ Godeſ ʒꞃið ⁊ hiſ fulne fꞃeondſcipe on æʒðꞃe healfe'. Ða ʒeꞃæddeꞃ[f] ſe cẏninʒ [c]⁊ hiſ ꝑitan'. ꝥ man ſceolde [g]oðꞃe ſẏðan' habban ealꞃa ʒeꝑitena ʒemot on Lundene [c]to hæꞃfeſteſ em-nihte'. ⁊ [c]het ſe cẏninʒ' bannan ut heꞃe. æʒðeꞃ [c]ʒe' be ſuðan Temeſe[h] ʒe be noꞃðan. eall ꝥ [c]æfꞃe' betſt ꝑæſ. Ða cꝑæð man Sꝑeʒen eoꞃl utlah. ⁊ ſteſnode[i] [c]man' Godꝑine eoꞃle and Haꞃolde [c]eoꞃle' [c]to þon ʒemote ſꝑa ꞃaðe ſꝑa hi hit ʒefaꞃan mihton. Ða hi þideꞃ utcomon. þa ſteſnede heom man to ʒemote. þa ʒẏꞃnde hie ʒꞃiðeſ ⁊ ʒiſla ꝥ he moſte unſꝑican into ʒemote cuman. ⁊ ut of ʒemote. Ða ʒẏꞃnde ſe cẏnʒ ealꞃa þæꞃa þeʒna þe

that of all the peers, how they might avenge the insult offered to the king, and to all the nation. But the Welshmen were before with the king, and bewrayed the earls, so that they were not permitted to come within the sight of his eyes; for they declared that they intended to come thither to betray the king. There was now assembled before the king[1] earl Siward, and earl Leofric, and much people with them from the north: and it was told earl Godwin and his sons, that the king and the men who were with him would take counsel against them; but they prepared themselves firmly to resist, though they were loth to proceed against their natural lord. Then advised the peers on either side, that they should abstain from all hostility: and the king gave God's peace and his full friendship to each party. Then advised the king and his council, that there should be a second[2] time a general assembly of all the nobles in London, at the autumnal equinox; and the king ordered out an army both south and north of the Thames, the best that ever was. Then was earl Sweyne proclaimed an outlaw; and earl Godwin and earl Harold were summoned to the council as early as they could come. When they came thither and were cited to the council, then required they security and hostages, that they might come

[a] ꝑꞃeʒden, *Cot.* [b] neh þam cẏnʒe, *Cot.* [c] Abs. *Cot.* [d] ʒeꞃæddе, *Cot.* [e] ⁊ ſe cinʒ ʒif þam eoꞃlan hiſ fullan fꞃeondſcipe, *Cot.* [f] ʒehet, *Cot.* [g] eft, *Cot.* [h] Temeſan, *Cot.* [i] bead, *Cot.*

[1] *i. e.* at Gloucester, according to the printed Chronicle; which omits all that took place in the mean time at London and Southwark.

[2] The account of the *first* assembly or council is omitted altogether in Gibson; though there is here a manifest allusion to such an assembly.

þa eorlaſ ær hæfdon. ⁊ hi letan hi ealle him to handa. Ða ſende ſe cẏnȝ eft to heom. ⁊ bead heom′ ꝥ hi [a]comen′ mid xii. mannum [b]into þæſ cẏnȝeſ ræde′. Ða ȝeornde ſe eorl [c]eft′ ȝriðeſ ⁊ ȝiſla. ꝥ he moſte hine betellan æt [c]ælc′ þæra þinȝa þe him man onlede. [d]Ða ẏrnde him man þera ȝiſla. ⁊ ſceaþede him mann v. nihta ȝrið ut of lande to faranne′. [c]And ȝeþende þa Godþine eorl ⁊ Sþeȝen eorl to Boſenham. ⁊ ſcufon ut heora ſcipu′. [e]⁊ ȝeþendon heom beȝeondan ſæ. ⁊ ȝeſohton Baldeþineſ ȝrið′. [c]⁊ þunodon þær ealne þone þinter. and Harold eorl ȝeþende þeſt to Yrlande. ⁊ þæſ ðær ealne ðone þinter on ðeſ cẏnȝeſ ȝriðe″. [f]⁊ Godþine ⁊ þa þe mid him þæron þendan of Ðorneȝe to Brẏcȝe to Baldþineſ lande on anum ſcipe. mid ſþa miclum ȝerſuman ſþa hi mihton þæron mæſt ȝeloȝian to ælcum mannum. Ðæt þolde ðẏncan þundorlic ælcum men þe on Enȝla-lande þæſ. ȝif æniȝ man ær þam ſæde ꝥ hit ſþa ȝeþurþan ſceolde. forþam he þæſ ær to þam ſþiðe upahafen ſþẏlce he þeolde þæſ cẏnȝeſ ⁊ ealleſ Enȝla-landeſ. ⁊ hiſ ſunan þæron eorlaſ. ⁊ þæſ cẏnȝeſ dẏrlinȝaſ. ⁊ hiſ dohtor þæm cẏnȝe beþeddod ⁊ beæþnad″. [g]And ſona ðæſ ðe þiſ þæſ. þa[h] forlet ſe cẏnȝ þa hlæfdian. [c]ſeo

into the council and go out without treachery. The king then demanded all the thanes that the earls had; and they put them all into his hands. Then sent the king again to them, and commanded them to come with 12 men to the king's council. Then desired the earl again security and hostages, that he might answer singly to each of the things that were laid to his charge. But the hostages were refused; and a truce of five nights was allowed him to depart from the land. Then went earl Godwin and earl Sweyne to Bosham, and drew out their ships, and went beyond sea, seeking the protection of Baldwin; and there they abode all the winter. Earl Harold went westward to Ireland, and was there all the winter on the king's security. It was from Thorney[1] that Godwin and those that were with him went to Bruges, to Baldwin's land, in one ship, with as much treasure as they could lodge therein for each man. Wonderful would it have been thought by every man that was then in England, if any person had said before this that it would end thus! For he was before raised to such a height, that he ruled the king and all England; his sons were earls, and the king's darlings; and his daughter wedded and united to the king. Soon after this took place, the king dismissed the lady who

[a] ſcoldan cuman, *Cot.* [b] to þam cinȝe, *Cot.* [c] Abs. *Cot.* [d] þa ẏrnde men him. ⁊ bead him ut binnan v. nihtan. *Cot.* [e] ⁊ he feṛde ofer ſæ to Baldþineſ lande, *Cot.* [f] From *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. [g] From Gibs. to Hþerþillon. And ſona --- þæſ, abs. *Cot.* [h] ⁊, *Cot.*

[1] Now Westminster: see note p. 229. I have inserted this passage into the text from *C.T.* B iv., Lye, &c.; which connects this part of the history more closely with what had been said before p. 229.

þæs ȝehalȝoð him to cþene'. [a]⁊ let niman of hiꞃe' eall ꝥ heo ahte on lande. ⁊ on ȝolde. ⁊ [b]on' seolfꞃe. [b]⁊ on eallon þinȝon'. [c]and betæhte [b]hy' his sþyster to Hþeꞃþillon[d]". [e]Ða sone com Þillelm eoꞃl fꞃam ȝeondan sæ mid mycclum þeꞃode Fꞃenciscꞃa manna. ⁊ se cyning hine underfenȝ. ⁊ sþa feola his ȝefeꞃan sþa him to onhaȝode. ⁊ let hine eft onȝean". [f]And Sþaꞃhafoc[g] abb' þeaꞃð [b]þa' adꞃifen[h] [b]ut' of þam biscop-ꞃice on Lundene. ⁊ þes Þillm þæs cynȝes pꞃeost ȝehadod[i] þæꞃ to. [b]And man sette þa Oddan to eoꞃle ofeꞃ Defena-sciꞃe. ⁊ ofeꞃ Sumeꞃ-sæton. and ofeꞃ Doꞃ-seton. ⁊ ofeꞃ Þealas. ⁊ mann sette Ælfȝaꞃ Leofꞃices sunu eoꞃles þane eoꞃldom on handa þe Haꞃold æꞃ ahte":

[k]An. MLII.[l] Heꞃ [m]on þissum ȝeaꞃe' foꞃðfeꞃde. [n]on II. non' Maꞃ'. [o]seo ealde hlæfdiȝe' [p]Ælfȝifu[q] Ymma. [r]Eadþaꞃdes cynȝes modoꞃ'. [b]⁊ Haꞃðacnutes cynȝes'. [e]Æðelꞃedes laf cynȝes. ⁊ Cnutes cynȝes'. [o]⁊ hyꞃe lic lið on ealdan mynstꞃe þið Cnut cinȝ". [e]Heꞃ heꞃȝode Gꞃiffin se Þylisca cynȝ on Heꞃefoꞃd-sciꞃe. ꝥ he com sþyþe neah to Leomynstꞃe. ⁊ men ȝadoꞃodon onȝean æȝþeꞃ ȝe landes men ȝe

had been consecrated his queen, and ordered to be taken from her all that she had in land, and in gold, and in silver, and in all things; and committed her to the care of his sister at Wherwell. Soon after came earl William from beyond sea with a large retinue of Frenchmen; and the king entertained him and as many of his companions as were convenient to him, and let him depart again. Then was abbot Sparhawk driven from his bishopric at London; and William the king's priest was invested therewith. Then was Oddy appointed earl over Devonshire, and over Somerset, and over Dorset, and over Wales; and Algar, the son of earl Leofric, was promoted to the earldom which Harold before possessed.

A.D. 1052. This year, on the second day before the nones of March[1], died the aged lady Elfgiva Emma, the mother of king Edward and of king Harthacnute, the relict of king Ethelred and of king Knute; and her body lies in the old minster with king Knute. At this time Griffin, the Welsh king, plundered in Herefordshire till he came very nigh to Leominster; and they gathered against him both the landsmen and the

[a] ⁊ benam hiꞃe, *Cot.* [b] Abs. *Cot.* [c] þa man ȝebꞃohte to Hþæꞃþellan. ⁊ hi þæꞃ abediȝan betæhton, *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. [d] Hþeꞃeþylle, *Cot.* [e] From *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. abs. Gibs. [f] Gibs. from *Laud. Cot.* [g] Speaꞃhauoc, *Cot.* [h] ȝedꞃiuen, *Cot.* [i] ȝebletȝod, *Cot.* The passage runs thus in *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c.: Ðæs ilcan ȝeꞃes man sealde Þyllelme pꞃeoste ꝥ b'ꞃice on Lundene. þe þæs æꞃ Spæꞃhafoce ȝesealð. [k] From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* B i. and iv. [l] MLI. *Cot. C.T.* B i. [m] Abs. *Cot.* on þys ylcan ȝeaꞃe, *C.T.* B i. [n] II. id' Maꞃt', *C.T.* B i. [o] From *C.T.* B i. 1051. [p] Eadþeꞃdes cinȝes modeꞃ ⁊ Haꞃðacnutes. Imme hatte. *C.T.* B i. [q] Ælfȝifa, *Cot.* [r] þas cinȝes modoꞃ Eadþaꞃdes. *Cot.*

[1] "*Secundo nonas Martii,*"—Flor.; quoted inaccurately by Gibson, "2° *nonarum Maii*"!

Frencisce men of ðam castele. ⁊ man ðæne ofsloh sþýðe feola Englisena godna manna. ⁊ eac of þam Frencisceum. þ þæs þæs ýlcan dæges on ðreottene geara þe man æn Eadþine ofsloh mid his gefernum". [a]And on þam sýlfan geare gerædde se cýng. ⁊ his þitan. þ mann sceolde forþian ut to Sand-þic scipu. and setton Raulf eorl ⁊ Oddan eorl to heafod-mannum þær to". Ða geþende Godþine eorl ut fram Brýcge mid his scipum to Ysenan. and læt ut ane dæge æn midsumeres mæsse æfene þ he com to Næsse. þe is be suðan Rumen-ea. Ða com hit to þitenne þam eorlum ut to Sandþic. ⁊ hi þa geþendon ut æfter þam oðrum scipum. ⁊ bead man land-fýrde ut ongean þa scipu. Ða amang þison þa þarð Godþine eorl geþarnod. ⁊ geþende him þa into Pefenes-ea. ⁊ þearð þ þæder sþýðe strang. þ þa eorlas ne mihton geþitan hþet Godþine eorl gefaren hæfde. And geþende þa Godþine eorl

Frenchmen from the castle; and there were slain very many good men of the English, and also of the French. This was on the same day thirteen years after that Edwin was slain with his companions. In the same year advised the king and his council, that ships should be sent out to Sandwich, and that earl Ralph and earl Odda should be appointed headmen thereto. Then went earl Godwin out from Bruges with his ships to Ysendyck; and sailed forth one day before midsummer-eve, till he came to the Ness that is to the south of Romney. When it came to the knowledge of the earls out at Sandwich, they went out after the other ships; and a land-force was also ordered out against the ships. Meanwhile earl Godwin had warning, and betook himself into Pevensey: and the weather was so boisterous, that the earls could not learn what had become of earl Godwin. But earl Godwin then went out again until he

[a] Abs. *Cot.*; in which MS. the remainder of the year is thus stated:—And Godþine eorl ferde ut of Brige mid his scipan to Ysenan. ⁊ sþa to Engla-lande. ⁊ com up at Næsse be suðan Rumen-ea. ⁊ ferde sþa to Þiht. ⁊ nam þær ealle þa scipan þa to ahte mihtan ⁊ gislas. ⁊ cýrde him sþa eastþard. And Harold þas cumen mid IX. scipon up at Port-locan. ⁊ ofsloh þar mýcel folc. ⁊ nam orf. ⁊ menn. ⁊ æhta. ⁊ geþende him eastþard to his fæder. ⁊ hi begen ferdan to Rumon-ea. to Hiðe. to Folc-stane. to Doferan. to Sand-þic. ⁊ æfre naman ealle þa scipan þe hi fundan þ to ahte mihte. ⁊ gislas. eal sþa ferdan ⁊ geþendon þa to Lundene. Ða hi to Lundene comon. þa læg se cing ⁊ ealle his eorlas þar ongean mid L. scipon. Ða sendan þa eorlas to þam cinge. ⁊ geornndan þ hi moston beon heora þinga ⁊ are þurðe þe heom mid unrihte benumen þas. Ða þiðleg se cing sume hþile. ac Stigant. þe þas þes cinges ræd-gifa ⁊ his hand-þreost. ⁊ þa oðre þise men geræddan. þ man getrýmde gislas on ægðræ healfe. ⁊ sþa scolde se freondscipe beon gefæstnod. Ða Rodbert arcbiscop þ geaxode. þa nam he his hors. ⁊ ferde him to Eadulfes-næsse. ⁊ þearð him on anum unþræcum scipe. ⁊ ferde him on an ofer sæ. ⁊ forlet his pallium. Ða cþæð man mýcel gemot þiðuton Lundene. ⁊ on þam gemote þæran þa betstan men þe þæran on þýsen lande. Ðar þær Godþine up his mal. ⁊ betealde hine þið Eadþard cing be eallum þam þingan þe him þas on geled. ⁊ his bearnum. And man cþæð Rodbert arcbiscop utlaga. ⁊ ealla þa Frencisce men. forðan hi þæran intinga þære þræðe þe þas betþýx him ⁊ þan cinge. And Stigan b' feng to þan arcbiscop-rice on Cantuare-beri.

ut agean þ he com eft to Brycge. ⁊ þa oðra scipu gependen heom eft ongean to Sandpic. And genædde man þa þ þa scipu gependan eft ongean to Lundene. ⁊ sceolde man settton oðre eorlas ⁊ oðre hafæton to þam scipum. Ða lengde hit man spa lange þ seo scip-fyrd eall belaf. ⁊ gependon ealle heom ham. Ða geaxode Godpine eorl þet. ⁊ teah þa up hif segl ⁊ hif lið. ⁊ gependon heom þa pest on an to Pihte. ⁊ eodon þæf up. ⁊ hefgodon spa lange þæf þ þ folc gealð heom spa mycel spa hi heom onlegden. And gependon heom þa pest-peard oð þet hi comon to Port-lande. ⁊ eodon þæf up ⁊ bydon to heafme spa hpet spa hi don mihton. Ða pef Dafold gepend ut of Yrlande mið nigon scipon. ⁊ com þa up æt Port-locan [a]mið hif scipum to Sæfefn-muðan. neh Sumef-sæton gemæne ⁊ Dafenascire. ⁊ þæf mycel gehefgode. ⁊ þ lande-folc him ongean gadefode. ægþæf ge of Sumof-sæton ge of Dafenascire. ⁊ he hig afligde. ⁊ ðæf offloh ma þonne xxx. godra ðegna buton oþre folce. ⁊ sona æftef þan fof abuton Penriðstreot". [b]⁊ pef þæf mycel folc gegadefod ongean. ac he ne pandode na him metef to tylienne. eode up ⁊ offloh þæf mycelne ende þef folcef. ⁊ nam him on orfe ⁊ on mannum ⁊ on æhtum spa him gepeard. And gependе him þa eastpeard to hif fedef. ⁊ gependon heom þa begen eastpeard þ hi

came back to Bruges; and the other ships returned back again to Sandwich. Then it was advised that the ships should go back again to London, and that other earls and other pilots should be appointed over them. But it was delayed so long that the marine army all deserted; and they all betook themselves home. When earl Godwin understood that, he drew up his sail and his ship: and they[1] went west at once to the isle of Wight; and landing there, they plundered so long that the people gave them as much as they required of them. Then proceeded they westward until they came to Portland, where they landed and did as much harm as they could possibly do. Meanwhile Harold had gone out from Ireland with nine ships, and came up at Porlock with his ships to the mouth of the Severn, near the boundaries of Somerset and Devonshire, and there plundered much. The land-folk collected against him, both from Somerset and from Devonshire: but he put them to flight, and slew there more than thirty good thanes, besides others; and went soon after about Penwithstert, where was much people gathered against him; but he spared not to provide himself with meat, and went up and slew on the spot a great number of the people,—seizing in cattle, in men, and in money, whatever he could. Then went he eastward to his father;

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[a] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. Lye, &c. [b] So Gibs. abs. *C.T.* B i. and iv. Lye, &c.

[1] *i. e.* earl Godwin and his crew.

comon to Ƿiht. ⁊ namon þæꞃ ꝥ him æꞃ ꝑiðæꞃtan ꝑæꞅ. And ȝeꝑendon heom þa þanon to Peꞃeneꞅ-ea. ⁊ beȝeat ꞃoꞃð mid him ꞅꝑa ꞃela ꞅcipu ꞅꝑa þæꞃ ꞃeꞃa ꝑæꞃon. ⁊ ꞅꝑa ꞃoꞃð ꝥ he com to Næꞅꞅe. ⁊ beȝeat ealle þa ꞅcipu þe ꝑæꞃon on Rumen-ea. ⁊ on Hẏðe. ⁊ on Folceꞅꞅtane". [a]And þa læt Eadꝑaꞃd cẏnȝ ꞅcẏpian XL. ꞅnacca. [b]þa laȝon on Sandꝑic. þa ꞅceoldon [c]cepan' Godꝑineꞅ eoꞃleꞅ ðe on Bꞃẏcȝe ꝑæꞅ þone ꝑinteꞃ. ⁊ he ðeah com hideꞃ to lande æꞃeꞅt. [d]ꞅꝑa hẏ hit nẏꞅtan'. ⁊ on þam [e]ꞃẏꞃꞅte' þe he heꞃ on lande ꝑæꞅ he ȝeꞅꝑeon [e]him to' ealle Centinȝaꞅ. ⁊ ealle þa butꞅe-kaꞃlaꞅ oꞃ Hæꞅtinȝum[f]. ⁊ þæꞃ æȝhꝑaꞃ [g]abuton' be þæꞃe ꞅæ-ꞃiman. ⁊ [h]ealne Eaꞅt-Sexan'. [e]⁊ Suð-Sexan'. ⁊ Suðe-ꞃeȝe[i]. ⁊ mẏcel elleꞅ to eacan þam. þa cꝑædon ealle ꝥ hi [k]ꝑoldon mid him libban ⁊ licȝean". [l]Ða ȝeaxedon ꝥ lið ꝥ on Sandꝑic læȝ embe Godꝑineꞅ ꞃaꞃe. ꞅetton þa æꞃteꞃ. ⁊ he heom ætbæꞃꞅt. ⁊ him-ꞅẏlꞃan ȝebeaꞃh þæꞃ þæꞃ he þa mihte. ⁊ ꝥ lið ꝑende aȝen to Sandꝑic. ⁊ ꞅꝑa hamꝑeꞃd to Lunden-bẏꞃiȝ. Ða þa Godꝑine ȝeaxode ꝥ ꝥ lið þe on Sandꝑic læȝ ꝑæꞅ ham ȝeꝑend. þa ꞃoꞃ he eꞃt onȝean to Ƿiht. ⁊ þæꞃ abutan be þam ꞅæ-ꞃiman ꞅꝑa lanȝe læȝ ꝥ hiȝ comon toȝædeꞃe. Ha-

and they went both together eastward[1] until they came to the isle of Wight, where they seized whatever had been left them before. Thence they went to Pevensey, and got out with them as many ships as had gone in there, and so proceeded forth till they came to the Ness[2]; getting all the ships that were at Romney, and at Hithe, and at Folkstone. Then ordered king Edward to fit out forty smacks that lay at Sandwich many weeks, to watch earl Godwin, who was at Bruges during the winter; but he nevertheless came hither first to land, so as to escape their notice. And whilst he abode in this land, he enticed to him all the Kentish men, and all the boatmen from Hastings, and everywhere thereabout by the sea-coast, and all the men of Essex and Sussex and Surrey, and many others besides. Then said they all that they would with him live or die. When the fleet that lay at Sandwich had intelligence about Godwin's expedition, they set sail after him; but he escaped them, and betook himself wherever he might: and the fleet returned to Sandwich, and so homeward to London. When Godwin understood that the fleet that lay at Sandwich was gone home, then went he back again to the isle of

[a] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. Lye, &c. But the fragment of Lye abruptly terminates with ꞅnacca, and the next year begins thus: Ƿæꞅ ꞅe mẏcla ꝑind, &c. [b] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. [c] ꞅæt man, *C.T.* B i. [d] ꞅꝑa hiȝ nẏꞅten, *C.T.* B i. [e] From Josc. *C.T.* B i. abs. B iv. [f] Hæꞅtinȝan, *C.T.* B i. [g] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. B i. [h] eallne þæne Eaꞅte ende, *C.T.* B i. [i] Suðꞃiȝan, *C.T.* B i. [k] mid him ꝑoldon licȝan ⁊ lẏbban, *C.T.* B i. [l] From *C.T.* B i. to the words ȝeotendan heꞃe.

[1] *i. e.* from the isle of Portland; where Godwin had landed after the plunder of the isle of Wight. See the preceding page.

[2] *i. e.* Dungeness; where they collected all the ships stationed in the great bay formed by the ports of Romney, Hithe, and Folkstone.

ꝓolð eoꝓl hiſ ſunu ⁊ he. ⁊ hi na mẏcelne heaꝓm ne ðẏðon ſẏððan hiȝ toȝæðeꝓe comon. buton ꝥ heo metſunȝe namon. ac ſpeonnon heom eall ꝥ land-ꝼolc to be þam ſæ-ꝓiman. ⁊ eac up on lande. ⁊ hiȝ ꝼoꝓon toþeꝓð Sandþic ⁊ læſon æꝼꝓe ꝼoꝓð mið heom ealle þa butſe-caꝓlaſ þe heo ȝemetton. ⁊ comon þa to Sandþic mið ȝeotendan heꝓe". [a]And ȝeþendon þa eaſt to Doꝼꝓan. ⁊ eoðon þæꝓ up. ⁊ namon him þæꝓ ſcipu ⁊ ȝiſlaſ. ſþa ꝼela ſþa hi þoldon. ⁊ ꝼeꝓðon ſþa to Sandþic. ⁊ ðẏðon hand ꝥ ſẏlꝼa. ⁊ heom man ȝeaꝼ æȝhþeꝓ ȝiſlaſ ⁊ metſunȝa þæꝓ þæꝓ hi ȝẏꝓndon. And ȝeþendon heom þa to Noꝓð-muðan ⁊ ſþa to Lundene-þeaꝓð. ⁊ ſume þa ſcipu ȝeþendon binnon Scep-iȝe. ⁊ ðẏðon þæꝓ mẏcelne heaꝓm. ⁊ ȝeþendon heom to Middeltune þæſ cẏnȝeſ. ⁊ ꝼoꝓbeaꝓndon ꝥ eall. ⁊ þæꝓon heom to Lundene-þeaꝓð æꝼteꝓ þam eoꝓlan. Ða hi to Lundene comon. þa læȝ ſe cẏnȝ ⁊ þa eoꝓlaſ ealle þæꝓ onȝean mið L. ſcipum. Ða ſendon þa eoꝓlaſ to þam cẏnȝe. ⁊ ȝeꝓndon to him ꝥ hi moſton beon þuꝓðe ælc þæꝓa þinȝa þe heom mið unꝓihte oꝼ ȝenumen þæſ. Ða þiðlæȝ ſe cẏnȝ ſume hþile þeah. ſþa lanȝe oð þet ꝼolc þe mið þam eoꝓle þeſ þeaꝓð ſþẏðè aſtẏꝓeð onȝean þone cẏnȝ ⁊

Wight, and lay thereabout by the sea-coast so long that they came together—he and his son earl Harold. But they did no great harm after they came together; save that they took meat, and enticed to them all the land-folk by the sea-coast and also upward in the land. And they proceeded toward Sandwich, ever alluring forth with them all the boatmen that they met; and to Sandwich they came with an increasing army. They then steered eastward round[1] to Dover, and landing there, took as many ships and hostages as they chose, and so returned to Sandwich, where they did the same; and men everywhere gave them hostages and provisions, wherever they required them. Then proceeded they to the Nore, and so toward London; but some of the ships landed on the isle of Shepey, and did much harm there; whence they steered to Milton Regis[2], and burned it all, and then proceeded toward London after the earls. When they came to London, there lay the king and all his earls to meet them, with fifty ships. The earls[3] then sent to the king, praying that they might be each possessed of those things which had been unjustly taken from them. But the king resisted some while; so long that the people who were with the earl

[a] Gibs. from *Laud.* to ȝeſtẏlðe ꝥ ꝼolc.

[1] Some latitude is taken in the translation, to connect the new matter from *C.T.* B i. with the text of Gibson; in which Godwin and his son are represented as going from Romney, Hithe, and Folkstone, to Dover; which, though not directly east, is more so than from Sandwich. See the preceding page.

[2] þæſ cẏnȝeſ, Sax.; because it was one of the royal vills from the time of king Alfred. *Vid.* Lambard's *Peramb.*, p. 238.

[3] *i. e.* Godwin and his son Harold.

ongean hiſ folc. ſpa ꝥ ſe eorl ſÿlf earfoðlice geſtÿlde ꝥ folc". [a]Ða Eadpeꞃd cÿng ꝥ geaxode. þa ſende he up æfteꞃ maꞃan fultume. ac hi comon ſpÿðe late. ⁊ Godpine ſah him æfꞃe topeꞃd. Lundeneſ mid hiſ liðe ꝥ he com to Suðgepeoꞃke. ⁊ þæꞃ on bad ſume hpile oð ꝥ flod up eode. On þam fÿꞃſte he eac gefadode pið þa buꞃhpaꞃe ꝥ hi poldon mæſt ealle ꝥ ꝥ he polde. Þa he hæfde ealle hiſ faꞃe geꞃecenod. þa com ſe flod. ⁊ hig bꞃudon up ða ſona heoꞃa ancꞃan. ⁊ heoldon þuꞃh þa bꞃÿcge be ðam ſÿð lande. ⁊ ſeo land-fÿꞃd com ufenon. ⁊ tꞃÿmedon hig be þam Stꞃande. ⁊ hi hpemdon þa mid þam ſcÿpon pið þæſ noꞃð-landeſ. ſpilce hig poldon þæſ cÿngeſ ſcipa abutan betꞃÿmman. Se cÿng hæfde eac mÿcele land-fÿꞃde on hiſ healfe to eacan hiſ ſcÿpmannum. ac hit pæſ heom mæſt eallon lað ꝥ hig ſceoldon fohtan pið heoꞃa ageneſ cÿnneſ mannum. foꞃ þan þaꞃ pæſ lÿt elleſ þe aht mÿcel mÿhton buton Engliſce men on ægþeꞃ healfe. ⁊ eac hig noldon ꝥ utlendiſcum þeodum pæꞃe þeſ eaꞃd þuꞃh ꝥ þe ſpiðoꞃ geꞃÿmed. þe hi heom ſÿlfe ælc oðeꞃne foꞃfoꞃe. Geꞃæddon þa ꝥ man ſende piſe men betpeonan. ⁊ ſetton gꞃið on ægðꞃe healfe. ⁊ Godpine foꞃ upp. ⁊ Haꞃold hiſ ſunu. ⁊ heoꞃa lið. ſpa mÿcel ſpa heom þa geþuhte". [b]Ða feꞃde Stigand biſcop to mid Godeſ fultume. ⁊ þa piſe menn. ægðæꞃ ge binnan

were very much stirred against the king and against his people, so that the earl himself with difficulty appeased them. When king Edward understood that, then sent he upward after more aid; but they came very late. And Godwin stationed himself continually before London with his fleet, till he came to Southwark; where he abode some time, until the flood[1] came up. On this occasion he also contrived with the burgesses that they should do almost all that he would. When he had arranged his whole expedition, then came the flood[1]; and they soon weighed anchor, and steered through the bridge by the south side. The land-force meanwhile came above, and arranged themselves by the Strand; and they formed an angle with the ships against the north side, as if they wished to surround the king's ships. The king had also a great land-force on his side, to add to his shipmen: but they were most of them loth to fight with their own kinsmen,—for there was little else of any great importance but Englishmen on either side; and they were also unwilling that this land should be the more exposed to outlandish people, because they destroyed each other. Then it was determined that wise men should be sent between them, who should settle peace on either side. Godwin went up, and Harold his son, and their navy, as many as they then thought proper. Then

[a] From *C.T.* B i. to ſpa heom þa geþuhte. [b] Gibs. from *Laud.* to Cantpaꞃabÿꞃig.

[1] *i. e.* the tide of the river.

buph ge buton. and gepæddon ꝥ man tpemede giplaf on ægðep healfe. and man fpa dyde. Đa geaxode Rotbepð apceb and þa Fpencipce menn ꝥ. genamon heopa hopf. and gependon fume pepte to Pentecoptef caftele. fume nopð to Rodbeptef caftele. And Rodbept apceb and Ulf bipcop gependon ut æt eft-geate. and heopa gefepan. and opflogon ȝ ellef amyndon manige iunge men. and gependon heom on an to Ealdulfef-næfe. ȝ peapð him þæp on anon unppæfte fcipe. and fepde him on an opep fæ. and foplet hif pallium and Xpendom ealne hep on lande. fpa fpa hit God polde. þa he æp begeat þone pupðfcipe fpa fpa hit God nolde. Đa cpæð mann mycel gemot piðutan Lundene. ȝ ealle þa eoplaf. ȝ þa betftan menn þe pæpon on þipon lande. pæpon on þam gemote. Đæp bæp Godpine eopl up hif mal. ȝ betealde hine þæp pið Eadpapð cyng hif hlafopð. ȝ pið ealle land-leodan. þet he pæf unfcyldig pæf þe him geleb pæf. ȝ on Đapolb hif funu ȝ ealle hif beapn. And fe cyng fopgeaf þam eople ȝ hif beapnum hif fulne fpeondfcipe. ȝ fulne eopldom. ȝ eall þet he æp ahte. ȝ eallon þam mannon þe him mide pæpon. And fe cyng geaf þæpe hlæfdian eall ꝥ heo æp ahte. And cpeð man utlaga Rotbepð apceb fullice. ȝ ealle þa Fpencipce menn. fopðan þe hi macodon mæft þet unfeht betweonan Godpine eople and þam

advanced bishop Stigand with God's assistance, and the wise men both within the town and without; who determined that hostages should be given on either side. And so they did. When archbishop Robert and the Frenchmen knew that, they took horse; and went some west to Pentecost castle, some north to Robert's castle. Archbishop Robert and bishop Ulf, with their companions, went out at East-gate, slaying or else maiming many young men, and betook themselves at once to Eadulf's-ness; where he[1] put himself on board a crazy ship, and went at once over sea, leaving his pall and all Christendom here on land, as God ordained, because he had obtained an honour which God disclaimed. Then was proclaimed a general council without London; and all the earls and the best men in the land were at the council. There took up earl Godwin his burthen, and cleared himself there before his lord king Edward, and before all the nation; proving that he was innocent of the crime laid to his charge, and to his son Harold and all his children. And the king gave the earl and his children, and all the men that were with him, his full friendship, and the full earldom, and all that he possessed before; and he gave the lady all that she had before. Archbishop Robert was fully proclaimed an outlaw, with all the Frenchmen; because they chiefly made the discord between earl Godwin and

[1] *i.e.* the archbishop. This change of number is very frequent, from the plural to the singular, and *vice versa*. See more examples in pp. 234 and 235.

cýnge. and Stigand b ſeng to þam arceb-ſtice on Cantparaburg". [a]7 pær þa pitena-gemot. 7 man realde Godpine clæne hir eorldom ſpa full 7 ſpa forð ſpa he fýrmeſt ahte. 7 hir ſunum eall ſpa eall þ hi æn ahten. 7 hir pife 7 hir dehter ſpa full 7 ſpa forð ſpa hi æn ahton. 7 hi gefæſtnodon heom þa fulne ſpeondſcipe betpeonan. 7 eallum folce gode lage beheton. And geutlageden þa ealle Frencisce men. þe æn unlage dydon. 7 undom demdon. 7 unræd ræddon. into þiſſum earde. buton ſpa feala ſpa hig genæddon þ þam cýnge gelicode mid him to hæbbenne. þe him getreope pæron 7 eallum hir folce. 7 Rodbeard birceop 7 Pillelm b, 7 Ulf b. uneaðe ætburſtan mid þam Frencisscum mannum þe heom mid pæron. 7 ſpa oft ſpa æ becomon. 7 Godpine eorl 7 Harold 7 ſeo cpen ſæton on heora ane. Spegen for æror to Hierusalem of Brycge. 7 pearð hampeard dead æt Conſtantinopolim to Michaheleſ mæſſe. Đæt pær on þone Monandæg æftep ſca Marian mæſſe. þ Godpine mid hir ſcipum to Suðgepeorce becom. 7 þær on merigen. on þone Tiperdæg. hi gepurdon rehte. ſpa hit her beforan ſtent. Godpine þa gericlode hraðe þær þe he up com. 7 eft gepýrhte. Ac he dyde ealleſ to lytle dædbote of þære Godeſ ane þe he hæfde of manegum halgum ſtopum". [b]And on þir ylcan tyme forlet Arnri abbot of Burh abbot-rice be hir halre life.

the king: and bishop Stigand succeeded to the archbishopric at Canterbury. At the council therefore they gave Godwin fairly his earldom, so full and so free as he at first possessed it; and his sons also all that they formerly had; and his wife and his daughter so full and so free as they formerly had. And they fastened full friendship between them, and ordained good laws to all people. Then they outlawed all Frenchmen,—who before instituted bad laws, and judged unrighteous judgement, and brought bad counsels into this land,—except so many as they concluded it was agreeable to the king to have with him, who were true to him and to all his people. It was with difficulty that bishop Robert, and bishop William, and bishop Ulf, escaped with the Frenchmen that were with them, and so went over sea. Earl Godwin, and Harold, and the queen, sat in their stations. Sweyne had before gone to Jerusalem from Bruges, and died on his way home at Constantinople, at Michaelmas. It was on the Monday after the festival of St. Mary, that Godwin came with his ships to Southwark; and on the morning afterwards, on the Tuesday, they were reconciled,—as it stands here before recorded. Godwin then sickened soon after he came up, and returned back. But he made altogether too little restitution of God's property, which he acquired from many places. At the same time Arnwy, abbot of Peterborough, resigned his abbacy in full

[a] From *C.T.* B i. to manegum halgum ſtopum. [b] Gibs. from *Laud.* to the end of the year.

and ȝeaf hit Leofric munec be þes cynges leafe and be þære munece. and se abbot Arnwi lifode sydðon VIII. wintre. And se abbot Leofric ȝildede þ mynstre. swa þ man hit cleopede þa Gildene-burh. þa wæx hit swiðe on land. and on ȝold. and on seolfer".

An. MLIII.[a] [b]Her wæs se micla wind on Domes mæsse-niht'. [c]⁊ ȝehwær mycelne hearm dyde'. [d]⁊ eac eall þa mide-winter wæs mycel wind. ⁊ man ræddе þ man sloh Hris þæs Wylisceaн cynges broðer". [e]for ðy þe he hearmas dyde. ⁊ man brohte his heafod to Glewcestre[f] on twelftan æfen. [g]⁊ þæs ylcan ȝeres. foran to alra halȝena mæssan. forðferde Wulfsyȝ b' æt Licetfelda. ⁊ Godwin abb' on Wincelcumbe. ⁊ Æȝelward abb' on Glestinȝabyriȝ. ealle binnan anum monþe. ⁊ Leofwine [c]abb' on Cofantreo' fenȝ to þam b'rice æt Licetfelde. ⁊ Aldret b' fenȝ to þam abb'rice on Wincelcumbe. ⁊ Æȝelnað fenȝ to þam abb'rice on Glestincȝabyriȝ'. ⁊ þæs ylcan ȝeres forðferde Ælfric. Oddan bro-

health; and gave it to the monk Leofric, with the king's leave and that of the monks: and the abbot Arnwy lived afterwards eight winters. The abbot Leofric gilded the minster, so that it was called Gildenborough; and it then waxed very much in land, and in gold, and in silver.

A.D. 1053. About this time[1] was the great wind, on the mass-night of St. Thomas; which did much harm everywhere. And all the midwinter also was much wind. It was this year resolved to slay Rees, the Welsh king's brother, because he did harm; and they brought his head to Gloucester on the eve of Twelfth-day[2]. In this same year, before Allhallowmas[3], died Wulfsy, bishop of Lichfield; and Godwin, abbot of Winchcomb; and Aylward, abbot of Glastonbury; all within one month[3]. And Leofwine, abbot of Coventry, took to the bishopric at Lichfield; bishop Aldred to the abbacy at Winchcomb[4]; and Aylnoth took to the abbacy at Glastonbury. The same year died Elfric, brother of Odda, at Deerhurst; and his

[a] Chiefly from *C.T.* B i. and iv.; imperfectly printed in Lye. [b] Abs. Gibs. On þam ylcan ȝeare com se stranȝa --- *C.T.* B i. MLII. [c] From *C.T.* B i. abs. B iv. Lye, &c. [d] eac man sloh Hris þæs Welscan cynges broðer, *C.T.* B i.; which terminates in that MS. the year MLII. [e] From *C.T.* B iv. as far as Perscore; incorrect and mutilated in Lye. [f] In Lye's Appendix thus after Glewcestre, there printed Glæwceastер: On twelftan æfen forðferde Ælfric --- &c.; ending the year with Perscore. [g] Briefly thus B i.: Dæs ylcan ȝeares ȝefor Wulfsie b' on Licedfelda. ⁊ Leofwine abb' on Cofantreo fenȝ to ðam bisceoprice. ⁊ Æȝelward abbud on Glæstinȝabyriȝ ȝefor. ⁊ Godwine abb' on Wincelcumbe.

[1] *An.* 1052, Flor. But the death of the Welsh king's brother is placed to the following year.

[2] "*Griffini regis* Australium *Walensium frater, Rhesus nomine, propter frequentes prædas quas agebat, in loco qui Bulendun dicitur jussu regis Eadw' occiditur, et Glawornam caput ejus ad regem in vigilia Epiphaniæ Domini est allatum.*"—Flor.

[3] "*Mense Octobri.*"—Flor.

[4] "- - - *abbatiam Wincelcumbensem tam diu in manu tenuit, donec Godricum, regis capellani Godmanni filium, abbatem constitueret.*"—Flor.

ðep. on Deophýpte. ȝ hiꝛ lichama pepteð on Pepꝛcope". [a]On þýꝛum ȝeape pæꝛ ꝛe cýninȝ on Pinceaꝛtpe on Eaꝛtpan. ȝ Godpine eopl mið him. ȝ Haꝛold eopl hiꝛ ꝛunu. ȝ Toꝛtiȝ. ða on oðꝛan Eaꝛtpen dæȝe ꝛæt he mið þam cýnincze æt ȝepeopðe. þa ꝛæpinza ꝛah he niðep pið þæꝛ ꝛot-ꝛetlep. ꝛpꝛæce benumen ȝ ealne hiꝛ mihte. ȝ hine man þa bꝛæd into þep kinȝep bupe. ȝ ðohtan þ hit opepȝan ꝛceolde. ac hit, næꝛ na ꝛpa. ac þuꝛh-punode ꝛpa unꝛpecende ȝ mihteleaꝛ ꝛoꝛð oð þone Þunnepdæȝ. ȝ ða hiꝛ liꝛ alet". [b]on xvii. kl Mai. ȝ he iꝛ bebýꝛȝed on Pinceaꝛtpe on ealda-mýnꝛtpe". [c]ȝ Haꝛold [d]eopl' hiꝛ ꝛunu ꝛenȝ to þam eopldome þe hiꝛ ꝛæden æꝛ hæꝛde. [d]ȝ to eallum þam þe hiꝛ ꝛæden ahte'. ȝ Ælꝛȝaꝛ eopl ꝛenȝ to þam eopldome þe Haꝛold æꝛ hæꝛde". [e]Eac Þýlꝛce menn ȝeꝛlozan mýcelne dæl Enȝliꝛceꝛ ꝛolceꝛ ðæna peaꝛdmanna pið Pæꝛtbýꝛiȝ. On ðiꝛꝛon ȝeape næꝛ nan aꝛcebiꝛceop on

body resteth at Pershore[1]. In this year was the king at Winchester, at Easter; and earl Godwin with him, and earl Harold his son, and Tosty. On the day after Easter[2] sat he with the king at table; when he suddenly sunk beneath against the foot-rail, deprived of speech and of all his strength. He was brought into the king's chamber[3]; and they supposed that it would pass over[4]: but it was not so. He continued thus speechless and helpless till the Thursday; when he resigned his life, on the 17th before the calends of May; and he is buried at Winchester in the old minster. Earl Harold, his son, took to the earldom that his father had before, and to all that his father possessed; whilst earl Elgar took to the earldom that Harold had before. The Welshmen this year slew a great many of the warders of the English people, at Westbury. This year there was no archbishop in this land; but bishop

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[a] From *C.T.* B i. to—ða hiꝛ liꝛ alet. Briefly thus B iv.: ȝ þæꝛ ỳlcan ȝepeꝛ ꝛoꝛðꝛepde Godpine eopl [eolꝛ, *MS.*] ȝ him ȝeýꝛelode þæꝛ he mið þam cýnze ꝛæt on Pinceꝛtpe. More briefly still *Cot.* MLII.: Dep paꝛ Godpine eopl dead. Gibs. from *Laud.* thus: An. MLIII. Dep on þiꝛum ȝeape ꝛoꝛðꝛepde Godpine eopl on XVII. kl' Mai. ȝ he iꝛ bebýꝛȝed on Pin-ceaꝛtpe on ealda-mýnꝛtpe. Abs. Lye. [b] Gibs. from *Laud.* abs. *Cot. C.T.* B iv. &c. --- ȝ he lið þæꝛ binnan ealdan-mýnꝛtpe. B i. [c] Chiefly from *C.T.* B iv. abs. Lye. ȝ hiꝛ ꝛunu Haꝛold ꝛenȝ to hiꝛ eopldome. ȝ let oꝛ ðan þe he æꝛ hæꝛde. ȝ Ælꝛȝaꝛ ꝛenȝe ðæꝛto. B i. ȝ ꝛenȝ Haꝛold eopl hiꝛ ꝛunu to þam eopldome. ȝ to eallum þam þe hiꝛ ꝛæden ahte. ȝ ꝛenȝ Ælꝛȝaꝛ eopl to þam eopldome þe Haꝛold æꝛ ahte. Gibs. from *Laud.* ȝ ꝛenȝ Haꝛold to þam eopldom. ȝ ꝛenȝ Ælꝛȝaꝛ to þam eopldome þe Haꝛold ahte. *Cot.* [d] Gibs. from *Laud.* [e] From *C.T.* B i. to the end of the year.

[1] "*Alfricus, germanus Oddæ comitis, apud Deorhirste undecimo cal' Januarii obiit, sed in monasterio Persorensi est tumulatus.*"—Flor.

[2] *i. e.* Easter-Monday, or Monday in Easter-week: on oðꝛan Eaꝛtpen dæȝe, Sax.; as in the Latin idiom, *in altero Paschatis die.* But Florence of Worcester is pompously circuituous: "---*dum secunda Paschalis festivitatis celebraretur feria Wintoniæ*," &c.

[3] So Flor., "---*in regis cameram.*" bupe, Sax.; literally, *bower.*

[4] Thus explained by Florence of Worcester: "---*sperantes eum post modicum de infirmitate convalescere.*"

ðiſſan lande. butan Stigand b̓ heold þ̄ biſceopriсe on Cantparabýriȝ on Criſteſ cýrcean. ⁊ Kýnſiȝe on Eoforpic. ⁊ Leofpine ⁊ Vulfpi foran ofer ſæ. ⁊ leton hiȝ hadian þær to biſceopum. ſe Vulfpi fenȝ to þam biſcopriсe þe Ulf hæfde be him libbendum ⁊ ofadræfdum″:

An. MLIV. [a]Her [b]on þiſum ȝeare′ forðferde Leo ſe [b]halȝa′ papa on Rome. ⁊ Victor pæſ to papan ȝecoren″ [c]on hiſ ſtede″. [d]And on þiſum ȝeare pæſ ſpa mýcel orfcpealm ſpa man ne ȝemunde fela pintrum ær″. [e]Her ferde[f] Siward eorl mid miclum[g] here [h]on Scotland′. [i]æȝðer ȝe mid ſcýphere ȝe mid land-fýrde. ⁊ feaht pið Scottaſ′. [k]⁊ aflýmde þone kýnȝ Macbeoðen. ⁊ ofſloh eall þ̄ þær betſt pæſ on þam lande. ⁊ lædde þonan micele here-huðe. ſpilce nan man ær ne beȝeat′. [l]Eac feoll mýcel on hiſ healfe. æȝþer ȝe Denſce ȝe Enȝliſce. ⁊ eac′ hiſ [m]aȝen′ ſunu Oſbarn. ⁊ hiſ ſpeoſtor ſunu Sihpard. [m]⁊ of hiſ huſ-carlum′ ⁊ eac þæſ cýnȝeſ purdon [n]þær ofſlæȝene′. on þone dæȝ Septem dormientium. [o]Ðæſ ilcan ȝereſ′ for Aldred b̓

Stigand[1] held the see of Canterbury at Christ church, and Kinsey that of York. Leofwine and Wulfwy went over sea, and had themselves consecrated bishops there. Wulfwy took to the bishopric which Ulf had whilst he was living and in exile.

A.D. 1054. This year died Leo the holy pope, at Rome; and Victor was chosen pope in his stead. And in this year was so great loss of cattle as was not remembered for many winters before. This year went earl Siward with a large army against Scotland, consisting both of marines and land-forces; and engaging with the Scots, he put to flight the king Macbeth; slew all the best in the land; and led thence much spoil, such as no man before obtained. Many fell also on his side, both Danish and English; even his own son Osborn, and his sister's son Sihward: and many of his house-carls, and also of the king's, were there slain that day, which was that of the Seven Sleepers. This same year went bishop Aldred south over sea into Saxony, to Cologne, on the king's

[a] From *Laud. C.T.* B iv. (MLIII. *Cot.*) with little variation: but the death of Leo and the succession of Victor are disjoined in Gibson; and in B iv. both are placed at the end of the year thus: ⁊ her forðferde ſcſ. Leo papa. ⁊ Victor pæſ to papan ȝecoren on hiſ ſtede. [b] Abs. *Cot. C.T.* B iv. [c] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. Gibs. [d] Gibs. from *Laud.* abs. *Cot. C.T.* B iv. The year then concludes in Gibs. with a Latin extract from *Laud.*: *Bellum apud mare mortuum.* [e] From *C.T.* B i. and iv.; imperfectly printed in Lye. abs. Gibs. to the end. [f] for, *C.T.* B i. [g] mýcclum, *C.T.* B i. [h] into Scotlande, *C.T.* B i. [i] From *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. abs. B i. [k] ⁊ mýcel pæl of Scottum ȝeſloh. ⁊ hiȝ aflýmde. ⁊ ſe cinȝ ætbærſt. *C.T.* B i. [l] From *C.T.* B i. ac hiſ ſunu Oſbarn, Lye. [m] From *C.T.* B i. abs. B iv. Lye, &c. [n] þære ofſleȝene, Lye. [o] Abs. Lye. -- ȝereſ, *C.T.* B iv. On þam ýlcan ȝeare ferde Ealdred biſcop --- &c. B i.

[1] *Vid. an.* 1058, towards the end.

[a]into Sexlande' to Colne [a]ruð' oferfæ. þæt kyngef æfende. ⁊ feaforð ðæm [b]underfangen mid myccelan feorðrcipe' fram þam Cafere. ⁊ þær he funode fel-neh an gear. ⁊ him geaf æghðer þeneorte ge fe b on Colone ⁊ fe Cafere. ⁊ he lofode Leofwine be to halgianne þ mynfter æt Eofeshamme. [a]Ðæf ylcan geafef man halgode þ mynfter æt Eofeshamme' on vi. id' Octobrif. [a]Ðy ylcan geafe' frealt Osgod [a]Clapa' fæfinga[c] on hif bedde. [a]fra fra he on hif fefte læg'.

An. MLV.[d] Ðef [e]on þirum geafe" forðferde Sifarð[f] eorl [g]on Eofefsic. [h]⁊ hif hlic lið binnan þam mynftre æt Galmanho. þe' he fylf æf [i]let timbrian ⁊ halgian. on Godef ⁊ Olafef namon'. Gode to lofe. ⁊ eallum hif halgum". [k]⁊ Kynfie arcebiscep fette hif pallium æt Victore papan". Ða [g]ðæm æftef binnan lyttlan fyfte" [l]bead man ealra pitenagemot". [m]vii. nihton æf mid-lenctene". [g]on Lundene". [n]⁊ man geutlagode þa Ælfgaf eorl". [g]Leofricef funu eorlef". [o]forneh butan ælcan gylte". forðon him man

errand; where he was entertained with great respect by the emperor, abode there well-nigh a year, and received presents not only from the court, but from the bishop of Cologne and the emperor. He commissioned bishop Leofwine to consecrate the minster at Evesham; and it was consecrated in the same year, on the sixth before the ides of October. This year also died Osgod Clapa suddenly in his bed, as he lay at rest.

A.D. 1055. This year died earl Siward at York; and his body lies within the minster at Galmanho[1], which he had himself ordered to be built and consecrated, in the name of God and St. Olave, to the honour of God and to all his saints. Archbishop Kinsey fetched his pall from pope Victor. Then, within a little time after, a general council was summoned in London, seven nights before mid-Lent; at which earl Elgar, son of earl Leofric, was outlawed almost without any guilt; because it was said against him,

[a] From *C.T.* B i. abs. B iv. Lye, &c. [b] mid myccelre arpurðnerre underfangen, *C.T.* B i. [c] Lye mistook this word for a proper name. [d] MLIV. *Cot.* [e] Abs. *Cot.* [f] So *C.T.* B i. Gibs. &c. Syhpard, B iv. [g] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. abs. Gibs. [h] ⁊ he lizeð æt Galmanho on þam mynstre þe —— &c. *C.T.* B iv. [i] From *C.T.* B iv. getimbrad —— *C.T.* B i. [k] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. B i. Gibs. &c. [l] Gibs. from *Laud.* abs. *Cot.* pæf pitenagemot on Lundene, *C.T.* B iv. [m] Gibs. from *Laud.* abs. *Cot.* [n] So *C.T.* B i. ⁊ utlagode mann —— Gibs. from *Laud.* ⁊ Algar eorl paf geutla, *Cot.* [o] From *C.T.* B i. and iv.: but B i. omits forneh, and B iv. omits ælcan.

[1] "*In monasterio Galmanho, quod ipse construxerat, sepultus est.*"—Flor., copied as usual by Hoveden. The church, dedicated to St. Olave, was given by Alan earl of Richmond, about 33 years afterwards, to the first abbot of St. Mary's in York, to assist him in the construction of the new abbey. It appears from a MS. quoted by Leland, that Bootham-bar was formerly called *Galman-hithe*, i. e. Galmanna-hyðe: not Galmanlith, as printed by Tanner and others; who seem to be very much in the dark on the subject of Galmanho.

ꝑeaꞃꞃ on[a]. ꝥ he [b]ꝑæꞅ" [c]þæꞅ cẏnʒeꞅ ꞅꝑica ⁊ ealꞃa land-leoda". [d]And he þæꞅ ʒeanꝑẏꞃde ꝑæꞅ [e]ætꝼoꞃan eallum þam mannum þe þæꞃ ʒeʒadeꞃode ꝑæꞃon". þeah him ꝥ ꝑoꞃd oꝼꞅcute [e]hiꞅ unn-ðanceꞅ". ⁊ ꞅe cẏnʒ ʒeaꝼ[f] þone eoꞃl-dom Toꞅtiʒe. [e]Godꝑineꞅ ꞅunu eoꞃleꞅ". þe Siꝑaꞃd [e]eoꞃl" æꞃ ahte. [e]And Ælꝼ-ʒaꞃ eoꞃl ʒeꞅohte Gꞃiꝼꝼineꞅ ʒehealð on Noꞃð-ꝑealan". [g]⁊ he ʒeꝑende ða to Iꞃlande. ⁊ beʒeat him þæꞃ lið. ꝥ ꝑæꞅ XVIII. ꞅcipa butan hiꞅ aʒenan. ⁊ ꝑendan ða to Bꞃẏtlande to Gꞃiꝼꝼine cinʒe mid þam ꝑeꞃede. ⁊ he hine undeꞃꝼenʒ on hiꞅ ʒꞃiðe. ⁊ hiʒ ʒeʒadeꞃadan ða mẏcle ꝼẏꞃde mid ðam Yꞃiꞅcan mannan ⁊ mid Ꝑalkẏnne. ⁊ Raꝑulꝼ eoꞃl ʒadeꞃade mẏcele ꝼẏꞃde aʒean to Heꞃe-ꝼoꞃd-poꞃt. ⁊ hi ꞅohtan hi ðæꞃ. ac æꞃ þæꞃ ꝑæꞃe æniʒ ꞅꝑeꞃe ʒeꞅcoten æꞃ ꝼleah ðæt Enʒliꞅce ꝼolc. ꝼoꞃ ðan þe hiʒ ꝑæꞃan on hoꞃꞅan. ⁊ man ꞅloh ðæꞃ mẏcel ꝑæl. abutan ꝼeoꝑeꞃ hund manna

that he was the betrayer of the king and of all the people of the land. And he was arraigned thereof before all that were there assembled, though the crime laid to his charge was unintentional. The king, however, gave the earldom, which earl Siward formerly had, to Tosty, son of earl Godwin. Whereupon earl Elgar sought Griffin's territory in North-Wales; whence he went to Ireland, and there gat him a fleet of 18 ships, besides his own; and then returned to Wales to king Griffin with the armament, who received him on terms of amity. And they gathered a great force with the Irishmen and the Welsh: and earl Ralph collected a great army against them at the town of Hereford[1]; where they met; but ere there was a spear thrown the English people fled, because they were on horses[2]. The enemy then made a great slaughter there—about 400 or 500 men; they on the

[a] uppan, *Cot.* [b] ꞅcolde beon, *Cot.* [c] þeꞅ cinʒeꞅ --- ealꞃa ðeode, *Cot.* [d] he ꝑaꞅ þaꞅ ʒeꝑẏꞃde, *Cot.* [e] Gibs. from *Laud.* abs. *Cot.* [f] ʒieꝼ, *Cot.* In *C.T.* B iv. the whole stands thus after the death of Siward: ⁊ Toꞅti ꝼenʒ to þan eoꞃldome þe he hæꝼde. Then follows, as printed in the text above, ⁊ Kẏnꞅie aꞃceb' ꝼette hiꞅ pallium, &c. [g] From *C.T.* B i. chiefly to the end of the year. Briefly thus Gibs. from *Laud.*: ⁊ on þiꞅum ʒeaꞃe Gꞃiꝼꝼin and Ælꝼʒaꞃ ꝼoꞃbæꞃndon ꞅce. Æðelbꞃẏhteꞅ mẏnꞅteꞃ. ⁊ ealle þa buꞃh Heꞃeꝼoꞃd. The year MLV. then concludes; and the subsequent year has only the following Latin extract from *Laud.* annexed to it: *Hic Henricus Romanorum imperator obiit, cui successit filius ejus Henricus.* In *C.T.* B iv. some particulars are omitted, and others added. The sack and plunder of Hereford are stated thus: Ac he ʒeꝑende to Hiꞃlande ⁊ Bꞃẏtlande. ⁊ beʒeat him þæꞃ micel ʒenʒe. ⁊ ꝼeꞃde ꞅꝑa to Heꞃeꝼoꞃda. ac him com þæꞃ toʒeneꞅ Raulꝼ eoꞃl mid mẏcclan heꞃe. ⁊ mid lẏtlan ʒeꝑinne hi on ꝼleam ʒebꞃohte. ⁊ micel ꝼolc on þan ꝼleame oꝼꞅloh. ⁊ ʒeꝑendon þa into Heꞃeꝼoꞃd-poꞃte. ⁊ ꝼoꞃheꞃʒode ꝥ. ⁊ ꝼoꞃbæꞃnde ꝥ mæꞃe mẏnꞅteꞃ þe Æþelꞅtan b' ʒetimbꞃode. ⁊ oꝼꞅloh þa pꞃeoꞅtaꞅ innan þan mẏnꞅtꞃe. ⁊ maneʒe þæꞃto eacan. ⁊ namon þæꞃinne ealle þa maðmaꞅ ⁊ mid heom aꝑeʒ læddon.

[1] Heꞃeꝼoꞃd-poꞃt in the original; which occurs in other places, as in 1056. The fields to the north-west of the city are still called 'The Port Fields.'

[2] *Contrary to their usual custom*; according to Florence of Worcester, copied by S. Dunelm. and Hoveden:—"*Timidus dux Radulphus—Anglos* contra morem *in equis pugnare jussit.*" The main strength of an army is still considered to be in its infantry.

oððe ꝼiꝼe. ⁊ hi nænne aȝean. ⁊ hiȝ ȝeꝼendan ða to þam poꝛte. ⁊ ðæt ꝼoꝛbæꝛndan. ⁊ ꝥ mæꝛe mẏnꝼteꝛ. ðe Æþelꝼtan ꝼe aꝛꝼuꝛða biꝼcop æꝛ let ȝetimbꝛian. ꝥ hiȝ beꝛẏptan ⁊ beꝛeaꝼoðan æt haliȝðome ⁊ æt hꝛeaue. ⁊ æt eallon ðinȝan. ⁊ ꝥ ꝼolc ꝼloȝan ⁊ ꝼume onꝼeȝ læddan. Ða ȝaðeꝛaðe man ꝼẏꝛðe ȝeond eall Enȝla-land ꝼꝼiðe neah. ⁊ hiȝ coman to Gleaꝼceaꝼtꝛe. ⁊ ꝼendan ꝼꝼa unꝼeoꝛꝛ ut on Ꝼealaꝼ. ⁊ þæꝛ laȝon ꝼume hꝼile. ⁊ Haꝛald eoꝛl let ðician ða ðic abutan ꝥ poꝛt þa hꝼile, þa on þam þa ꝼꝼæc man to ꝼꝛiðe. ⁊ Haꝛald eoꝛl ⁊ ða ðe mid him ꝼæꝛon coman to Bẏlȝeꝼleȝe. ⁊ þæꝛ ꝼꝛið ⁊ ꝼꝛeondꝼcipe heom betꝼeonan ȝeꝼæꝼtnoðan. [a]⁊ man ȝeinlaȝode þa Ælꝼȝaꝛ eoꝛl. ⁊ man aȝeaꝼ him eall ꝥ him ꝼæꝼ æꝛ oꝼȝenumen. ⁊ ꝥ ꝼciplið ȝeꝼende to Leȝe-ceaꝼtꝛe. ⁊ ðæꝛ abiden heoꝛa maleꝼ þe Ælꝼȝaꝛ heom behet. Se mannꝼlẏht ꝼæꝼ on ix. kl Novb'. On ðam ẏlcan ȝeaꝛe ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛde Tꝛemeꝛiȝ[b] ꝼe Ꝼẏliꝼca biꝼcop. ꝼona æꝼteꝛ ðæꝛe heꝛȝunȝe. ꝼe ꝼæꝼ Æþelꝼtaneꝼ

other side none. They went then to the town, and burned it utterly; and the large minster[1] also which the worthy bishop Athelstan had caused to be built; that they plundered and bereft of relic and of reef, and of all things whatever; and the people they slew, and led some away. Then an army from all parts of England was gathered very nigh[2]; and they came to Gloucester: whence they sallied not far out against the Welsh, and there lay some time. And earl Harold caused the dike to be dug about the town the while. Meantime men began to speak of peace; and earl Harold and those who were with him came to Bilsley[3], where amity and friendship were established between them. The sentence of outlawry against earl Elgar was reversed; and they gave him all that was taken from him before. The fleet returned to Chester, and there awaited their pay, which Elgar promised them. The slaughter was on the 9th before the calends of November. In the same year died Tremerig[4] the Welsh bishop[5], soon after

[a] After aꝼeȝ læddon, thus *C.T.* B iv.: And þa þa hi hæꝼdon mæꝼt to ẏꝼele ȝedon. man ȝeꝛædde þone ꝛæde ꝥ man Ælꝼȝaꝛ eoꝛl ȝeinnlaȝode. ⁊ aȝeaꝼ him hiꝼ eoꝛldome. ⁊ eall ꝥ him oꝼȝenumen ꝼæꝼ. Ðeoꝼ heꝛȝunȝ ꝼæꝼ ȝeꝼoꝛden on non' kl' Nouēb'. The remainder corresponds nearly with B i. [b] Tꝛẏmeꝛin, altered afterwards to Tꝛemeꝛin, *C.T.* B iv. The true reading, perhaps, is Tꝛemeꝛinȝ. The other variations in B iv. are—ilcan and ꝼiððan, for ẏlcan and ꝼẏððan; with the abbreviation b', for biꝼcop and biꝼcopeꝼ.

[1] Called St. Ethelbert's minster; because the relics of the holy king Ethelbert were there deposited and preserved.

[2] The place where this army was assembled, though said to be very nigh to Hereford, was only so with reference to the great distance from which some part of the forces came; as they were gathered from all England. They met, I conjecture, on the memorable spot called *Harold's Cross*, near Cheltenham; and thence proceeded, as here stated, to Gloucester.

[3] "*In loco qui* Bililesleaga *dicitur.*"—Flor. Byligesleage, S. Dunelm. Biligesleage, Hoved.

[4] Tremerinus, Flor., Hoveden. Tremerius, Somner, *Dict. Sax.* voc. unꝼeꝛe.

[5] *i. e.* the bishop of St. David's.

bircoper zerpelia þýððan he unfeþe pæf".

[a]An. MLVI. [b]Þep forlet Ælfelric birceop hir birceoppice æt Dunholm. ⁊ fepde to Burh to ꝛce Petpef mynrtre. ⁊ hir bropor Ægelpine fenz ðæpto. ⁊ eac' hep forðfepde Æðelrtan [c]re anpuþða' bircop on IIII. ið' Febpii. ⁊ hir lic lið on Depeforð-porte[d]. ⁊ man fette Leofzar[e] to bircupe. fe pæf Haroldef eorlef mæffe-pheort. [f]Se pepede hir kenepaf on hir pheorthade'. oððæt he [g]pæf bircop'. Se forlet hir cnirman. ⁊ hir hpode[h]. hir zarthican pæpnu[i]. ⁊ fenz to hir fpeare ⁊ to hir fpeorde[k]. [l]æfter hir bircuphade'. ⁊ fpa for to fýnde[m] ongean Gnirrin þone Pýlircan cinz[n]. ⁊ [o]he peaf þæp offlazen'. ⁊ hir pheorterf[p] mið him. ⁊ Ælfnoð fcir-zenefa. ⁊ maneza [q]oðre' zode men[r] [c]mið heom. ⁊ þa oþre æt-fluzon'. þir pæf ehtan nihton[s] æfter mid-

the plundering; who was bishop Athelstan's substitute, after he became infirm[1].

A.D. 1056. This year bishop Egelric resigned his bishopric at Durham, and retired to Peterborough minster; and his brother Egelwine succeeded him. The worthy bishop Athelstan died on the fourth before the ides of February; and his body lies at Hereford[2]. To him succeeded Leofgar, who was earl Harold's mass-priest. He wore his knapsack in his priesthood, until he was a bishop. He abandoned his chrism and his rood,—his ghostly weapons,—and took to his spear and to his sword, after his bishophood; and so marched to the field against Griffin the Welsh king[3]. But he was there slain, and his priests with him, and Elnoth the sheriff, and many other good men with them; and the rest fled. This was eight nights before midsummer[4]. Difficult is it to

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[a] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. now first printed. [b] From *C.T.* B iv. In B i. the year begins thus: Þep zeron Æþelrtan, *&c.* [c] From *C.T.* B i. abs. B iv. [d] Þeneforda, *C.T.* B iv. [e] Lefezar, *C.T.* B iv. [f] ⁊ on hir pheorthade he hærde hir kenepaf, *C.T.* B iv. [g] þ' pæf, *C.T.* B iv. [h] pode, *C.T.* B iv.; where ⁊ is inserted after pode. [i] pæpna, *C.T.* B i. [k] fpuþde, *C.T.* B i. [l] From *C.T.* B i. abs. B iv. But it is manifest from the context that Leofgar was then a bishop; for his death is recorded almost immediately. [m] fepde, *C.T.* B iv. [n] cining, *C.T.* B iv. [o] hine man ðar offloh, *C.T.* B i. [p] pheoftaf, *C.T.* B i. [q] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. B i. [r] menn, *C.T.* B i. [s] nihte, *C.T.* B iv.

[1] "*Erat enim per annos* 13 *oculorum lumine privatus.*"—Flor.

[2] See before, note [1], p. 244. He died at Bosanbirig (Bosbury) according to Flor., and was buried in his new church at Hereford, which he had built from the foundation.

[3] This was no uncommon thing among the Saxon clergy, bishops and all. The tone of elevated diction in which the writer describes the military enterprise of Leofgar and his companions, testifies his admiration. The Latin historians have omitted most of these interesting particulars; but Matthew of Westminster thus eulogizes the bishop:—"*Ecclesiarum amator, pauperum recreator, viduarum et orphanorum defensor, oppressorum subventor, virginitatis possessor!*" It is remarkable that the eulogy itself is applied almost verbatim by Florence of Worcester, in the same year, to a different person.

[4] "16 *cal' Julii* - - - *in loco qui* Claftbirig (Cleobury) *vocatur.*"—Flor. Glastbyrig, S. Dunelm. Glastingebirie, Hoveden.

ðan ſumeꝛa[a]. [b]Ꞓaꝛꝼoðlice iſ to atellanne ſeo ȝeðꝛeceðneſ ⁊ ſeo ꝼaꝛe eall. ⁊ ſeo ꝼẏꝛðunȝ. ⁊ ꝥ ȝeſꝼinc. ⁊ manna ꝼẏll. ⁊ eac hoꝛſa. þe eall Ꞓnȝla heꝛe ðꝛeah. oððæt Leoꝼꝛic eoꝛl com ꝼið. ⁊ Haꝛalð eoꝛl. ⁊ Ꞓalðꝛeð b̓. ⁊ maceðan ſeht þæꝛ betꝼeonan. ſꝼa ꝥ Gꝛiꝼꝼin ſꝼoꝛ aðaſ. ꝥ he ꝼolðe beon Ꞓaðꝼaꝛðe kinȝe holð unðeꝛ-kinȝc ⁊ unſꝼiciȝenðe'. ⁊ Ꞓalðꝛeð biſceop ꝼenȝ to ðam biſcupꝛice þe Leoꝼȝaꝛ[c] hæꝼðe [d]æꝛ' xi. ꝼucan ⁊ iiii. ðaȝaſ. [e]On ðam ẏlcan ȝeaꝛe ȝeꝼoꝛ Cona ſe Caſeꝛe'. Ðæſ [f]ȝeꝛeſ ȝeꝼoꝛ' Oðða eoꝛl. ⁊ [g]hiſ lic' lið on Peꝛſcoꝛan[h]. [i]⁊ he' ꝼæſ to munece ȝehaðoð æꝛ hiſ[k] enðe. [l]he ȝeꝼoꝛ' on ii. kl̓ Septb̓. [m]ȝoð man ⁊ clæne ⁊ ſꝼiðe æþele'':

[n]An. MLVII. [o]Heꝛ on þiſum ȝeaꝛe'' com Ꞓaðꝼaꝛð[p] æðelinȝ. [q]Ꞓaðmunðeſ ſunu cẏnȝeſ''. [r]hiðeꝛ to lanðe''. [s]⁊ ſona þæſ ȝeꝼoꝛ. ⁊ hiſ lic iſ bebẏꝛȝeð innon ſc̃ſ Pauluſ mẏnſtꝛe on Lunðene''. [t]Se ꝼæſ Ꞓaðꝼeaꝛðeſ bꝛoðoꝛ ſunu kẏnȝeſ. Ꞓaðmunð [o]cinȝ'' Iꝛen-

relate all the vexation and the journeying, the marching and the fatigue, the fall of men, and of horses also, which the whole army of the English suffered, until earl Leofric, and earl Harold, and bishop Eldred, came together and made peace between them; so that Griffin swore oaths, that he would be a firm and faithful vice-roy to king Edward. Then bishop Eldred took to the bishopric which Leofgar had before eleven weeks and four days. The same year died Cona[1] the emperor; and earl Odda[2], whose body lies at Pershore, and who was admitted a monk before his end; which was on the second before the calends of September; a good man and virtuous and truly noble.

A.D. 1057. This year came Edward etheling, son of king Edmund, to this land, and soon after died. His body is buried within St. Paul's minster at London. He was brother's son to king Edward. King Edmund was called Ironside for his valour. This etheling

[a] ſumeꝛe, *C.T.* B iv. [b] From *C.T.* B i.: transcribed by Joscelin in B iv. with his usual remark, "Sic in libro Mri Boyer." [c] Leoꝼeȝaꝛ, *C.T.* B iv. [d] From *C.T.* B i. abs. B iv. [e] From *C.T.* B i. Anð Cona ſe Caſeꝛe ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛðe, *C.T.* B iv. at the end of the year. [f] ȝeaꝛeſ ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛðe, *C.T.* B iv. [g] he, *C.T.* B iv. [h] Peꝛſcoꝛa, *C.T.* B iv. [i] ſe, *C.T.* B iv. [k] iſ, *C.T.* B i., omitting the aspirate. [l] Anð he ȝeꝼat, *C.T.* B iv. So Josc. *ap.* B i. [m] Abs. *C.T.* B i.; but transcribed by Josc. *ap.* B i. Then B i. becomes defective; leaving two-thirds of the page blank, and beginning the next with MLXV. [n] The greater part of this year is from *C.T.* B iv.; imperfectly printed by Lye. [o] Abs. Lye. [p] Æðꝼaꝛð, Gibs. [q] Gibs. from *Laud.* abs. *C.T.* B iv. In the margin of *Cot.*, or, to speak correctly, in the original MS. inscribed *Domitian* A viii., among other things nearly obliterated are these words, distinctly legible: Ꞓaðꝼaꝛð æþelinȝ. Ꞓaðȝaꝛeſ ꝼæðeꝛ ⁊ Maꝛȝaꝛetan. The same anticipation of the history of Edgar and Margaret occurs in Henry of Huntingdon, p. 366. [r] to Ꞓnȝla-lanðe, *C.T.* B iv. [s] Gibs. from *Laud.* abs. *C.T.* B iv. [t] From *C.T.* B iv. to ȝecoꝛen.

[1] Called also *Cona* and *Cuno*.

[2] "*Comes Agelwinus, id est Odda, ab Aldredo Wigornensi episcopo ante suum obitum monachizatus, secundo cal' Septembris apud Deorhyrste decessit, sed in monasterio Persorensi honorifice sepultus quiescit.*"—Flor.

ſiđ þæſ ȝeclýþođ ƒoꝛ hiſ ſnellſcipe. Ðiſne æđelinȝ Cnuꝛ cýnȝ hæƒđe ƒoꝛſenđ on Unȝeꝛ-lanđ. him ꝛo beſþicane. ac he þæꝛ[a] ȝeþeh ꝛo ȝođan men. ſþa him Gođ uđe. ⁊ him þel ȝebýꝛeđe. ſþa ꝥ he beȝeaꝛ þæſ Caſeꝛeſ maȝa ꝛo þiƒe. ⁊ bi þæꝛe ƒæȝeꝛne beaꝛn-ꝛeam ȝeſꝛꝛýnđe. ſeo[b] þæſ Aȝađeſ ȝehaꝛen. Ne þiſꝛon þe ƒoꝛ hþýlcan inꝛinȝan ꝥ ȝeđon þæꝛđ. ꝥ he ne moſꝛe hiſ mæȝeſ Eađþaꝛđeſ cýnȝeſ ȝeſeon. Þa la! ꝥ þæſ hꝛeoþlic ſiđ ⁊ heaꝛmlic ealꝛe þiſſeꝛe þeođe. ꝥ he ſþa ꝛađe hiſ liƒ ȝeendađe þæſ þe he ꝛo Enȝla-lanđe com. ƒoꝛ unȝeſælhđe þiſſeꝛe eaꝛman þeođe. [c]On þam ilcan ȝeꝛe' [d]ƒoꝛđƒeꝛđe Leoƒꝛic eoꝛl on II. kł Octb'. ſe þæſ ſþiđe þiſ ƒoꝛ Gođe ⁊ eac ƒoꝛ þoꝛulđe. ꝥ ƒꝛemođe eallꝛe þiſꝛe þeođe. Ðe liđ æꝛ Coƒenꝛꝛeo. ⁊ hiſ ſunu Ælƒȝaꝛ ƒenȝ ꝛo hiſ ꝛice'. [c]Anđ on þam ȝeaꝛe' ƒoꝛđƒeꝛđe Raulƒ eoꝛl on XII. kł Iañ. ⁊ liđ on Buꝛh. eac ȝeƒoꝛ Ðeca[e] b' on Suđ-Sexum. ⁊ Æȝelꝛic þæſ on hiſ ſeꝛl ahaƒen. [c]⁊ heꝛ Vicꝛoꝛ papa ƒoꝛđƒeꝛđe. ⁊ Sꝛeƒanuſ[f] þæſ ꝛo papan ȝecoꝛen". [g]ſe þæſ abboꝛ on Monꝛe Caſſino":

king Knute had sent into Hungary, to betray him: but he there grew in favour with good men, as God granted him, and it well became him; so that he obtained the emperor's cousin in marriage, and by her had a fair offspring. Her name was Agatha. We know not for what reason it was done, that he should not see his relation king Edward. Alas! that was a rueful time, and injurious to all this nation—that he ended his life so soon after he came to England, to the misfortune of this miserable people. The same year died earl Leofric, on the second before the calends of October; who was very wise before God, and also before the world; and who benefited all this nation[1]. He lies at Coventry[2]: and his son Elgar took to his territory. This year died earl Ralph, on the twelfth before the calends of January; and lies at Peterborough. Also died bishop Heca, in Sussex; and Egelric was elevated to his see. This year also died pope Victor; and Stephen was chosen pope, who was abbot of Mount Cassino.

[a] þæꝛe, Lye. [b] ſe, Lye; mistaking the gender. [c] Abs. Lye. [d] More briefly thus Gibs. from *Laud.*: Anđ Leoƒꝛic eoꝛl ƒoꝛđƒeꝛđe. ⁊ ƒenȝ Ælƒȝaꝛ hiſ ſunu ꝛo þam eoꝛlđome þe ſe ƒæđeꝛ an (*q.* aꝛ or æꝛ?) hæƒđe. The year then concludes. [e] Ðeꝛa, Lye, erroneously. Anđ on þiſum ȝeaꝛe ƒoꝛđƒeꝛđe Ðeaca b' on Suđ-ſeaxan. Gibs. from *Laud.* an. MLVIII. Ðeca, *Cot.* as here. [f] Sꝛephanuſ, Gibs. *Laud. Cot.* [g] Gibs. from *Laud.* abs. *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. The whole runs thus in *Cot.*: Ann. MLV—MLVI. Ðeꝛ ƒoꝛđƒeꝛđe Vicꝛoꝛ papa. ⁊ Sꝛephanuſ þaſ ȝecoꝛen. ſe þæſ abbođ đe Monꝛe Caſſino. With this last sentence Gibson asserts that the Cotton MS. just quoted concludes: "*Hic desinit Cod.* Cot. *qui inscribitur* Domitianus A 8." But this is a mistake: for it is legible as far as the end of the year MLVIII.; and it has been here collated accordingly.

[1] See more concerning him in Florence of Worcester. His lady, Godiva, is better known at Coventry. See her story at large in Bromton and Matthew of Westminster.

[2] He died at his villa at Bromleage (Bromley in Staffordshire).—Flor.

An. MLVIII. [a]Ðeꞃ man ẏtte ut Ælfȝaꞃ eoꞃl. ac he com ſona inn[b] onȝean mid ſtꞃece ðuꞃh Gꞃẏffineſ fultum. [c]⁊ heꞃ' com ſcẏp-heꞃe of Noꞃþeȝan. Hit iſ lanȝſum to atellanne ealle hu hit ȝefaꞃen þæſ. [c]On þam ilcan ȝeꞃe' Ealdꞃed b' halȝode þ̄ mẏnſtꞃe on Gleaþceſtꞃe[d]. þe he ſẏlf ȝefoꞃðode[e]. Gode[f] to loꞃe ⁊ ſc̄e Petꞃe. ⁊ ſþa feꞃde to Hieꞃuſalem mid ſþilcan þeoꞃðſcipe ſþa nan oþeꞃ ne dẏde ætfoꞃan him. ⁊ hine ſẏlfne þæꞃ God betæhte. ⁊ þuꞃðlic lac eac ȝeoffꞃode to uꞃeſ Dꞃihteneſ bẏꞃȝene. þ̄ þæſ an ȝẏlden calic on fif maꞃcon ſþiþe þundoꞃliceſ ȝeþoꞃceſ". [g]On þam ilcan ȝeꞃe foꞃðfeꞃde Stefanuſ papa. ⁊ Benedictuſ þæſ to papan ȝeſet. ſe ſend pallium Stiȝande biſcope" [h]hideꞃ to lande. ⁊ Stiȝand aꞃcebiſcop hadode Æȝelꞃic munuc æt Xp̄eſ cẏꞃcean to b' to Suð-Seaxum. ⁊ Siþaꞃd abb' to biſcop to Hꞃoſe-ceaſtꞃe[i]":

[k]An. MLIX. Ðeꞃ on þiſan ȝeꞃe þæſ

A.D. 1058. This year was earl Elgar banished; but he soon came in again by force, through Griffin's assistance: and a naval armament came from Norway. It is tedious to tell how it all fell out. In this same year bishop Aldred consecrated the minster church at Gloucester, which he himself had raised[1] to the honour of God and St. Peter; and then went to Jerusalem[2] with such dignity as no other man did before him, and betook himself there to God. A worthy gift he also offered to our Lord's sepulchre; which was a golden chalice of the value of five marks, of very wonderful workmanship. In the same year died pope Stephen; and Benedict was appointed pope. He sent hither the pall to bishop Stigand; who as archbishop consecrated Egelric, a monk at Christ church, bishop of Sussex; and abbot Siward bishop of Rochester.

A.D. 1059. This year was Nicholas

[a] From *C.T.* B iv. to the word ȝeþoꞃceſ: imperfectly printed by Lye. [b] in, Lye. Gꞃiffineſ, *id.* [c] Abs. Lye. [d] Gleaþceaſtꞃe, Lye. [e] ȝefoꞃðꞃode, Lye. [f] God, Lye. There are other minute variations, too numerous to be specified; which are probably either errors of the printer or of the transcriber. [g] So *C.T.* B iv. abs. Lye. Ðeꞃ on þiſum ȝeaꞃe foꞃðfeꞃde Stephanuſ papa. ⁊ þæſ Benedictuſ ȝehalȝod to papan. ſe ẏlca ſænde Stiȝande aꞃceb' pallium --- &c., Gibs. from *Laud.* Ðeꞃ foꞃðfeꞃde Stephanuſ p̄p̄. ⁊ Benedictuſ þaſ ȝebletſod þaꞃto. ſe ẏlca ſende Stiȝande aꞃ̄b' pallium hideꞃ to lande. *Cot.*; not collated by Gibson. [h] From Gibs. to the end of the year: abs. Lye. And Æȝelꞃic þæſ to biſcope ȝehadod to Suð-Sexum. ⁊ Sihþaꞃd abb' to biſcope to Hꞃoſeceſtꞃe. *C.T.* B iv. After hideꞃ to lande, *Cot.* ends thus: ⁊ Ðeca b' foꞃðfeꞃde. ⁊ Stiȝand aꞃ̄b' hadode Æȝelꞃic munec of Xp̄eſ ciꞃican to b' to Suð-Sexum. ⁊ Siþaꞃd abb' to b' to Roſe * * * [i] Here ends MS. *Cot.* Domitian A viii. [k] From *C.T.* B iv. In Lye the events of MLX. are placed to this year, and those of this year are omitted altogether. Ðeꞃ on þiſum ȝeaꞃe þæſ Nicolauſ to papan ȝecoꞃen. ſe þæſ biſcop æt Floꞃentie þæꞃe buꞃh. ⁊ þæſ Benedictuſ ut-adꞃifen. ſe þæſ æꞃ papa. Gibs. from *Laud.*

[1] He built a new church from the foundation, on a larger plan. The monastery existed from the earliest times. The words ȝefoꞃðode and ȝefoꞃðꞃode are confounded in general; though they are very different, in sense as well as in sound.

[2] Florence of Worcester says, that he went through Hungary to Jerusalem; "*quod nullus archiepiscoporum vel episcoporum Angliæ eatenus dinoscitur fecisse.*" "*Per* Pannoniam, *quæ nunc* Ungaria *dicitur.*"—S. Dunelm.

Nicolauſ ȝecoſen to papan. ſe þæſ biſcop æſ æt Floſentia þæne buſh. ⁊ Benedictuſ þæſ utaðȳſſen. ſe þæſ þæſ æſ papa. [a]And on þiſan ȝeſe þæſ ſe ſtȳpel ȝehalȝað æt Buſh on xvi. kł Novb″:·

An. MLX.[b] [c]On þiſan ȝeſe′ þæſ micel eoſð-ðȳne on tþanſlatione ſc̃i Maſtini. ⁊ Heinric[d] ſe cȳnȝ foſðſeſðe on Fſanc-ſice. ⁊ Kȳnſie anceb· on Eoſeſſic ȝeſat on xi. kł Ian̄. ⁊ he liȝeð[e] on Buſh. ⁊ Ealðſeð b̄ ſenȝ to þam ſice. ⁊ Walteſe ſenȝ to þam b̄ice on Heſefoſðſcire. ⁊ Dudoc[f] b̄ eac foſðſeſðe. ſe þæſ b̄ on Sumeſſætan. ⁊ man ſette Giſa ſheoſt on hiſ ſtede″:·

[g]An. MLXI. [h]Heſ′ foſ Ealðſeð b̄ to Rome æftes hiſ pallium. ⁊ he hine undeſſenȝ æt þam papan Nicolae. [h]⁊′ ſe eoſl Toſtiȝ ⁊ hiſ ſiſ [h]eac′ foſon[i] to Rome. ⁊ ſe biſceop ⁊ ſe eoſl ȝebiðan mycele eaſfoðnyſſe[k] þa hi hampaſð foſan″. [h]⁊ heſ″ [l]on þam ilcan ȝeaſe″ foſðſeſðe Goðſine b̄ æt ſce· Maſtine [l]on vii. iðuſ Mſ″. ⁊ [l]on þam

chosen pope, who had been bishop of Florence; and Benedict was expelled, who was pope before. This year also was consecrated the steeple[1] at Peterborough, on the 16th before the calends of November.

A.D. 1060. This year was a great earthquake on the Translation of St. Martin, and king Henry died in France. Kinsey, archbishop of York, died on the 11th before the calends of January; and he lies at Peterborough. Bishop Aldred succeeded to the see, and Walter to that of Herefordshire. Dudoc also died, who was bishop of Somersetshire; and Gisa the priest was appointed in his stead.

A.D. 1061. This year went bishop Aldred to Rome after his pall; which he received at the hands of pope Nicholas. Earl Tosty and his wife also went to Rome; and the bishop and the earl met with great difficulty as they returned home. In the same year died bishop Godwin at St. Martin's[2], on the 7th before the ides of March; and in

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[a] Abs. Lye, Gibs. &c. [b] MLIX. Þæſ micel eoſð-ðȳne --- &c., Lye. In Gibs. the events of this year are thus briefly stated from *Laud.*: An. MLX. On þȳſſum ȝeaſe foſðſeſðe Kȳnſiȝe anceb' on Eoſoſſic on xi. kl' Ianñ'. ⁊ ſenȝ Ealðſeð b' þæſ to. ⁊ Walteſ ſenȝ to þam biſcop-ſice on Heſefoſða. Then follows a Latin extract from *Laud.*: *Hic Henricus rex Francorum obiit, cui successit Philippus filius ejus.* The death of Dudoc, &c. is placed to the year MLXI. [c] Abs. Lye. [d] Henſic, Lye. [e] liȝȝeð, Lye. [f] Buduc, Lye. Sumeſſæton, *id.* An. MLXI. Heſ on þiſum ȝeaſe foſðſeſðe Duduc b' on Sumeſſætoñ. and ſenȝ Giſa to. Gibs. [g] Chiefly from *C.T.* B iv., imperfectly printed by Lye, MLX. Foſ Ealðſeð --- &c., abs. Gibs, to hampaſð foſan: but the year begins with the death of Duduc, &c.; then follows the death of Godwin. [h] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. Lye, &c. [i] foſen, Lye. [k] eaſfoſðnyſſe, Lye. [l] Gibs. from *Laud.* abs. *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c.

[1] This must not be confounded with a *spire*-steeple. The expression was used to denote a *tower*, long before spires were invented.

[2] Lye interprets it erroneously the *festival* of St. Martin,—"*ad S. Martini* festum:" whereas the expression relates to the *place*, not to the *time* of his death, which is mentioned immediately afterwards.

ſẏlfan ȝeaꞃe ꝼoꞃðꝼeꞃðe″ Ꝑulfꞃic abb̄ æt ſc̄e Aȝuſtine[a]. [b]innon þæꞃe Eaſteꞃ-ꝑucan″. [c]on xiv. kl Mai″. [b]⁊ Nicolauſ papa ꝼoꞃðꝼeꞃðe. ⁊ Alexanðeꞃ ꝑæſ to papan ȝecoꞃen. ſe ꝑæſ b̄ æt Lucan″. [d]Ða com þam cẏnȝe ꝑoꞃð. ꝥ ſe abbot Ꝑulfꞃic ꝼoꞃð-ȝeꝼaꞃen ꝑæſ. þa ȝeceaſ he Æðelſiȝe munuc þæꞃ to oꝼ ealðon mẏnſtꞃe. ꝼolȝoðe þa Stiȝanðe aꞃceb̄. anð ꝑeaꞃð ȝehalȝoð to abb̄ æt Ꝑinðleſoꞃan on ſc̄ſ Auȝuſtinuſ mæſſe-ðæȝ″:

MLXII.[e]

[f]An. MLXIII. [g]On þiſſum ȝeaꞃe′ ꝼoꞃ Haꞃolð eoꞃl æꝼteꞃ miððan ꝑintꞃe oꝼ Gleaꝑeceaſtꞃe to Ruðelan. þe Gꞃiꝼꝼineſ ꝑæſ. ⁊ þonne ham ꝼoꞃbæꞃnðe. ⁊ hiſ ſcipa. ⁊ alle þa ȝeꝑæða þe þæꞃ to ȝebẏꞃeðe. ⁊ hine on ꝼleame ȝebꞃohte. ⁊ þa to þam ȝonȝ-ðaȝan ꝼoꞃ Haꞃolð mið ſcipum oꝼ Bꞃẏcȝſtoꝑe[h] abutan Bꞃẏtlanð. ⁊ ꝥ ꝼolc ȝꞃiðeðe. ⁊ ȝiſleðon. ⁊ Toſtiȝ ꝼoꞃ mið lanð-ꝼeꞃðe[i] onȝean. ⁊ ꝥ lanð ȝeeoðon. [g]Ac heꞃ on ðiſſan illcan ȝeaꞃe′ on heꞃꝼeſte[k] ꝑeaꞃð [l]Gꞃiꝼꝼin kẏnc oꝼſlanȝen′. on nonaſ Aȝuſti[m]. ꝼꞃam hiſ aȝenum mannum. þuꞃh ꝥ ȝeꝑin þe he ꝑon ꝑið Haꞃolð eoꞃl. Se ꝑæſ kẏninȝ[n] oꝼeꞃ [g]eall′ Ꝑeal-

the self-same year died Wulfric, abbot of St. Augustine's, in the Easter-week, on the 14th before the calends of May. Pope Nicholas also died; and Alexander was chosen pope, who was bishop of Lucca. When word came to the king that the abbot Wulfric was dead, then chose he Ethelsy, a monk of the old minster, to succeed; who followed archbishop Stigand, and was consecrated abbot at Windsor on St. Augustine's mass-day.

A.D. 1063. This year went earl Harold, after mid-winter, from Gloucester to Rhyddlan; which belonged to Griffin: and that habitation he burned, with his ships and all the rigging belonging thereto; and put him to flight. Then in the gang-days went Harold with his ships from Bristol about Wales; where he made a truce with the people, and they gave him hostages. Tosty meanwhile advanced with a land-force against them, and plundered the land. But in the harvest of the same year was king Griffin slain, on the nones of August, by his own men, through the war that he waged with earl Harold. He was

[a] So *C.T.* B iv. and Lye. Auȝuſtine, Gibs. from *Laud.* [b] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. Lye, &c. [c] So Gibs. from *Laud.* on IIII.x. kl' April', *C.T.* B iv. Lye. [d] Gibs. from *Laud.* abs. *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. [e] *Hoc anno subjugata est Cynomannia comiti Normanniæ Willelmo.* Gibs. from *Laud. Vid. an.* 1073. [f] From *C.T.* B iv., inaccurately printed by Lye. More briefly thus Gibs. from *Laud.*: An. MLXIII. Heꞃ ꝼoꞃ Haꞃolð eoꞃl ⁊ hiſ bꞃoðoꞃ Toſtiȝ eoꞃl. æȝðeꞃ ȝe mið lanð-ꝼẏꞃðe ȝe mið ſcip-heꞃe. into Bꞃẏt-lanðe. anð þet lanð ȝeeoðon. anð ꝥ ꝼolc heom ȝiſloðon anð tobuȝon. anð ꝼoꞃon ſẏððan to anð oꝼſloȝon heoꞃa cẏnȝ Gꞃiꝼꝼin. ⁊ bꞃohton Haꞃolðe hiſ heaꝼoð. ⁊ he ſette oþeꞃne cẏnȝ þæꞃ to. [g] Abs. Lye. [h] So *C.T.* B iv. Bꞃẏȝſtoꝑe, Lye. [i] So *C.T.* B iv. -ꝼẏꞃð, Lye. [k] hæꞃꝼeſt, Lye. [l] So *C.T.* B iv. Gꞃiꝼꝼine cẏnȝ oꝼſlaȝen, Lye. [m] So *C.T.* B iv. Auȝu., Lye. [n] So *C.T.* B iv. cẏnȝ, Lye.

cynn. and man brohte his heafod[a] to Harolde eorle. ⁊ Harold hit þam kynge brohte. ⁊ his scipes heafod. ⁊ þa bone þer mid. ⁊ se kyng Eadpard betæhte ꝥ land his tpam gebroðran Bleðgente ⁊ Rigpatlan. ⁊ hig aðas sporon. ⁊ gislas saldan þæm cynge ⁊ þæm eorle. ꝥ heo him on allum ðingum unspicende beon poldon. ⁊ ecghpar[b] him gearpe. on pæterre ⁊ on lande. ⁊ spylc of þam lande gelæstan spylc man dyde toforan ær oðrum kynge″:

king over all[1] the Welsh nation. And his head was brought to earl Harold; who sent it to the king, with his ship's head, and the rigging therewith. King Edward committed the land to his two brothers Blethgent and Rigwatle[2]; who swore oaths, and gave hostages to the king and to the earl, that they would be faithful to him in all things, ready to aid him everywhere by water and land, and would pay him such tribute from the land as was paid long before to other kings.

MLXIV.

An. MLXV. [c]Her on þissum gearre. foran to hlafmæssan. het Harold eorl bytlian on Brytlande æt Portascihð. Ða þa he hit[d] gegan hæfde. ⁊ þær[e] mycel god [f]to′ gegaderode. ⁊ þohte þonne[g] cyng[h] Eadpard þær[e] to [i]habane for huntoðes′ þingon. ac þa hit [k]eall pæs gearo′. [l]þa for Cradoc to. Gryffines sunu. mid eallon þam genge þe he begeotan mihte. ⁊ ꝥ folc eall mæst ofsloh þe þær timbrode. ⁊ ꝥ god þe þær gegearcod pæs namon′. [f]Ne pisten pe hpa þone unræd ærest geræddе′. [m]Ðis pæs gedon on sc̃e Bartholomeus mæsse-dæg. And sona æfter þisan″

A.D. 1065. This year, before Lammas, ordered earl Harold his men to build at Portskeweth in Wales. But when he had begun, and collected many materials, and thought to have king Edward there for the purpose of hunting, even when it was all ready, came Caradoc, son of Griffin, with all the gang that he could get, and slew almost all that were building there; and they seized the materials that were there got ready. Wist we not who first advised the wicked deed. This was done on the mass-day of St. Bartholomew. Soon after this all the thanes in York-

[a] So Lye and Gibs. eafod, *C.T.* B iv. omitting the aspirate; a frequent occurrence also in B i. [b] So *C.T.* B iv.: a reading not to be despised; sounding more like *each-where* than the more usual readings, æghpær, ahpær, &c. [c] From *C.T.* B i. and iv., abs. Lye, to gegaderedon. [d] hyt, *C.T.* B iv. [e] þar, *C.T.* B i. [f] Abs. *C.T.* B i. [g] þone, *C.T.* B i. [h] kingc, *C.T.* B i. [i] habbenne fo (*l.* for) huntnoðes, *C.T.* B i. [k] eall mæst gegaderod pæs, *C.T.* B i. [l] þa for Cradoc Griffines sunu to mid eallum þam þe he begytan mihte. ⁊ ꝥ folc mæst eall ofsloh þe þar tm̃brode. ⁊ ꝥ god genam þe þar gegaderod pæs. *C.T.* B i. [m] ⁊ se mannslihte pæs on sc̃e Barþolomeus mæsse-dæig. ⁊ þa æfter Michaheles mæssan --- &c., *C.T.* B i.

[1] So MS. *C.T.* B iv.: but the word eall is omitted by Lye, though of considerable importance, as illustrative of the history of Wales; which on the death of Griffin, who was independent monarch of the whole, was divided into North and South Wales, and governed by his two brothers, as tributary to the English kings.

[2] "*Blethgento et Rithwalano.*"—Flor.

[a]ȝeȝaðeꝛeðon þa ðeȝenaſ hi ealle on Eoꝼoꝛꝑic-ſciꝛe ⁊ on Noꝛðhýmbꝛa-lande toȝæðeꝛe [b]to Eoꝼeꝛꝑic'. ⁊ ȝeutlaȝeðan heoꝛa eoꝛl Toſti. ⁊ oꝼſloȝon hiſ hiꝛeðmenn ealle þe hiȝ [c]mihten to cumen'. æȝþæꝛ ȝe Enȝliſce ȝe Deniſce. ⁊ naman ealle hiſ ꝑæꝑna on Eoꝼoꝛꝑic. ⁊ ȝold[d] ⁊ ſeolꝼeꝛ. ⁊ eall hiſ ſceattaſ. þe hiȝ mihton ahꝑæꝛ þæꝛ ȝeacſian[e]. ⁊ ſendon æꝼteꝛ Moꝛkeꝛe Ælꝼȝaꝛeſ ſunu[f] eoꝛleſ. ⁊ ȝecuꝛon hine heom to eoꝛle. ⁊ he ꝼoꝛ ſuð mið [g]ealꝛe' þæꝛe ſciꝛe. ⁊ mið Snotinȝham-ſciꝛe ⁊ Deoꝛbý-ſciꝛe ⁊ Lincolna-ſciꝛe. oð he com to Hamtune. ⁊ hiſ bꝛoþoꝛ Eaðꝑine him com toȝeaneſ mið þam mannum þe on hiſ eoꝛldome ꝑeꝛon[h]. ⁊ eac ꝼela Bꝛettaſ[i] comon mið him. Ðæꝛ[k] com Haꝛold eoꝛl heom toȝeaneſ. ⁊ hiȝ læȝðon æꝛende on hine to þam cýninȝe Eaðꝑaꝛðe. ⁊ eac æꝛendꝛacan mið him ſendon. ⁊ bæðon ꝥ hi moſton habban Moꝛkeꝛe heom to eoꝛle. ⁊ ſe cýninȝ þæſ ȝeuðe. ⁊ [l]ſende eꝼt'

shire and in Northumberland gathered themselves together at York, and outlawed their earl Tosty; slaying all the men of his clan that they could reach, both Danish and English; and took all his weapons in York, with gold and silver, and all his money that they could anywhere there find. They then sent after Morkar, son of earl Elgar, and chose him for their earl. He went south with all the shire, and with Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire and Lincolnshire, till he came to Northampton; where his brother Edwin came to meet him with the men that were in his earldom. Many Britons also came with him. Harold also there met them; on whom they imposed an errand to king Edward, sending also messengers with him, and requesting that they might have Morcar for their earl. This the king granted; and sent back Harold to them, to Northamp-

[a] Some place these events to the preceding year. So Gibs. from *Laud.* beginning thus: An. MLXIV. Heꝛ on þiſſum ȝeaꝛe ꝼoꝛon Noꝛð-hýmbꝛe toȝæðeꝛe. ⁊ utlaȝoðon --- &c. The extract printed by Lye begins the year abruptly here: in other respects it agrees nearly with *C.T.* B iv. In B i. the remainder of the narrative runs thus: --- ꝼoꝛan þa þeȝnaſ ealle on Eoꝼeꝛꝑicſciꝛe to Eoꝼeꝛꝑic. ⁊ Toſtiȝeſ eoꝛleſ huſcaꝛlaſ þaꝛ oꝼſloȝon ealle þa þe hiȝ ȝeaxian mihton. ⁊ hýſ ȝæꝛſuman namon. ⁊ Toſtiȝ ꝑæſ þa æt Bꝛýtꝼoꝛðan mið þam kinȝe. ⁊ þa ꝑel ꝛaðe þaꝛ æꝼteꝛ ꝑæſ mýcel ȝemot æt Noꝛð-hamtune. ⁊ ſꝑa on Oxenaꝼoꝛða on þon ðæiȝ Simoniſ ⁊ Iuðe. ⁊ ꝑæſ Haꝛold eoꝛl þaꝛ. ⁊ ꝑolðe heoꝛa ſeht ꝑýꝛcan. ȝiꝼ he mihte. ac he na mihte. ac eall hýſ eoꝛldom hýne anꝛæðlice ꝼoꝛſoc ⁊ ȝeutlaȝoðe. ⁊ ealle þa mið him þe unlæȝe ꝛæꝛðon.

Foꝛ þam þe he ꝛýꝑte
ȝoð æꝛoſt. ⁊ ealle þa beſtꝛýꝑte.
Þe he oꝼeꝛ mihte.
æt liꝼe ⁊ æt lande.

And hiȝ namon heom þa Moꝛkeꝛe to eoꝛle. ⁊ Toſtiȝ ꝼoꝛ þa oꝼeꝛ ſæ ⁊ hýſ ꝑiꝼ mið him to Baldꝑineſ lande. ⁊ ꝑinteꝛ-ſetl namon æt ſce. Audomaꝛe. And Eaðꝑaꝛð kinȝe com to Þeſtmýnſtꝛe --- &c.

[b] From *C.T.* B i. [c] So *C.T.* B iv. [d] So *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. ȝol, Gibs. [e] So *C.T.* B iv. ȝeahſian, Lye. ȝeaxian, Gibs. [f] ſuna, Gibs. [g] So *C.T.* B iv. Gibs. [h] So *C.T.* B iv. ꝑæꝛon, Lye, Gibs. [i] So *C.T.* B iv. Lye. Bꝛýttaſ, Gibs. [k] So Gibs. Ðeꝛ, *C.T.* B iv. [l] So Gibs. ſænde æꝼteꝛ, Lye.

Haroldе heom [a]to' to Hamtune. on ſce Sÿmoneſ ⁊ Iuda mæſſe æfen. ⁊ kÿðde heom þ ilce. ⁊ heom þ a-hand ſealde. ⁊ he nÿpade þær Cnuteſ laȝe. ⁊ þa Rÿðrenan[b] dÿdan mÿcelne hearm abutan Hamtune þa hpile þe he for [c]on' heora ærende. æȝþær þ hi ofſloȝon menn. ⁊ bærndon huſ ⁊ corn. ⁊ namon eall þ orf þe hiȝ mihton to cuman. þ pæſ feola ðuſend. ⁊ fela hund manna hi naman. ⁊ læddan norð mid heom. ſpa þ ſeo ſcir ⁊ þa oþra ſcira þe þær neah ſindon purdan fela pintra þe pÿrſan. ⁊ Toſtiȝ eorl ⁊ hiſ pif. ⁊ ealle þa þe poldon þ he polde. foron[d] ſuð ofer ſæ mid him to [e]Baldpine eorle'. ⁊ he hi ealle underfenȝe. ⁊ hiȝ pæron ealne þone pinter þær". [f]And Eadpard cÿnȝ

ton, on the eve of St. Simon and St. Jude; and announced to them the same, and confirmed it by hand, and renewed there the laws of Knute. But the Northern men did much harm about Northampton, whilst he went on their errand: either that they slew men, and burned house and corn; or took all the cattle that they could come at; which amounted to many thousands. Many hundred men also they took, and led northward with them; so that not only that shire, but others near it were the worse for many winters. Then earl Tosty and his wife, and all they who acted with him, went south over sea with him to earl Baldwin; who received them all: and they were there

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[a] Abs. Gibs. [b] So *C.T.* B iv. Lye. Norðerne men, Gibs. [c] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. Lye. [d] So Gibs. faran, *C.T.* B iv. Lye. [e] So *C.T.* B iv. Lye. Baldpineſ lande, B i. Gibs. [f] The death of Edward and the succession of Harold are placed together thus by Gibson, partly from *Laud.* and partly from Wheloc, at the beginning of the following year:—An. MLXVI. On þiſſum ȝeare man halȝode þet mÿnſter æt Veſt-mÿnſtre. on Cÿlda-mæſſe dæȝe. And her forðferde Eduuard kinȝ. on tpelfta mæſſe-æfen. ⁊ hine mann bebÿrȝede on tpelftan mæſſe-dæȝ. innan þære nipa-halȝodre circcan on Veſt-mÿnſtre. And Harold eorl fenȝ to þam rice. ſpa ſpa ſe cÿnȝ hit him ȝeuðe. and eac men hine þær to ȝecuron. ⁊ pæſ ȝebletſod to cÿnȝe on tpelftan mæſſe-dæȝ. ⁊ heold hit XL. pucena ⁊ ænne dæȝ. Then, within the compass of thirty short lines, are dispatched the most important and critical events, perhaps, in the annals of England; terminating in the overthrow of Saxon freedom, and the transfer of the crown to a Norman usurper:—And þÿ ÿlcan ȝeare þe he cÿnȝ pæſ. he for ut mid ſcip-here toȝeaneſ Vill'me. ⁊ þa hpile com Toſtiȝ eorl into Humbran mid LX. ſcipum. Eadpine eorl com land-fÿrde. ⁊ draf hine ut. ⁊ þa butſe-carlaſ hine forſocan. And he for to Scotlande mid XII. ſnaccum. and hine ȝemette Harold ſe Norrena cÿnȝ mid CCC. ſcipum. ⁊ Toſtiȝ him to beah. ⁊ hi beȝen foran into Humbran. oð þet hi coman to Eoferpic. ⁊ heom pið feaht Morkere eorl and Eadpine eorl. and ſe Norrena cÿnȝ ahte ſiȝeſ ȝepeald. And man cÿdde Haroldе cÿnȝ hu hit pæſ þær ȝedon ⁊ ȝeporden. ⁊ he com mid mÿcclum here Enȝliſcra manna. ⁊ ȝemette hine æt Stænȝforðeſ-brÿcȝe. ⁊ hine ofſloh. ⁊ þone eorl Toſtiȝ. and ealle þone here ahtlice ofercom. And þa hpile com Vill'm eorl up æt Heſtinȝan on ſcē Michaeleſ mæſſe-dæȝ. ⁊ Harold com norðan ⁊ him pið ȝefeaht ear þan þe hiſ here come eall. ⁊ þær he feoll and hiſ tpæȝen ȝebroðra. Gÿrð ⁊ Leofpine. and Villelm þiſ land ȝeeode. and com to Veſt-mÿnſtre. and Ealdred arcebiſcop hine to cÿnȝe ȝehalȝode. and menn ȝuldon him ȝÿld. ⁊ ȝiſlaſ ſealdon. ⁊ ſÿððan heora land bohtan. Wheloc, in the first edition of the Saxon Annals, is still more brief in his account of the Norman Conquest:—Her com Villelm. ⁊ ȝepann Enȝla land. *Veni, vidi, vici,* is the boast of another invader.

com to Ƿeſtmẏnſtſe to þam middan ꝑintſe. ⁊ þæt mẏnſtſe þæꝛ let halgian. þe he ſẏlf getimbꝛode [a]Gode to loſe. ⁊ ſc̃e Petſe. ⁊ eallum Godeſ halgum. ⁊ ſeo cẏꝛic-halgung ꝑæſ on Cilda-mæſſe-dæig'. ⁊ he foꝛðfeꝛde on tꝑelfta-mæſſe-æfen. [a]⁊ hine man bebẏꝛigde on tꝑelftan dæig on þam ẏlcan mẏnſtſe. ſꝑa [b]hẏt heꝛ æfteꝛ ſeigð''.

all the winter. About midwinter king Edward came to Westminster, and had the minster there consecrated, which he had himself built to the honour of God, and St. Peter, and all God's saints. This church-hallowing was on Childermas-day. He died on the eve of twelfth-day; and he was buried on twelfth-day in the same minster; as it is hereafter said.

Heꝛ Eadꝑaꝛd cing[c].
Engla[d] hlafoꝛd.
ſende ſoðfæſte[e]
ſaꝑle[f] to Kꝛiſte[g].
On Godeſ ꝑeꝛa[h]
gaſt haligne.
He on ꝑeoꝛolda[i] heꝛ
[k]ꝑunode þꝛage''.
on kẏne-þꝛẏmme[l]
cꝛæftig[m] ꝛæda.
[n]Feoꝑeꝛ ⁊ tꝑentig''
fꝛeolic ꝑealdend[o]
ꝑintꝛa geꝛimeſ[p]
ꝑeolan[q] bꝛitnode.
[r]And he hælo-tid''
hæleða ꝑealdend
ꝑeold ꝑel geðungen[s].
Ƿalum ⁊ Scottum
⁊ Bꝛẏttum eac.
bẏꝛe Æðelꝛedeſ.

[1]Here Edward king,
of Angles lord,
sent his stedfast
soul to Christ.
In the kingdom of God
a holy spirit[2]!
He in the world here
abode awhile,
in the kingly throng
of council sage.
Four and twenty
winters wielding
the sceptre freely,
wealth he dispensed.
In the tide of health,
the youthful monarch,
offspring of Ethelred!
ruled well his subjects;
the Welsh and the Scots,
and the Britons also,

[a] From *C.T.* B i. and iv. [b] hit --- ſegð, *C.T.* B iv. [c] kingc, *C.T.* B i. [d] So *C.T.* B i. Engleue, B iv.; for Englena, gen. pl. [e] ſoðſeſte, *C.T.* B iv. [f] ſaule, *C.T.* B iv. [g] Cꝛiſte, *C.T.* B i. [h] ꝑæꝛa, *C.T.* B i. [i] ꝑoꝛulda, *C.T.* B i. [k] ꝑunodæ þꝛagæ, *C.T.* B iv. [l] kine-, *C.T.* B iv. [m] cꝛeftig, *C.T.* B iv. [n] XXIIII. *MSS.* [o] -and, *C.T.* B iv. [p] ꝛimeſ, *C.T.* B iv. [q] ꝑeolm, *C.T.* B i. bꝛẏtnode, *ibid.* altered improperly to bꝛẏtnodon. [r] ⁊ hælfe-tíd, *C.T.* B i.: *q.* for hælþe-? [s] -gan, *C.T.* B iv. but corrected.

[1] This threnodia on the death of Edward the Confessor, now first printed, will be found to correspond exactly, both in metre and expression, with the poetical paraphrase of Genesis ascribed erroneously to Cædmon. The two poems, therefore, illustrate each other.

[2] William of Malmsbury appears to have had this passage before him: "*Simplicem spiritum cœlesti regno exhibuit.*"—*De Gest. Reg. Angl.* lib. ii.

Engłum ȝ Sexum[a].	Angles and Saxons,—
oret-mæȝcum[b].	relations of old.
Spa ymb-clyppaþ	So apprehend
cealda[c] brymmaſ.	the first in rank,
þ eall Eadpaꝛde[d]	that to Edward all
æþelum kinge	the noble king
hyndon[e] holdlice	were firmly held
hazeſtealde[f] menn.	high-seated men.
Pæſ á blíðe-mod	Blithe-minded aye
[g]bealu-leaſ kyng″.	was the harmless king;
[h]þeah he lanȝ″ æꝛ	though he long ere,
lande-beneaꝛod[i]	of land bereft,
[k]punode pnæclaſtum″	abode in exile
pide ȝeond eoꝛðan.	wide on the earth;
ſyððan[l] Knut oꝛencom	when Knute o'ercame
cynn[m] Æðelnedeſ.	the kin of Ethelred,
ȝ Dena[n] peoldon	and the Danes wielded
deoꝛe nice	the dear kingdom
Engla-landeſ.	of Engle-land.
[o]Eaht ȝ tpentiȝ″	Eight and twenty
pintna ȝenimeſ	winters' rounds
[p]peolan bryttnodon″.	they wealth dispensed[1].
Syððan[q] ꝛoꝛð becom	Then came forth
ꝛneolic[r] ingeatpum.	free in his chambers,
[s]kyningc-kyſtum″.	in royal array,
ȝod clæne ȝ milde.	good, pure, and mild,
Eadpaꝛd ſe æðela[t].	Edward the noble;
eðel benenode[u].	by his country defended—
land ȝ leode[x].	by land and people.
Oððæt lungen becom	Until suddenly came
Deaþ ſe bytena[y].	the bitter Death,
ȝ ſpa deoꝛe ȝenam	and this king so dear

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[a] Sæxum, *C.T.* B iv. [b] onec- or onex-, *C.T.* B iv. [c] -cealð-, *C.T.* B i. [d] Eadpaꝛdæ, *C.T.* B iv. [e] hyndan, *C.T.* B iv. [f] -ſtalde, *C.T.* B iv. [g] beale-leaſ king, *C.T.* B iv. [h] þah he langa, *C.T.* B iv. [i] landeſ-. *C.T.* B iv. [k] punodæ pneclaſtum, *C.T.* B iv. [l] ȝeoððan, *C.T.* B iv. [m] kynn, *C.T.* B i. [n] Deona, *C.T.* B iv. [o] XXVIII. *MSS.* See note [n], preceding page. The words are necessarily printed on account of the metre. [p] pelan bryndan, *C.T.* B i. [q] ꝛiððan, *C.T.* B iv. [r] -lice, *C.T.* B i. [s] kingc-cyſtum, *C.T.* B iv. [t] æþele, *C.T.* B iv. [u] paꝛede, *C.T.* B iv. [x] leodan, *C.T.* B iv. [y] biteꝛa, *C.T.* B i.

[1] *i. e.* from A.D. 1014 to A.D. 1042.

æðelne oꝼ eoꝛðan.
Engla ꝼeꝛeðon
ꝛoðꝼæꝛte[a] ꝛaple
innan[b] ꝛpegleꝛ leoht.
And ꝛe ꝼꝛoða ꝛꝓa ðeah
beꝼæꝛte þ ꝛice
heah-ðungenum[c] menn.
Haꝛolde ꝛýlꝼum.
æðelum eoꝛle.
Se in [d]ealne tíð″
hýꝛde[e] holdelice.
[f]heꝛꝛan ꝛýnum″.
ꝓoꝛdum ⁊ dædum.
Ꝓihte ne agælde.
þæꝛ þe ðeaꝛꝼ[g] pæꝛ.
ðæꝛ þeod-kýninꝛeꝛ[h].

snatched from the earth.
Angels carried
his soul sincere
into the light of heaven.
But the prudent king
had settled the realm
on high-born men—
on Harold himself,
the noble earl;
who in every season
faithfully heard
and obeyed his lord,
in word and deed;
nor gave to any
what might be wanted
by the nation's king[1].

And heꝛ peaꝛð Haꝛold [i]eoꝛl″ eac to cýnge[k] gehalgod. ⁊ he lýtle ꝛtilneꝛꝛe[l] þæꝛ[m] on gebad þa hꝛile þe he ꝛiceꝛ peold:

This year also was earl Harold hallowed to king; but he enjoyed little tranquillity therein the while that he wielded the kingdom.

[n]An. MLXVI. On þiꝛum geaꝛe com Haꝛold kýng oꝼ Eoꝛoꝛꝛic to Ꝼeꝛtmýnꝛtꝛe to þam Eaꝛtꝛan þe pæꝛon æꝼteꝛ þam middan pintꝛan þe ꝛe kýng ꝛoꝛðꝼeꝛde. ⁊ [i]pæꝛon'. þa Eaꝛtꝛan on þone dæig[o]. xvi. kl Mai. þa peaꝛð geond eall Engla-land ꝛꝓýlc tacen on heoꝛenum geꝛeꝛen ꝛpilce nan mann æꝛ ne geꝛeh[p]. Sume menn cꝛædon þ hýt cometa ꝛe ꝛtreoꝛꝛa pæꝛe. þone ꝛume menn hatað þone ꝼexedan[q] ꝛtreoꝛꝛan. ⁊ he æteoꝛde æꝛeꝛt on þone æꝼen Letania maior[r].

A.D. 1066. This year came king Harold from York to Westminster, on the Easter succeeding the midwinter when the king (Edward) died. Easter was then on the 16th day before the calends of May. Then was over all England such a token seen as no man ever saw before. Some men said that it was the comet-star, which others denominate the long-hair'd star. It[2] appeared first on the eve called *Litania major*, that is, on the 8th before the

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[a] -ꝼeꝛte, *C.T.* B iv. [b] inne, *C.T.* B iv. [c] -na, *C.T.* B iv. [d] ealle tíd, *C.T.* B i. [e] heꝛdæ, *C.T.* B iv. [f] hæꝛꝛan ꝛinum, *C.T.* B i. [g] ðeaꝛꝼe, *C.T.* B iv. [h] kýngceꝛ, *C.T.* B iv. [i] Abs. *C.T.* B i. [k] kýnge, *C.T.* B i. [l] ꝛtilneꝛꝛe, *C.T.* B i. [m] þaꝛ, *C.T.* B i. ongebad, B iv. [n] Chiefly new matter, from *C.T.* B i. and iv. [o] dæg, *C.T.* B iv. [p] geꝛeah, *C.T.* B iv. [q] ꝼæxedon, *C.T.* B iv. [r] Gibson, following Wheloc, introduces the comet, with a trifling difference in the date of its appearance, briefly thus at the end of the year: ⁊ heꝛ atiepede cometa xiv. kl' Mai.

[1] "*Vivente Edwardo, quæcunque contra eum bella incensa sunt, virtute sua compressit.*"—W. Malmsb. *De Gest. Reg. Angl.* lib. ii. *sub fin.*

[2] Literally, "And *he* appeared," &c.

[a] ꝥ ẏr'. VIII. kl Mai. ⁊ ſpa ſcean[b] ealle þa ſeoꝼon niht. ⁊ ſona þaꝛ æꝼteꝛ com Toſtiȝ eoꝛl [c]in' ꝼꝛam beȝeonðan ſæ into Ꝑiht mið ſpa mẏclum liðe ſpa he beȝẏtan mihte. ⁊ him man ȝeald þaꝛ æiȝðeꝛ ȝe ꝼeoh ȝe metſunȝe. [a]⁊ ꝼoꝛ þa þanon. ⁊ heaꝛmaſ ðẏðe æȝpaꝛ be þam ſæ-ꝛiman. þaꝛ he to mihte. oð ꝥ he becom to Sanðpic. Ða cẏðde man Haꝛolde kẏnȝe. þe on Lunðene pæſ. ꝥ Toſtiȝ hiſ bꝛoðoꝛ pæſ cumen to Sanðpic. [d]þa ȝeȝaðoꝛaðe he ſpa mẏcele ſcipꝼẏꝛðe. ⁊ eac lanð-ꝼẏꝛðe. ſpa nan cinȝc æꝛ heꝛ on lanðe ne ȝeȝaðeꝛaðe. ꝼoꝛ ðam þe him [e]pæſ to ſoðan ȝeſæð. ꝥ Ꝑillelm eoꝛll ꝼꝛam Noꝛmanðiȝe. Eaðpaꝛðeſ cinȝceſ mæȝ. polde hiðeꝛ cuman. ⁊ þiſ lanð ȝeȝan'. eall ſpa hit ſẏððan ā-eoðe. [f]Ða Toſtiȝ ꝥ ȝeaxoðe. ꝥ Haꝛolð cinȝ pæſ topaꝛð Sanðpic. þa ꝼoꝛ he oꝼ Sanðpic. ⁊ nam oꝼ þam butſekaꝛlon ſume mið him. ſume þanceſ. ſume unþanceſ. ⁊ ȝeꝑenðe noꝛð into' [g]Humbꝛan mið ſixtiȝum ſcipum'. [h]⁊ þæꝛ heꝛȝoðe on Linðeſeȝe. ⁊ þæꝛ maneȝa

calends of May; and so shone all the week. Soon after this came in earl Tosty from beyond sea into the isle of Wight, with as large a fleet as he could get; and he was there supplied with money and provisions. Thence he proceeded, and committed outrages everywhere by the sea-coast where he could land, until he came to Sandwich. When it was told king Harold, who was in London, that his brother Tosty was come to Sandwich, he gathered so large a force, naval and military, as no king before collected in this land; for it was credibly reported that earl William from Normandy, king Edward's cousin[1], would come hither and gain this land; just as it afterwards happened. When Tosty understood that king Harold was on the way to Sandwich, he departed thence, and took some of the boatmen with him, willing and unwilling, and went north into the Humber with 60 ships[2]; whence he plundered in Lindsey, and there slew many good men. When the earls Edwin[3]

[a] Abs. *C.T.* B iv. [b] ſcan, *C.T.* B iv. [c] Abs. *C.T.* B i. [d] After metſunȝe, *C.T.* B iv. thus: Anð Haꝛolð cẏnȝ hiſ bꝛoþoꝛ ȝeȝæðꝛade ſpa micelne ſcip-heꝛe ⁊ eac lanð-heꝛe ſpa nan cẏnȝ heꝛ on lanðe æꝛ ne ðẏðe. ꝼoꝛ ðam þe him --- &c. [e] More briefly thus *C.T.* B iv.: --- pæſ ȝecẏðð. ꝥ Ꝑillelm baſtaꝛð polde hiðeꝛ. ⁊ þiſ lanð ȝeꝑinnen. [f] Briefly thus *C.T.* B iv.: ⁊ þa pile com Toſtiȝ eoꝛl into --- &c. [g] From *C.T.* B iv. So Gibs. from *Laud.* In B i. there is a blank space left after into; Humbꝛan being supplied by Joscelin from B iv. [h] From *C.T.* B i. abs. B iv.

[1] This relationship is omitted in *C.T.* B iv., where that appellation of William is retained which bespeaks an undeniable argument against his legal title to the crown of England. Thus he is called in *Antiq. Celto-Scand.* "Ꝑilhiálmꝛ Baſtaꝛðꝛ, Ruðo-Jaꝛl:" William the Bastard, earl of Rouen.—p. 216. See also pp. 218, 219.

[2] XL. Bromt., transposing the numerals.

[3] Waltheof is uniformly substituted for Edwin, as the brother and associate of Morcar, in *Antiq. Celto-Scandicæ.* So in the following passage: "Ða poꝛo Jaꝛlaꝛ upp í Ioꝛꝑík. Mauꝛo-káꝛi Jaꝛl, oc Ꝑalþíoꝼꝛ Jaꝛl aꝼ Hunða-túnom, bꝛóðiꝛ hanſ, oc höꝼðo óꝑíȝan heꝛ:" Then were the earls up at York; earl Morkar, and earl Waltheof of Huntingdon, his brother; and they had an unconquered army.—*Vid.* p. 201 *et seqq.* In *C.T.* B iv. Edwin only is mentioned in this place; but his brother Morkar joins him afterwards at York.

ȝode men ofsloh'. [a]Ða Eadpine eorl ⁊ Morkere eorl þ̄ underȝeaton. þa coman hi þẏder ⁊ hine of þæm lande adrifon. [b]⁊ þa butsacarlas hine forsocan'. ⁊ he for [c]ða' to Scotlande [b]mid xii. snaccum'. ⁊ Scotta cẏnninȝ hine ȝriðede. ⁊ him to metsunȝe fẏlste. ⁊ þær ealne sumor punode. [b]⁊ hine ȝemette þær Harold cẏnȝ of Norpeȝon mid þreom hund scẏpum. ⁊ Tostiȝ him to beah ⁊ his man peard'. [c]Ða com Harold ciningc to Sandpic. ⁊ þær his liðes abad. for þam þe hit pæs lanȝ ær hit man ȝeȝaderian mihte. ⁊ þa his lið ȝeȝaderad pæs. þa for he into Piht. ⁊ þær læȝ ealne þone sumor ⁊ þone hærfæst. ⁊ man hæfde land-fẏrde æȝhpar be sæ. þeh hit æt þam ende naht ne forstode. Ða hit pæs to natiuitas sc̄æ Mariæ. þa pæs manna metsunȝ aȝan. ⁊ hiȝ nan man þar na lenȝ ȝehealdan ne mihte. Ða lẏfde man mannum ham. ⁊ se cẏnȝc rad up. ⁊ man drap þa scẏpu to Lunden. ⁊ maneȝa forpurdon ær hi þẏder comon'. [d]Ða ða scipu ham coman. þa com Harold cẏninȝ of Norpeȝan nord into Tinan on unparan. mid spẏðe miclum scipherе. ⁊ na lẏtlan. þ̄ mihte beon [e]mid ðreo hund scẏpum' oððe ma. ⁊ Tostiȝ

and Morkar understood that, they came hither, and drove him from the land. And the boatmen forsook him. Then he went to Scotland with twelve smacks; and the king of the Scots entertained him, and aided him with provisions; and he abode there all the summer. There met him Harold king of Norway with 300 ships. And Tosty submitted to him, and became his man[1]. Then came king Harold[2] to Sandwich, where he awaited his fleet; for it was long ere it could be collected: but when it was assembled, he went into the isle of Wight, and there lay all the summer and the autumn. There was also a land-force everywhere by the sea, though it availed nought in the end. It was now the nativity of St. Mary, when the provisioning of the men began; and no man could keep them there any longer. They therefore had leave to go home: and the king rode up, and the ships were driven to London; but many perished ere they came thither. When the ships were come home, then came Harold king of Norway north into the Tine, unawares, with a very great sea-force—no small one; that might be, with 300 ships or more: and earl Tosty came to him

[a] ⁊ Eadpine eorl com mid lanferde. ⁊ adraf hine ut, *C.T.* B iv. [b] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. B i. [c] From *C.T.* B i. abs. B iv. [d] This account of the expedition of Harald king of Norway, now first printed chiefly from *C.T.* B i., varies considerably from that in B iv.; where, after the words ⁊ his man peard, it follows—⁊ hi foran þa beȝen into Humbran, &c. [e] From *C.T.* B iv.; but supplied by Joscelin in B i., where there was a blank space left, as before. *Vid.* note [g], preceding page.

[1] These facts, though stated in one MS. only, and now first printed, prove the early cooperation of Tosty with the king of Norway. It is remarkable that this statement is confirmed by Snorro, who says that Tosty was with Harald, the king of Norway, in all these expeditions. *Vid. Antiq. Celto-Scand.* p. 204.

[2] *i.e.* Harold king of England; or, ure cẏnȝ, *our* king; as we find him afterwards called in B iv., to distinguish him from Harald king of Norway,

eorl him com to mid eallum þam þe he beȝiten hæfde. eall ſpa hẏ ær ȝeſpreceen hæfdon. [a]⁊ foran þa beȝen mid eallum ðam liðe andlanȝ Uſan up to Eofeꞃpic pard. Ða cẏdde man Harold cẏnȝe be ſuðan. þa he of ſcipe cumen pæſ. ꝥ Harold cẏnȝ on Norpeȝan ⁊ Toſtiȝ eorl pæron up cumene neh Eofeꞃpic. þa for he norðpeard dæȝeſ ⁊ nihteſ ſpa hraðe ſpa he hiſ fẏrde ȝeȝaderian mihte. Ða. ær þam þe ſe cẏnninȝ Harold þẏder cuman mihte. þa ȝeȝaderode Eadpine eorl ⁊ Morkere eorll of heora eorldome ſpa mẏcel peroð ſpa hi beȝitan mihton. ⁊ pið þone here ȝefuhton. ⁊ mẏcel pæl ȝeſloȝon. ⁊ þær pæſ þæſ Enȝliſcan folceſ mẏcel ofſlaȝen. ⁊ adrenct. ⁊ on fleam bedriſen. ⁊ Normen ahton pæl-ſtope ȝepald'. [b]Man cẏðde þa Harolde Enȝla cẏnȝe. ꝥ þiſ pæſ þuſ ȝefaren'. [c]⁊ þiſ ȝefeoht pæſ on VIGILIA MATHEI apli'. [d]⁊ pæſ Podneſdæȝ. ⁊ þa æfter þam

with all those that he had got[1]; just as they had before said: and they both then went up with all the fleet along the Ouse toward York. When it was told king Harold in the south, after he had come from the ships, that Harold king of Norway and earl Tosty were come up near York, then went he northward by day and night, as soon as he could collect his army. But, ere king Harold could come thither, the earls Edwin and Morkar had gathered from their earldoms as great a force as they could get, and fought with the enemy[2]. They made a great slaughter too; but there was a good number of the English people slain, and drowned, and put to flight: and the Northmen had possession of the field of battle. It was then told Harold, king of the English, that this had thus happened. And this fight was on the eve of St. Matthew the apostle, which was Wednesday[3]. Then

[a] More briefly thus in *C.T.* B iv.: ⁊ hi foron þa beȝen into Humbran oð ꝥ hi comon to Eofoꞃpic. ⁊ heom þær pið fuhton Eadpine eorl ⁊ Morkere eorl hiſ broðor. ac þa Normen ahton ſiȝe. [b] From *C.T.* B iv. [c] ⁊ þiſ ȝefeoht pæſ on VIGILIA ſcī Mathei. *C.T.* B iv. [d] From *C.T.* B i. abs. B iv.

[1] Not only the 12 smacks with which he went into Scotland during the summer, as before stated, but an accession of force from all quarters. The following passage in the *Antiquitates Celto-Scandicæ* forms an interesting illustration of our Chronicle: "Fór þá ſpa ſem hann hafði ſaȝt Haralldi konunȝi, fẏrr er þeir fundoz, at fiöldi manna dreif til þeirra í Enȝlandi; þat poro frændor oc piniꞃ Toſta Jarlſ; oc pard konunȝi þat mikil ſtẏrkr lidſ:" Then happened it the same as he (Tosty) had said to king Harald when first they met; that a drove of men followed them in England, who were friends and associates of earl Tosty; whereby the fleet of the king became much stronger.—p. 204. The words in the original Saxon, eall ſpa hẏ ær ȝeſpreceen hæfdon, which are rather obscure, are here sufficiently explained;—"as they had foretold would be the case;" or, "as they had previously agreed upon:" when they met in Scotland, as stated in *C.T.* B iv.; or on the river Tine, as in B i. "*Ut prius condixerant.*"—Flor.

[2] On the north bank of the Ouse, according to Florence of Worcester; the enemy having landed at Richale (now *Riccal*). Simeon of Durham names the spot; "*Apud Fulford:*" *i.e.* Fulford-water, south of the city of York.

[3] "Orroſta par midpicodaȝ inn næſta fẏriꞃ Matthiaſ meſſo:" The attack was on mid-week-day, next before the mass of St. Matthew (not Matthias, as Johnstone interprets).—*Antiq. Celto-Scand.* p. 203.

ȝeꝼeohte ꝑon Ðanolð cýninȝc oꝼ Norꝑ-
pegan ⁊ Toꝼtiȝ eorl into Eoꝼorꝑic miþ
ꝑpa miclum ꝼolce ꝑpa heom þa ȝeþuhte.
⁊ him mon ȝirlaþe oꝼ þæꝑe buꝑh. ⁊
eac to metꝑunȝe ꝼýlꝼte. ⁊ ꝑpa þanon
to ꝑcipe ꝼoꝑan. ⁊ to ꝼullan ꝼriðe ȝe-
ꝑꝑræcon. þ hiȝ ealle miþ him ꝑuð ꝼaꝑan
polðon. ⁊ þir land ȝeȝan'. [a]Ða amanȝ
þirꝑan com Ðanolð Enȝla cýninȝc miþ
ealne hir ꝼýnðe on þone Sunnan-dæȝ
to Taða. ⁊ þæꝑ hir lið ꝼýlcaðe. ⁊ ꝼoꝑ
þa ꝑn Monan-dæȝ þuꝑh-ut Eoꝼorꝑic. ⁊
Ðanolð cýninȝc oꝼ Norꝑegan ⁊ Toꝼtiȝ
eorl ⁊ heoꝑa ȝeꝼýlce pæꝑon aꝼaꝑen
oꝼ ꝑcipe beȝeondan Eoꝼorꝑic to Stan-
ꝼorð-bꝑýȝe[b]. ꝼoꝑ þam þe him pæꝑon
behaten to ȝeꝑirꝑan. þ him man þæꝑ
oꝼ ealne þæꝑe ꝑcipe onȝean hý ȝirlaꝼ
bꝑinȝan polðe. Ða com Ðanolð Enȝla
cýninȝ heom onȝean on unpaꝑan. be-
ȝeondan þæꝑe bꝑýȝe. ⁊ hi þæꝑ toȝæ-
ðeꝑe ꝼenȝon. ⁊ ꝑpýðe heaꝑðlice lanȝe
on ðæȝ ꝼeohtenðe pæꝑon. ⁊ þæꝑ pæꝼ
Ðanolð [c]Ðanꝼaȝeꝑa' cýninȝ oꝼ Norꝑ-
pegan. ⁊ Toꝼtiȝ eorl. oꝼꝼlaȝen. ⁊ un-
ȝeꝑim ꝼolceꝼ miþ heom. æȝþeꝑ ȝe Norꝑ-
mana ȝe Enȝliꝼca. ⁊ þa Nórmen [c]þe

after the fight went Harold king of Norway and earl Tosty into York with as many followers as they thought fit; and having procured hostages and provisions from the city, they proceeded to their ships, and proclaimed full friendship, on condition that all would go southward with them, and gain this land. In the midst of this came Harold, king of the English, with all his army, on the Sunday, to Tadcaster; where he collected his fleet. Thence he proceeded on Monday throughout York. But Harold, king of Norway, and earl Tosty, with their forces, were gone from their ships beyond York to Stanfordbridge[1]; for that it was given them to understand, that hostages would be brought to them there from all the shire. Thither came Harold, king of the English, unawares against them beyond the bridge; and they closed together there, and continued long in the day fighting very severely. There was slain Harold the Fair-hair'd[2], king of Norway, and earl Tosty, and a multitude of people with them, both of Normans and English[3]; and the Nor-

[a] Briefly thus *C.T.* B iv., incorrectly printed by Lye from the Lambard transcript: Ða com Ðanolð upe cýnȝ on unpæn on þa Norꝑmenn. ⁊ hýtte hi beȝeondan Eoꝼorꝑic æt Steinꝼorð-bꝑýȝȝe miþ mýcclan hepe Enȝliꝼceꝼ ꝼolceꝼ. ⁊ þæꝑ peaꝑð on ðæȝ ꝼꝑiþe ꝼtꝑanȝlic ȝeꝼeoht on ba halꝼe: þaꝑ peaꝑð oꝼꝼlæȝen Ðanolð Ðanꝼaȝeꝑa. ⁊ Toꝼti eorl. ⁊ þa Norꝑmeꝼ. þe þæꝑ to laꝼe pæꝑon. puꝑðon on ꝼleame.

[b] Steinꝼorðbꝑýȝȝe, *C.T.* B iv. So H. Hunt., Steinfordesbrige; and Stainfordbrige in the margin. Steinꝼorð-bꝑýȝe, Lye. Stænȝꝼorðeꝼbꝑýȝe, Gibs.

[c] From *C.T.* B iv. Lye.

[1] Stanfordebrigge, Flor. Steinfordesbrige, H. Hunt. Steinfordbrige, *Chron. Man.* Þið Staꝑnꝼuꝑðo-bꝑýȝȝioꝑ (*q.* Stain-?), *Antiq. Celto-Scand.* : Stamfordbrige, Bromt.

[2] Called also Ðaꝑð-ꝑaað (Severus), to distinguish him from Ðanalð Ðanꝼaȝeꝑa who was contemporary with Alfred the Great.

[3] It is scarcely necessary to observe that the term 'English' begins about this time to be substituted for 'Angles;' and that the Normans are not merely the Norwegians, but the Danes and other adventurers from the north, joined with the forces of France and Flanders; who, we shall presently see, overwhelmed by their numbers the expiring liberties of England. The Franks begin also to assume the name of Fpencýȝcan or *Frenchmen*.

þæꞃ to laꝼe þæꞃon'. [a]ꝼluʒon þa Enʒlıſca'. [b]⁊ þa Enʒlıſcan hı hından hetlıce ſloʒon. oð ꝥ hıʒ ſume to ſcẏpe cuman. ſume aðꞃuncen. ⁊ ſume eac ꝼoꞃbæꞃnde. ⁊ ſþa mıſlıce ꝼoꞃꝼaꞃene. ꝥ þæꞃ þæſ lẏt to-laꝼe. ⁊ Enʒle ahton þæl-ſtoþe ʒeþealð'. [c]Ða þeſ þeꞃ an oꝼ Noꞃþeʒan þe þıðſtoð þet Enʒlıſce ꝼolc. þet hı ne mıcte[d] þa bꞃıʒʒe oꝼeꞃſtıʒan. ne ſıʒe ʒeꞃechen. þa ꞃeıte an Enʒlıſce mıð anꞃe ꝼlane[e]. ac hıt nacteſ ne þıðſtoð. ænð þa com an oþeꞃ undeꞃ þeꞃe bꞃıʒʒe. end hıne þuꞃh ſtanʒ en undeꞃ þeꞃe bꞃunıe. þa com Haꞃold Enʒla chınʒe oꝼeꞃ þeꞃe bꞃıʒʒe. ⁊ hẏſ ꝼuꞃde ꝼoꞃð mıð hıne. ⁊ þeꞃe mıchel þel ʒeſloʒon. ʒe Noꞃþeıſ ʒe Flæmınʒ. ⁊ þeſ cẏnınʒeſ ſun.[f] Hetmundus. let Haꞃold ꝼaꞃan ham to Noꞃþeíe mıð alle þa ſcıpe[g]". [h]Se cẏnʒ þa ʒeaꝼ ʒꞃẏð Olaꝼe þæſ Noꞃna cẏnʒeſ ſuna. [i]⁊ heoꞃa bıſcope'. ⁊ þan eoꞃle oꝼ Oꞃcaneʒe. ⁊ eallon þan þe on þam ſcıpum to-laꝼe þæꞃon. ⁊ hı ꝼoꞃon þa upp to uꞃan kẏnınʒe. ⁊ ſþoꞃon aðaſ. ꝥ hı æꝼꞃe þoldon ꝼꞃẏðe ⁊ ꝼꞃeondſcẏpe ınto þıſan lande haldan. ⁊ ſe cẏnʒ hı let ham ꝼaꞃan mıð xxıııı. ſcẏpum. Ðaſ tþa ꝼolc-ʒeꝼeoht þæꞃon ʒeꝼꞃemmede

mans that were left fled from the English, who slew them hotly behind; until some came to their ships, some were drowned, some burned to death, and thus variously destroyed; so that there was little left: and the English gained possession of the field. But there was one of the Norwegians who withstood the English folk, so that they could not pass over the bridge, nor complete the victory. An Englishman aimed at him with a javelin, but it availed nothing. Then came another under the bridge, who pierced him terribly inwards under the coat of mail. And Harold, king of the English, then came over the bridge, followed by his army; and there they made a great slaughter, both of the Norwegians and of the Flemings. But Harold let the king's son, Edmund, go home to Norway with all the ships. He also gave quarter to Olave the Norwegian king's son, and to their bishop, and to the earl of the Orkneys[1], and to all those that were left in the ships; who then went up to our king, and took oaths that they would ever maintain faith and friendship unto this land. Whereupon the king let them go home with 24 ships[2]. These two general battles

[a] þuꞃðon on ꝼleame, *C.T.* B iv. Lye. [b] From *C.T.* B iv. [c] From *C.T.* B i. to alle þa ſcıpe. [d] It appears to have been mıcten in the MS. originally; but the n has been erased by a more modern hand. [e] The two last letters are nearly obliterated. [f] ſuı—, *MS.*; part of the word being obliterated. [g] Here ends the valuable MS. marked in our series *C.T.* B i. The concluding part, from ꝼluʒon þa to alle þa ſcıpe, is more modern than the rest, at least in its general character and orthography; occupying only eight lines of the last page or folio of the manuscript. [h] From *C.T.* B iv. to And þa þæſ Leoꝼꞃıc, &c. p. 265; incorrectly printed by Lye. [i] ⁊ B. ⁊ þæꞃ eoꞃl --- Lye.

[1] "*Paulum nomine.*"—Flor. Paull Thorfinson,—*Antiq. Celto-Scand.*

[2] xx. Flor., Hoveden, &c.

binnan fif nihtan. [a]And ða hpile com Pillelm' eorl [b]of Normandiȝe into Pefnesea' on sce Michaeles mæsse-æfen. ⁊ sona þæs hi fere pæron porhton castele æt Hæstinȝa-port. Þis pearð þa Harolde cynȝe ȝecydde. ⁊ he ȝaderade þa mycelne here. ⁊ com him toȝenes æt þære haran Apuldran. ⁊ Pillelm him com onȝean on unþær ær his folc ȝefylced pære. Ac se kynȝ þeah him spiþe hearðlice piþ feaht mid þam mannum þe him ȝelæstan poldon. ⁊ þær pearþ micel pæl ȝeslæȝen on æȝþre healfe. Ðær pearð offlæȝen Harold cynȝ. ⁊ Leofpine eorl his broþor. ⁊ Gyrð eorl his broþor. ⁊ fela ȝodra manna. ⁊ þa Frencyscan ahton pæl-stope ȝepeald. eall spa heom God uðe for folces sinnon. Aldred arcb ⁊ seo burhparu on Lundene poldon habban þa Eadȝar cild to kynȝe. eall spa him pel ȝecynde pæs. ⁊ Eadpine ⁊ Morkere him beheton þ hi mid him feohtan poldon. ac spa hit æfre forðlicor beon sceolde spa pearð hit fram dæȝe to dæȝe lætre ⁊ pyrse[c].

were fought within five nights[1]. Meantime earl William came up from Normandy into Pevensey on the eve of St. Michael's mass; and soon after his landing was effected, they constructed a castle at the port of Hastings[2]. This was then told to king Harold; and he gathered a large force, and came to meet him at the estuary of Appledore. William, however, came against him unawares, ere his army was collected; but the king, nevertheless, very hardly encountered him with the men that would support him: and there was a great slaughter made on either side. There was slain king Harold, and Leofwin his brother, and earl Girth his brother, with many good men: and the Frenchmen gained the field of battle, as God granted them for the sins of the nation. Archbishop Aldred and the corporation of London were then desirous of having child Edgar to king, as he was quite natural to them; and Edwin and Morkar promised them that they would fight with them. But the more prompt the business should ever

[a] So Gibs. Ða com Pyllelm --- *C.T.* B iv. [b] up æt Hestinȝan, Gibs. from *Laud.* [c] pyrre, *C.T.* B iv.

[1] Lye observes that there is no mention of the *former* battle: "*Nulla tamen* prioris *mentio*," &c. The defect is now supplied from *C.T.* B i. The former battle, however, was not between the brothers of Harold and the Norwegians, as Lye imagined; but that described immediately before this: between the Norwegians and Flemings, headed by Harald Harfager and earl Tosty, on the one hand; and the English, commanded by Edwin and Morkar, on the other.

[2] This circumstance, combined with the reading in Gibson's edition, up æt Hestinȝan, has led historians to call the encounter between William and Harold "the Battle of Hastings;" though it took place nine miles from Hastings. The event is thus described in the *Antiquitates Celto-Scandicæ*, p. 218:—"Fundr þeirra, Haralldz konungs oc Vilhíalms Jarls, varð sudr á Englandi vid Helsinȝia-port (*l.* Hestinȝia-port). Varð þar orrosta mikil: þar fell Haralldr konungr, oc Gyrðr Jarl bróðir hans, oc mikill luti lids hans:" Their place of meeting—that is, of king Harold and earl William—was in the south of England, near the town of Hastings. Terrible was the onset there. There fell king Harold, and earl Girth his brother, and eke a large lot of his army.

eall ſpa hit æt þam ende eall ge-
feꞃde. Ðiſ ȝefeoht pæſ ȝedon on
þone dæȝ Caleſti[a] papæ. ⁊ Pillelm
eoꞃl foꞃ eft onȝean [b]to' Hæſtinȝan.
⁊ ȝeanbidode þæꞃ hpæþeꞃ man him
to buȝan polde. Ac þa he onȝeat þ
man him to cuman nolde. he fóꞃ upp
mid eallon hiſ heꞃe þe him to laſe pæſ
⁊ him ſÿþþan fꞃam ofeꞃ ſæ com. ⁊
heꞃȝade ealne þone ende þe he ofeꞃ-
feꞃde. oð þ he com to Beoꞃh-ham-
ſtede. ⁊ þæꞃ him com onȝean Ealdꞃed
aꞃceb. ⁊ Eadȝaꞃ cild. ⁊ Eadpine eoꞃl.
⁊ Moꞃkeꞃe eoꞃl. ⁊ ealle þa betſtan
men of Lundene. ⁊ buȝon þa foꞃ
neode. þa mæſt pæſ to heaꞃm ȝedon.
⁊ þ pæſ micel unꞃæd. þ man æꞃoꞃ ſpa
ne dÿde. þa hit God betan nolde foꞃ
uꞃum ſÿnnum. ⁊ ȝÿſledan ⁊ ſpoꞃon
him aðaſ. ⁊ he heom behet þ he polde
heom hold hlafoꞃd beon. ⁊ þeah on-
manȝ þiſan hi heꞃȝedon eall þ hi
ofeꞃ foꞃon. Ða on midpintꞃeſ dæȝ
hine halȝode to kÿnȝe Ealdꞃed aꞃceb
on Peſtmÿnſtꞃe. ⁊ he ſealde him on
hand mid Cꞃiſteſ bec. ⁊ [b]eac' ſpoꞃ.
æꞃ þan þe he polde þa coꞃona him
on heafode ſettan. þ he polde þiſne
ðeodſcÿpe ſpa pel haldan ſpa æniȝ
kÿnȝc ætfoꞃan him betſt dÿde. ȝif
hi him holde beon poldon. Spa ðeah
leide ȝÿld on mannum ſpiþe ſtið.
[c]⁊ foꞃ þa on þam lenȝtene ofeꞃ ſæ
to Noꞃmandiȝe. ⁊ nam mid him Sti-

be, so was it from day to day the later and worse; as in the end it all fared. This battle was fought on the day of pope Calixtus: and earl William returned to Hastings, and waited there to know whether the people would submit to him. But when he found that they would not come to him, he went up with all his force that was left and that came since to him from over sea, and ravaged all the country that he overran, until he came to Berkhampstead; where archbishop Aldred came to meet him, with child Edgar, and earls Edwin and Morkar, and all the best men from London; who submitted then for need, when the most harm was done. It was very ill-advised that they did not so before, seeing that God would not better things for our sins. And they gave him hostages, and took oaths: and he promised them that he would be a faithful lord to them; though in the midst of this they plundered wherever they went. Then on midwinter's day archbishop Aldred hallowed him to king at Westminster, and gave him possession with the books of Christ, and also swore him, ere that he would set the crown on his head; that he would so well govern this nation as any king before him best did, if they would be faithful to him. Nevertheless he laid very heavy tribute on men, and in Lent went over sea to Normandy,

[a] Lye prints Cæleſti, and translates "*Cœlestii papæ*;" misled by an incorrect copy of the text. "*Hic est*," says Joscelin in the margin of *C.T.* B iv. "12°. *die Octobris*." But it ought to be "14°."

[b] Abs. Lye.

[c] More briefly thus Gibs. from *Laud.* at the beginning of the following year: An. MLXVII. Heꞃ foꞃ ſe cÿnȝ ofeꞃ ſæ. ⁊ hæfde mid him ȝiſlaſ. ⁊ ſceataſ. ⁊ com þæſ oðꞃeſ ȝeaꞃeſ on ſcē Nicolaeſ mæſſe-dæȝ. ⁊ he ȝeaf ælceſ manneſ land þa he onȝean com.

ȝanð æꞃceb̓. ⁊ Æȝelnað abb̓ on Glæſtinȝabẏꞃiȝ[a]. ⁊ Eaðȝaꞃ cild. ⁊ Eaðꝑine eoꞃl. ⁊ Moꞃkeꞃe eoꞃl. ⁊ Ꝑælðeoꝼ eoꞃl. ⁊ maniȝe oðꞃe ȝoðe men oꝼ Enȝla-lanðe. ⁊ Oða b̓ ⁊ Ꝑẏllelm eoꞃl beliꝼen heꞃ æꝼteꞃ. ⁊ ꝑoꞃhton caſtelaſ ꝑiðe ȝeonð þaſ ðeoðe. ⁊ eaꞃme ꝼolc ſꝑencte. ⁊ á ſẏððan hit ẏꝼlaðe ſꝑiðe. Ꝑuꞃðe ȝoð ſe enðe þonne Goð ꝑẏlle". Anð þa ꝑæſ Leoꝼꞃic abb̓ oꝼ Buꞃh æt þ̓ ilca ꝼeoꞃð. ⁊ ſæcloðe þæꞃ. ⁊ com ham. ⁊ ꝑæſ ðæð ſone þæꞃ æꝼteꞃ on ælꞃe-halȝan-mæſſe niht. Goð aꞃe hiſ ſaule. On hiſ ðæȝ ꝑæſ ealle bliſſe ⁊ ealle ȝoðe on Buꞃh. ⁊ he ꝑæſ leaꝼ eall ꝼolc. ſꝑa þ̓ ſe cẏnȝ ȝeaꝼ ſc̃e Peteꞃ anð him þ̓ abbot-ꞃice on Bẏꞃtune. ⁊ ſe oꝼ Couentꞃe. þ̓ ſe eoꞃl Leoꝼꞃic. ðe ꝑæſ hiſ eam. æꞃ heaꝼðe macoð. ⁊ ſe oꝼ Cꞃulanðe. ⁊ ſe oꝼ Ðoꞃneie. Anð he ðẏðe ſꝑa mẏcel to ȝoðe into þ̓ mẏnſtꞃe oꝼ Buꞃh. on ȝolðe. ⁊ on ſeolꝼꞃe. ⁊ on ſcꞃuð. ⁊ on lanðe. ſꝑa neꝼꞃe nan oðꞃe ne ðẏðe toꝼoꞃen him ne nan æꝼteꞃ him. Ða ꝑeaꞃð ȝildene buꞃh to ꝑꞃecce buꞃh. Ða cuſen þa munecaſ to abbot Bꞃanð ꝑꞃouoſt. ꝼoꞃðan þ̓ he ꝑæſ ſꝑiðe ȝoð man. ⁊ ſꝑiðe ꝑiſ. ⁊ ſenden him þa to Æðȝaꞃ æðelinȝ. ꝼoꞃðan þet þe landꝼolc ꝑendon þ̓ he ſceolðe cẏnȝ ꝑuꞃðen. ⁊ ſe æðelinȝ hit him ȝeatte þa bliðolice. Ða ſe cẏnȝ Ꝑillelm ȝehẏꞃðe þ̓ ſecȝen. þa ꝑeaꞃð he ſꝑiðe ꝑꞃað. ⁊ ſæðe þ̓ ſe abbot him heaꝼðe ꝼoꞃſeȝon. Ða eoðon ȝoðe men heom betꝑenen. ⁊

taking with him archbishop Stigand, and abbot Aylnoth of Glastonbury, and the child Edgar, and the earls Edwin, Morkar, and Waltheof, and many other good men of England. Bishop Odo and earl William lived here afterwards, and wrought castles widely through this country, and harassed the miserable people; and ever since has evil increased very much. May the end be good, when God will! In that same expedition[1] was Leofric, abbot of Peterborough; who sickened there, and came home, and died soon after, on the night of Allhallow-mass. God honour his soul! In his day was all bliss and all good at Peterborough. He was beloved by all; so that the king gave to St. Peter and him the abbey at Burton, and that of Coventry, which the earl Leofric, who was his uncle, had formerly made; with that of Croyland, and that of Thorney. He did so much good to the minster of Peterborough, in gold, and in silver, and in shroud, and in land, as no other ever did before him, nor any one after him. But now was Gilden-borough become a wretched borough. The monks then chose for abbot provost Brand, because he was a very good man, and very wise; and sent him to Edgar etheling, for that the land-folk supposed that he should be king: and the etheling received him gladly. When king William heard say that, he was very wroth, and said that the abbot had renounced him: but good men went be-

[a] So Lye. ȝ̃l bꞃ̃, *C.T.* B iv.; but superscribed in an ancient hand, ȝlæſtinȝabiꞃi.

[1] *i. e.* in the expedition against the usurper William.

ſahtloden heom. ꝼoꞃðan ꝥ ſe abbot pæſ ȝoddeꞃa manne. Geaꝼ þa þone cẏnȝ XL. maꞃc ȝoldeſ to ſahtnẏſſe. ⁊ þa liꝼede he litle hpile þæꞃ æꝼteꞃ. buton þꞃẏ ȝeaꞃ. Sẏððon comen ealle dꞃæuednẏſſe ⁊ ealle iꝼele to þone mẏnſtꞃe. God hit ȝemiltſe:

An. MLXVII. Heꞃ com ſe kẏnȝ eꝼt onȝean to Enȝla-lande on ſc̃e Nicolaeſ mæſſe-dæȝe. [a]⁊ þæſ dæȝeſ ꝼoꞃbaꞃn Cꞃiſteſ cẏꞃce on Cantpaꞃebẏꞃi". [b]⁊ Pulꝼpi b̃ ꝼoꞃðꝼeꞃde. ⁊ iſ bebẏꞃȝed æt hiſ ſtole on Doꞃka-ceſtꞃe. ⁊ Eadꞃic cild ⁊ þa Bꞃẏttaſ puꞃdon unſehte. ⁊ punnon heom pið þa caſtelmenn on Heꞃeꝼoꞃda. ⁊ ꝼela heaꞃmaſ heom dẏdon. ⁊ heꞃ ſe kẏnȝ[c] ſette micel ȝẏld on eaꞃm ꝼolc. ⁊ þeah-hpæþꞃe let æꝼꞃe heꞃȝian eall ꝥ hi oꝼeꞃꝼoꞃon. And þa he ꝼeꞃde to Deꝼenaſciꞃe. ⁊ beſæt[d] þa buꞃh Exanceſteꞃ XVIII. daȝaſ. ⁊ þæꞃ peaꞃð micel hiſ heꞃeſ ꝼoꞃꝼaꞃen. ac he heom pel behet. ⁊ ẏꝼele ȝelæſte. ⁊ hiȝ him þa buꞃh aȝeaꝼon ꝼoꞃ þan þa ðeȝenaſ heom ȝeſpicon hæꝼdon". [e]And þæſ ſumeꞃeſ Eadȝaꞃ cild ꝼoꞃ ut mid hiſ modoꞃ Aȝatha[f]. ⁊ hiſ tpam ſpeoſtꞃan. Maꞃȝaꞃeta ⁊ Xp̃ina[g]. ⁊ Mæꞃla-Speȝen. ⁊ ꝼela ȝodꞃa manna mid heom. ⁊ comon to Scotlande on Malcholomeſ cẏninȝeſ ȝꞃẏð. ⁊ he hi ealle undeꞃꝼenȝ. Ða beȝann [h]ſe cẏnȝe

tween them, and reconciled them; because the abbot was a good man. He gave the king 40 marks of gold for his reconciliation; and he lived but a little while after,—only three years. Afterwards came all wretchedness and all evil to the minster. God have mercy on it!

A.D. 1067. This year came the king back again to England on St. Nicholas's day; and the same day was burned the church of Christ at Canterbury. Bishop Wulfwy also died, and is buried at his see in Dorchester. The child Edric and the Britons were unsettled this year, and fought with the castlemen at Hereford, and did them much harm. The king this year imposed a heavy guild on the wretched people; but, notwithstanding, let his men always plunder all the country that they went over; and then he marched to Devonshire, and beset the city of Exeter 18 days. There were many of his army slain; but he had promised them well, and performed ill; and the citizens surrendered the city, because the thanes had betrayed them. This summer the child Edgar departed, with his mother Agatha, and his two sisters Margaret and Christina, and Merle-Sweyne, and many good men with them; and came to Scotland under the protection of king Malcolm, who entertained

[a] So nearly *Laud.* -- ciꞃce -- Cantpaꞃabẏꞃiȝ, Lye. And heꞃ on þiſon ȝeaꞃe baꞃn Xp̃eſ cẏꞃicean, near the end of MLXVI., Gibs. from Whel. [b] From *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. abs. Gibs. to ⁊ þeſ ſumeꞃeſ, &c. [c] So *C.T.* B iv. cẏnȝ, Lye. [d] So *C.T.* B iv. beſette, Lye. [e] The remainder of this year is thus briefly stated by Gibson from *Laud.*: And þæſ ſumeꞃeſ ꝼoꞃ Eadȝaꞃ cild ut. ⁊ Mæꞃle-Speȝen. ⁊ ꝼela manna mid heom. ⁊ ꝼoꞃan to Scotlande. ⁊ ſe cẏnȝ Melcolm hi ealle undeꞃꝼenȝ. ⁊ ȝenam þeſ cildeſ ſpuſteꞃ to piꝼe Maꞃȝaꞃetan. [f] So *C.T.* B iv. Aȝaða, Lye. [g] So *C.T.* B iv. Xīna, Lye. [h] So *C.T.* B iv., superscribed in a smaller but ancient hand. he beȝann -- Lye.

Mł″ ȝẏꞃnan [a]þeſ cıldeſ″ ſpeoſtoꞃ hım to pıfe Maꞃȝaꞃetan. ac he ⁊ hıſ menn ealle lanȝe pıðcpædon. ⁊ eac heo ſẏlf pıðſoc. ⁊ cpæð ꝥ heo hıne ne nanne habban polde. ȝẏf hıꞃe ſeo uplıce aꞃfæſtnẏſ ȝeunnan polde, ꝥ heo on mæȝðhade mıhtıȝan dꞃıhtne mıd lıchomanlıcꞃe[b] heoꞃtan on þıſan lıfe ſceoꞃtan on clænꞃe foꞃhæfednẏſſe cpeman mıhte. Se kẏnȝ[c] befealh ȝeoꞃne hıꞃe bꞃeðeꞃ. oð ꝥ he cpæþ ıa pıð. ⁊ eac [d]he″ elleſ ne doꞃſte. foꞃ þan þe hı on hıſ anpald becumene pæꞃon. Hıt peaꞃþ þa ſpa ȝepoꞃden ſpa God foꞃſceapode on æꞃ. ⁊ elleſ hıt beon ne mıhte. eall ſpa he ſẏlf on hıſ ȝodſpelle ſæıð. ꝥ fuꞃðon[e] an ſpeaꞃpa on ȝꞃẏnd[f] ne mæȝ befeallan foꞃutan hıſ foꞃeſceapunȝe[g]. Se foꞃepıtola ſcẏppend pıſte on æꞃ hpæt he of hẏꞃe ȝedon habban polde. foꞃ þan þe heo ſceolde on þan lande Godeſ lof ȝeeacnıan[h]. ⁊ þone kẏnȝ[c] ȝeꞃıhtan of þam dpelıandan pæðe. ⁊ ȝebeȝean hıne to beteꞃan peȝe[i]. ⁊ hıſ leode ſamod. ⁊ aleȝcean[k] þa unþeapaſ þe ſeo ðeod æꞃ beeode. eall ſpa heo ſẏððan dẏde. Se kẏnȝ[c] hı þa undeꞃfenȝ. þeah hıt hıꞃe unðanceſ pæꞃe. ⁊ hım ȝelıcade hıꞃe ðeapaſ. ⁊ ðancode Gode þe hım ſpẏlce ȝemæccean mıhtıȝlıce foꞃȝeaf. ⁊ pıſlıce hıne beþohte. ſpa he fullpıtteꞃ pæſ. ⁊ apende hıne ſẏlfne to

them all. Then began king Malcolm to yearn after the child's sister, Margaret, to wife; but he and all his men long refused; and she also herself was averse, and said that she would neither have him nor any one else, if the Supreme Power would grant, that she in her maidenhood might please the mighty Lord with a carnal heart, in this short life, in pure continence. The king, however, earnestly urged her brother, until he answered Yea. And indeed he durst not otherwise; for they were come into his kingdom. So that then it was fulfilled, as God had long ere foreshowed; and else it could not be; as he himself saith in his gospel: that "not even a sparrow on the ground may fall, without his foreshowing." The prescient Creator wist long before what he of her would have done; for that she should increase the glory of God in this land, lead the king aright from the path of error, bend him and his people together to a better way, and suppress the bad customs which the nation formerly followed: all which she afterwards did. The king therefore received her, though it was against her will, and was pleased with her manners, and thanked God, who in his might had given him such a match. He wisely bethought himself, as he was a prudent man, and

[a] So Gibs. from *Laud.* hıſ, *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. [b] So Lye; but lıcꞃe is superscribed over lıchoman in a smaller hand in *C.T.* B iv. *Q.* lıchoman ⁊ heoꞃtan, *with body and soul?* [c] So *C.T.* B iv. cẏnȝ, Lye. [d] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. Lye. [e] So *C.T.* B iv. puꞃdon, Lye. [f] So Lye. ȝꞃẏn, *C.T.* B iv. [g] So *C.T.* B iv. foꞃſceapunȝe, Lye. [h] -ẏcean, superscribed in *C.T.* B iv. without an erasure; probably as a various reading. [i] So *C.T.* B iv. pæȝe, Lye. [k] So *C.T.* B iv. alecȝean, Lye.

Goðe. ⁊ ælce unſiueꝛnẏſſe[a] oꝼeꝛhoʒoðe. Be þam ſe apoſtol Pauluſ ealꝛa ðeoða laꝛeoꝑ cꝑæð. [b]Saluabituꝛ″ uiꝛ inꝼiðeliſ peꝛ mulieꝛem ꝼiðelem: [b]ſic″ et mulieꝛ inꝼiðeliſ peꝛ uiꝛum ꝼiðelem." &c. ꝥ iſ on uꝛan ʒeþeoðe. Ful oꝼt ſe unʒeleaꝼꝼulla[c] ꝑeꝛ biþ ʒehalʒað ⁊ ʒehæleð þuꝛh ꝥ leaꝼꝼulle ꝑiꝼ. [d]⁊ ſꝑa ʒelice ꝥ ꝑiꝼ þuꝛh ʒeleaꝼꝼulne ꝑeꝛ″. Ðeoſ ꝼoꝛeſꝑꝛecene cꝑen ſeoððan on þam lanðe maneʒe nẏtꝑẏꝛðe ðæða ʒeꝼꝛemeðe Goðe to loꝼe. ⁊ eac on þa kẏneꝑiſan ꝑel ʒeþeh. eall ſꝑa hiꝛe ʒecẏnðe ꝑæſ. Oꝼ ʒeleaꝼꝼulan ⁊ æðelan cẏnne heo ꝑæſ aſꝑꝛunʒon. Hiꝛe ꝼæðeꝛ ꝑæſ Eaðꝑaꝛð æðelinʒ. Eaðmunðeſ ſunu kẏnʒeſ. Eaðmunð Æðelꝛeðinʒ. Æðelꝛeð Eaðʒaꝛinʒ. Eaðʒaꝛ Eaðꝛeðinʒ. ⁊ ſꝑa ꝼoꝛð on ꝥ cẏne-cẏnn. ⁊ hiꝛe moðoꝛ-cẏnn ʒæð to Heinꝛice Caſeꝛe. þe hæꝼðe anꝑalð oꝼeꝛ Rome. Anð heꝛ ꝼeꝛðe Gẏða ut. Haꝛolðeſ moðoꝛ. ⁊ maneʒꝛa ʒoðꝛa manna ꝑiꝼ mið hẏꝛe into Bꝛaðan-ꝛeolice. ⁊ þæꝛ ꝑunoðe ſume hꝑile. ⁊ ſꝑa ꝼoꝛ þanon oꝼeꝛ ſæ to ſc̃e Auðomaꝛe. On [d]þiſan″ Eaſtꝛon com ſe kẏnʒ to Ꝑinceſtꝛe. ⁊ þa ꝑæꝛon Eaſtꝛa on x. kł Apꝛł. ⁊ ſona æꝼteꝛ þam com Mathild ſeo hlæꝼðie hiðeꝛ to lanðe. ⁊ Ealðꝛeð aꝛceb̄ hiʒ ʒehalʒoðe to cꝑene on Ꝑeſtmẏnſtꝛe on hꝑitan ſunnan ðæʒ. Ða kẏððe man þan kẏninʒe ꝥ ꝥ ꝼolc be noꝛðan hæꝼðon heom ʒeʒaðeꝛað toʒæðeꝛe. ⁊ ꝑolðon him onʒean ſtanðan.

turned himself to God, and renounced all impurity; accordingly as the apostle Paul, the teacher of all the gentiles, saith: "*Salvabitur vir infidelis per mulierem fidelem; sic et mulier infidelis per virum fidelem,*" &c.: that is in our language, "Full oft the unbelieving husband is sanctified and healed through the believing wife, and so belike the wife through the believing husband." This queen aforesaid performed afterwards many useful deeds in this land to the glory of God, and also in her royal estate she well conducted herself, as her nature was. Of a faithful and noble kin was she sprung. Her father was Edward etheling, son of king Edmund. Edmund was the son of Ethelred; Ethelred the son of Edgar; Edgar the son of Edred; and so forth in that royal line: and her maternal kindred goeth to the emperor Henry, who had the sovereignty over Rome. This year went out Githa, Harold's mother, and the wives of many good men with her, to the Steep-Holms, and there abode some time; and so departed thence over sea to St. Omer's. This Easter came the king to Winchester; and Easter was then on the 10th before the calends of April. Soon after this came the lady Matilda hither to this land; and archbishop Eldred hallowed her to queen at Westminster on Whitsunday. Then it was told the king, that the people in the North had gathered

[a] So *C.T.* B iv. -ſẏꝼeꝛnẏſſe, Lye. [b] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. Lye. [c] So *C.T.* B iv. -leaꝼulla, Lye. [d] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. Lye. There are many minute corrections here of the printed fragment of Lye from *C.T.* B iv., too numerous to be specified.

ȝif he come. He for þa to Snotinȝaham. ⁊ porhte þær castel. ⁊ [a]for″ spa to Eoferpic. ⁊ þær porhte tpeȝen castelas. ⁊ on Lincolna. ⁊ ȝehpar on þan ende. ⁊ Gospatric eorl. ⁊ þa betstan menn foron into Scotlande. ⁊ amanȝ þisan com an Haroldes suna of Yrlande mid scýphere into Afenan muþan unpær. ⁊ herȝode sona ofer eall þone ende. foron þa to Brýȝcstope. ⁊ þa burh abrecan poldon. ac seo burhparu heom heardlice pidfeaht. ⁊ þa hi ne mihton of þære burh naht ȝepinnan. hi foron þa to scýpan mid þan þe hi ȝeherȝod hæfdon. ⁊ spa hi foron on Sumersæton. ⁊ þær upp eodon. ⁊ Eadnoð stallere heom pið ȝefeaht. ⁊ pearð þær ofslæȝen. ⁊ maneȝe ȝode menn on æȝþre healfe. ⁊ þanon apeiȝ foron þe þær to lafe pæron:

themselves together, and would stand against him if he came. Whereupon he went to Nottingham, and wrought there a castle; and so advanced to York, and there wrought two castles; and the same at Lincoln, and every where in that quarter. Then earl Gospatric and the best men went into Scotland. Amidst this came one of Harold's sons from Ireland with a naval force into the mouth of the Avon unawares, and plundered soon over all that quarter; whence they went to Bristol, and would have stormed the town; but the people bravely withstood them. When they could gain nothing from the town, they went to their ships with the booty which they had acquired by plunder; and then they advanced upon Somersetshire, and there went up; and Ednoth, master of the horse, fought with them; but he was there slain, and many good men on either side; and those that were left departed thence.

[b]An. MLXVIII. [a]Her on þissum ȝeare″ Villelm cýnȝc ȝeaf Rodbearde

A.D. 1068. This year king William gave earl Robert the earldom over North-

[a] From *C.T.* B IV. abs. Lye. [b] This and the following year are thus stated in Gibson's edition from *Laud.*: An. MLXVIII. Her on þissum ȝeare Villm cýnȝ ȝeaf Rodberde eorle þone eorldom on Norð-hýmbra land. Ða comon þa landes menn toȝeanes him. ⁊ hine ofslogon. ⁊ IX. hund manna mid him. And Eadȝar æþelinȝ com þa mid eallum Norð-hýmbrum to Eoferpic. ⁊ þa portmen pið hine ȝriðedon. ⁊ se cýnȝ Villm com suðan mid eallan his fýrde. ⁊ þa burh forherȝode. and fela hund manna ofsloh. ⁊ se æðelinȝ for eft to Scotlande:. An. MLXIX. Her man prægde þone biscop Ægelric on Burh. ⁊ sende hine to Vest-mýnstre. ⁊ utlaȝode his broðer Ægelpine b. Ða betpýx þam tpam scā Marian mæssan. comon easton of Dæn-marcum mid ccc. scipum. ⁊ þæron Spæȝnes sunan cýnȝes. ⁊ his broðer Osbearn eorl. And þa ferde se eorl Valðeaf ut. ⁊ com he ⁊ Eadȝar æðelinȝ. ⁊ fela hund manna mid heom. ⁊ ȝemetton þæt lið innan Humbran. ⁊ ferdon to Eoferpic. ⁊ up-eodan. ⁊ þa castelas ȝepunnan. ⁊ ofslogon fela hund manna. ⁊ to scipe læddon sceattas fela. ⁊ þa heafod-men hæfdon on beandon. ⁊ laȝon betpýx Vsan ⁊ Trentan ealne þone pinter. And se cýnȝ Villm for into þære scipe. ⁊ hi eall forde. And on þisum ilcan ȝeare forðferde Brand abb. of Burh. on v. kal. Decembr.

eorle þone ealdorðom ofer Norðhymbra land. ac þa landes-menn hine beforon innan þære burh æt Dunholme. ⁊ hine ofslogon. ⁊ IX. c. manna mid him. ⁊ sona þær [a] æfter Eadgar æðeling com mid eallum Norðhymbrum to Eoforpic. ⁊ þa burh-menn þiþ hine grýþedon. ⁊ Þýllelm kýng com suðan on unþær on heom mid geotendan here. ⁊ hi aflýmde. ⁊ þa ofsloh þa þe æt-fleon ne mihton. ꝥ þæron fela hund manna. ⁊ þa burh forhergode. ⁊ Sc̃e Petres mýnster to býsmere macede. ⁊ ealle þa oþre eac forhergode. ⁊ forhýnde. ⁊ se æðeling for eft ongean to Scotlande. [b] Æfter þisum coman Haroldes sunas of Yrlande to þam middan sumera mid LXIIII. scýpum into Tap muþan. ⁊ þær unþærlice [c] up eodon." ⁊ Breon [d] eorl com on unþær heom togeines mid unlýtlan þeorode. ⁊ þið gefeaht. ⁊ ofsloh þær ealle þa betstan menn þe on þam lýþe þæron. ⁊ þa oþre lýtlan þerode to scýpum ætfluzon. ⁊ Haroldes sunas foron eft to Yrlande ongean :"

An. MLXIX [e]. [b] Her forðferde Aldred ærceb. on Eoferpic. ⁊ is þær bebýrged æt his b' stole. ⁊ he gepat on þone dæg Proti ⁊ Iacinthi. ⁊ he heold þone ærce-stol mid mýcclan þeorðmýnte x. gear butan xv. þucan þanan. Sona þær æfter coman of Denmarcon ðreo Spegenes suna kýninges

umberland; but the landsmen attacked him in the town of Durham, and slew him, and 900 men with him. Soon afterwards Edgar etheling came with all the Northumbrians to York; and the townsmen made a treaty with him: but king William came from the South unawares on them with a large army, and put them to flight, and slew on the spot those who could not escape; which were many hundred men; and plundered the town. St. Peter's minster he made a profanation, and all other places also he despoiled and trampled upon; and the etheling went back again to Scotland. After this came Harold's sons from Ireland, about Midsummer, with 64 ships into the mouth of the Taff, where they unwarily landed: and earl Breon came unawares against them with a large army, and fought with them, and slew there all the best men that were in the fleet; and the others, being small forces, escaped to the ships: and Harold's sons went back to Ireland again.

A.D. 1069. This year died Aldred archbishop of York; and he is there buried, at his see. He died on the day of Protus and Hyacinthus, having held the see with much dignity ten years wanting only 15 weeks. Soon after this came from Denmark three of the sons of king Sweyne with 240 ships, together

[a] þæs, Lye. [b] From *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. abs. *Laud.* Gibs. [c] So *C.T.* B iv. uþedon, Lye; which he translates "*permiserunt.*" [d] So *C.T.* B iv. Beorn, Lye. There are other corrections in this page, too numerous to be specified. [e] So Flor. We have therefore inserted the designation of the year from him.

mid cc. scýpum ⁊ xl. ⁊ Esbeorn eorl ⁊ Ðurkýl eorl. into Humbran. ⁊ heom com þær tozenes Eadzar cild. ⁊ Ꝑaldþeof eorl. ⁊ Mærle-Spezen. ⁊ Gospatric eorl. mid Norðhýmbrum. ⁊ ealle þa landleoden. ridende ⁊ zanzende mid unmætan here spiþe fæzenzende. ⁊ spa ealle anræðlice to Eoferpic foron. ⁊ þone castel tobræcon ⁊ topurpan. ⁊ unarimendlice zærsuman þærinne zepunnan.[a] ⁊ fela hund manna Frenciscra þær ofslozon. ⁊ fela mid heom to scýpan læddan. ⁊ ær þan þe þa scýpmenn þider comon. hæfdon þa Frencisscan þa burh forbærned. ⁊ eac ꝥ halie mýnster Sc̃s Petrus eall forhergod ⁊ forbærned. Ða se kýnz þis zeaxode. þa for he norðward mid ealre his fýrde þe he zezaderian mihte. ⁊ þa scire mid ealle forhergode. ⁊ aperte. ⁊ ꝥ lið læiz ealne winter innan Humbre. þær se kýnz heom to cuman ne mihte. And se[b] kýnz wæs þone midwintres dæiz on Eoferpic. ⁊ spa ealne þone winter on þam lande. ⁊ com to Ꝑincestre on þa ilcan Eastron. ⁊ Æzelric b̃. wæs forrrezed. þe wæs on Burh. ⁊ hine man lædde to Ꝑestmýnstre. ⁊ utlazode his broþor Æzelwine b̃." [c]And on þisum ilcan zeare forðferde Brand abb̃ of Burh on v. kal. Decembr̃.

[d]An. MLXX. Her Landfranc. se þe wæs abb̃ on[e] Kadum. com to Enzla[f]lande. se æfter feawum dazum weard Arceb̃ on Kantwarebeniz. He wæs ze-

with earl Esborn and earl Thurkill, into the Humber; where they were met by the child Edgar, and earl Waltheof, and Merle-Sweyne, and earl Gospatric with the Northumbrians, and all the landsmen; riding and marching full merrily with an immense army: and so all unanimously advanced to York; where they stormed and demolished the castle, and won innumerable treasures therein; slew there many hundreds of Frenchmen, and led many with them to the ships: but, ere that the shipmen came thither, the Frenchmen had burned the city, and also the holy minster of St. Peter had they entirely plundered, and destroyed with fire. When the king heard this, then went he northward with all the force that he could collect, despoiling and laying waste the shire withal; whilst the fleet lay all the winter in the Humber, where the king could not come at them. The king was in York on Christmas day, and so all the winter on land, and came to Winchester at Easter. Bishop Egelric, who was at Peterborough, was this year betrayed, and led to Westminster; and his brother Egelwine was outlawed. This year also died Brand, abbot of Peterborough, on the 5th before the calends of December.

A. D. 1070. This year Landfranc, who was abbot of Caen, came to England; and after a few days he became archbishop of Canterbury. He was in-

[a] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. Lye. [b] So *C.T.* B iv. þe, Lye. N. S. [c] Gibs. from *Laud.* [d] Whel. and Gibs. from Ben. to ---bletsunzan underfenz. Abs. *C.T.* B iv. *Laud. Petrob.* Lye, &c. [e] an, Whel. [f] Ænzla, Whel.

haðeð IIII. kal. Septembriſ. on hiſ aȝenum biſcopſetle. ꝼram eahte biſcopum hiſ undeꝛþioddum. þa oðꝛe þe þæꝛ næꝛon. þuꝛh æꝛend-ꝛakean ⁊ þuꝛh ȝeꝼꝛite atiꝼdon hꝼi hi þæꝛ beon ne mihton. On þam ȝeaꝛe Thomaſ[a]. ſe ꝼæſ ȝecoꝛan biſcop to Eꝼeꝛꝼic. com to Cantꝼaꝛebeꝛiȝ. ꝥ man hine þæꝛ ȝehaðeðe æꝼteꝛ þan ealðan ȝeꝼunan. Ða þa Landꝼꝛanc cꝛaꝼeðe ꝼæſtnunȝe hiſ ȝeheꝛſumneſſe mið að-ſꝼeꝛunȝe. þa ꝼoꝛſoc he. ⁊ ſæðe ꝥ he hit nahte to ðonne. Ða ȝeꝼꝛaðeðe hine ſe aꝛceb. Landꝼꝛanc. ⁊ bebeað þam biſcopan þe þaꝛ cumene ꝼæꝛan be þaſ aꝛceb. L. hæſe þa ſeꝛꝼiſe to ðonðe. ⁊ eallan þan munecan. ꝥ hi ſcolðan hi unſcꝛýðan. ⁊ hi be hiſ hæſe ſꝼa ðiðan. Sꝼa Thomaſ[a] to þam timan aȝean ꝼeꝛðe buton bletſunȝa. Ða ſona æꝼteꝛ þiſan belamp ꝥ ſe aꝛceb Landꝼꝛanc ꝼeꝛðe to Rome. ⁊ Thomaſ[a] ꝼoꝛð mið. Ða þa hi þýðeꝛ comon. anð umbe oðeꝛ þinȝ ȝeſpꝛecon hæꝼðon umbe ꝥ hi ſpꝛecan ꝼolðan. þa anȝan Thomaſ[a] hiſ ſpæce. hu he com to Cantuuaꝛebýꝛi. ⁊ hu ſe aꝛceb axoðe hýꝛſumneſſe mið að-ſꝼeꝛunȝe at him. ⁊ he hit ꝼoꝛſoc. Ða aȝann ſe aꝛceb. L. atýꝼian mið openum ȝeſceaðe. ꝥ he mið ꝛihte cꝛaꝼeðe þaſ þa he cꝛaꝼeðe. ⁊ mið ſtꝛanȝan cꝼýðan ꝥ ýlce ȝeꝼæſtnoðe toꝼoꝛan þam papan Alex-

vested on the 4th before the calends of September in his own see by 8 bishops, his suffragans. The others, who were not there, by messengers and by letter declared why they could not be there. The same year Thomas, who was chosen bishop of York, came to Canterbury, to be invested there after the ancient custom. But when Landfranc craved confirmation of his obedience with an oath, he refused; and said, that he ought not to do it. Whereupon archbishop Landfranc was wroth, and bade the bishops, who were come thither by archbishop Landfranc's command to do the service, and all the monks to unrobe themselves [1]. And they by his order so did. Thomas therefore, for the time, departed without consecration. Soon after this, it happened that the archbishop Landfranc went to Rome, and Thomas with him. When they came thither, and had spoken about other things concerning which they wished to speak, then began Thomas his speech: how he came to Canterbury, and how the archbishop required obedience of him with an oath; but he declined it. Then began the archbishop Landfranc to show with clear distinction, that what he craved he craved by right; and with strong arguments he confirmed the same before

[a] So Whel. Ðomaſ, Gibs. The other variations are unimportant.

[1] Gibson, following Wheloc, translates the passage inaccurately; as if it were hine, instead of hi. Landfranc declined performing the ceremony of investiture and consecration without the oath of allegiance to him, and therefore ordered the bishops and monks, whom he had appointed to perform the service, to unrobe themselves and depart. Geꝼꝛaðeðe hine is also improperly translated both by Wheloc and Gibson. It is a reflective verb in both cases.

andre. ⁊ toforan eallan þam concilium þe þar gegadred þas. ⁊ sþa ham foran. Æfter þýsan com Thomas Cantþare-býri ⁊ eal ꝥ se arceb̄ æt him crafede eadmedlice gefýlde. ⁊ sýddan þa bletsungan underfeng″:- [a] Her se eorl Þaldeof grideðe þid þone cýng. And þæs on Lengten se cýng let hergian ealle þa mýnstra þe on Engla-lande þæron. Ða on þam ilcan geare com Spegn cýng of Den-marcan into Humbran. ⁊ ꝥ land-folc comen him ongean. ⁊ gri-ðedon þid hine. þændon ꝥ he sceolde þet land ofergan. Ða comen into Elig Xp̄istien þa Densce b̄. and Os-bearn eorl. ⁊ þa Densca hus-carles mid heom. and þet Englisce folc of eall þa feon-landes comen to heom. þendon ꝥ hi sceoldon þinnon eal ꝥ land. Ða her-don þa munecas of Burh sægen ꝥ heo-ra agene men þolden hergon þone mýnstre. ꝥ þæs Hereþard ⁊ his genge. ꝥ þæs forðan þet hi herdon sæcgen þet se cýng heafde gýfen ꝥ abbot-rice an Frencisce abbot. Turolde þæs ge-haten. ⁊ ꝥ he þæs sþiðe stýrne man. ⁊ þæs cumen þa into Stanforde mid ealle hise Frencisce menn. Ða þæs þær an cýrece-þeard. Yþare þæs gehaten. nam þa be nihte eall þet he mihte. þet þæron Xp̄es bec ⁊ mæssa-hakeles. ⁊

the Pope Alexander, and before all the council that was collected there; and so they went home. After this came Thomas to Canterbury; and all that the archbishop required of him he humbly fulfilled, and afterwards received consecration. This year earl Waltheof agreed with the king; but in the Lent of the same year the king ordered all the monasteries in England to be plundered. In the same year came king Sweyne from Denmark into the Humber; and the landsmen came to meet him, and made a treaty with him; thinking that he would over-run the land. Then came into Ely Christien, the Danish bishop, and earl Osbern, and the Danish domestics with them; and the English people from all the fen-lands came to them; supposing that they should win all that land. Then the monks of Peterborough heard say, that their own men would plunder the minster; namely Hereward and his gang; because they understood that the king had given the abbacy to a French abbot, whose name was Thorold;—that he was a very stern man, and was then come into Stamford with all his Frenchmen. Now there was a church-warden, whose name was Yware; who took away by night all that he could;

[a] These events are stated thus in *C.T.* B iv. *Petrob*, Lye, &c.:—An. MLXXI. Her se eorl Þælðeof grýðode þid þone cýnge. ⁊ þæs on lengten se kýngc let hergian ealle þa mýnstra þe on Engla-lande þæron. ⁊ þæs geres þæs micel hunger [abs. *Petrob.*]. ⁊ man hergade ꝥ mýnster æt Burh. ꝥ þæron [⁊ þær-on, Lye]. þa menn þe se b. Ægelric ær amansumade for þon þe hi namon þær eall ꝥ he ahte [ða þæs mýcel hunger ðæs geares, *Petrob.*]. ⁊ þæs ilcan sumeres com ꝥ lið into Temese. ⁊ lagon þær tþa niht. ⁊ heoldon sýddan to Denmarcon. ⁊ Baldaþine eorl forðferde. ⁊ Arnulf his sunu feng to þan rice. ⁊ Francena kýning ⁊ Þillelm eorl sceoldon beon his gehealð. ac þær com Rodbeart [-bright overlined]. ⁊ ofsloh Arnulf his mæig. ⁊ þone eorl Þýllelm. ⁊ þone kýngc aflýmde. ⁊ ofsloh his manna fela ðusenda. Wheloc ends with ---bletsungan underfeng.

cantelcapaſ. ⁊ ꝛeaſeſ. ⁊ ſpilce litleſ hpat ſpa hpat ſpa he mihte. ⁊ ſeꝛde ſona æꝛ dæg to þone abbot Tuꝛolde. ⁊ ſægde him ꝥ he ſohte hiſ gꝛiðe. ⁊ cydde him hu þa utlageſ ſceolden cumen to Buꝛh. ꝥ he dyde eall be þæꝛe munece ꝛæde. Ða ſona on moꝛgen comen ealle þa utlaga mid ſela ſcipe. ⁊ poldon into þam mynſtꝛe. ⁊ þa munecaſ piðſtoden. ꝥ hi na mihton incumen. Ða lægdon hi ſyꝛ on. ⁊ ſoꝛbæꝛndon ealle þa munece huſeſ. and eall þa tun. buton ane huſe. Ða comen hi þuꝛh ſyꝛe in æt Bolhiðe-geate. ⁊ þa munecaſ comen heom togeaneſ. beaden heom gꝛið. Ac hi na ꝛohten na þing. geodon into þe mynſtꝛe. clumben upp to þe halge ꝛode. namen þa þe kynehelm of uꝛe Dꝛihtneſ heaſod. eall of ſmeate golde. namen þa þet ſot-ſpuꝛe. þe pæſ underꝛnæðen hiſ ſote. ꝥ pæſ eall of ꝛead golde. Clumben upp to þe ſtepel. bꝛohton dune ꝥ hæcce þe þæꝛ pæſ behid. hit pæſ eall of gold ⁊ of ſeolfꝛe. hi namen þæꝛe tpa gildene ſcꝛineſ. ⁊ ix. ſeolfeꝛne. ⁊ hi namen fiftene mycele ꝛoden. ge of golde. ge of ſeolfꝛe. hi namen þæꝛe ſpa mycele gold ⁊ ſeolfꝛe. ⁊ ſpa manega geꝛſumaſ on ſceat. ⁊ on ſcꝛud. ⁊ on bokeſ. ſpa nan man ne mæi oðeꝛ tællen. ſægdon ꝥ hi hit dyden foꝛ þeſ

testaments, mass-hackles, cantel-copes, and reefs, and such other small things, whatsoever he could; and went early, before day, to the abbot Thorold; telling him that he sought his protection, and informing him how the outlaws were coming to Peterborough, and that he did all by advice of the monks. Early in the morning came all the outlaws with many ships, resolving to enter the minster; but the monks withstood, so that they could not come in. Then they laid on fire, and burned all the houses of the monks, and all the town except one house. Then came they in through fire at the Bull-hithe gate[1]; where the monks met them, and besought peace of them. But they regarded nothing. They went into the minster, climbed up to the holy rood, took away the diadem from our Lord's head, all of pure gold, and seized the bracket that was underneath his feet, which was all of red gold. They climbed up to the steeple, brought down the table[2] that was hid there, which was all of gold and silver, seized two golden shrines, and nine of silver, and took away fifteen[3] large crucifixes, of gold and of silver; in short, they seized there so much gold and silver, and so many treasures, in money, in raiment, and in books, as no man could tell another; and

[1] "*Janua ab australi parte monasterii Petroburgensis, vulgo hodie* Bulldyke-gate *dicta.*" Gibs. *Vid.* Hug. Cand. *Cœnob. Burg. Hist.* edited by Sparke, p 49. See also a curious Gallo-Norman poem printed at the end of the same volume, p. 252.

[2] *Pallium* and *ependytis*, Gibs. And so Lye, *Dict. in voc.* but we follow the sense of the context, supported by the joint authority of Hugo Candidus and of the poem above-mentioned.

[3] *Duodecim*, Hug. Cand. So also the poem above-mentioned:

"*E* XII. *croiz noblement e ben apareillez.*"

mẏnſtrеſ holdſcipe. Sẏddon ȝeden heom to ſcipe. ferden heom to Eliȝ. betæhtan þær þa ealla þa ȝærſume. Ða Deneſcæ menn pændon þ̃ hi ſceoldon oferсumen þa Frenciſca men. þa todrefodon ealle þa munekeſ. beleaf þær nan butan an munec. he pæſ ȝehaten Leofpine Lanȝe. he læi ſeoc in þa ſecræ-man in. Ða com Turold abbot. ⁊ æhte ſiðe tpenti Frenciſce men mid him. ⁊ ealle full-pepnode. Ða he þider com þa fand he forbærnd piðinnan ⁊ piðutan eall butan þa cirece ane. þa pæron þa utlaȝaſ ealle on flote. piſtan þ̃ he ſcolde þider cumen. Ðiſ pæſ don þæſ dæȝeſ IIII. Non. Junii. Ða tpeȝen kẏnȝaſ Pillelm ⁊ Spæȝn purðon ſæhtlod. þa ferdon þa Dæneſca menn ut of Eliȝ mid ealle þa forenſpræcena ȝærſume. ⁊ læddon mid heom. Ða hi comen on middepaṛde þe ſæ. þa com an mẏcel ſtorm. ⁊ todræfde ealle þa ſcipe þær þa ȝerfumeſ pæron inne. ſume ferdon to Norpæȝe. ſume to Yrlande. ſume to Dæn-marce. ⁊ eall þ̃ þider com. þ̃ pæſ þone hæcce. and ſume ſcrine. ⁊ ſume roden. and fela of þa oðre ȝærſume. and brohten hit to an cẏnȝeſ tun . . . . . hatte. and dẏden hit eall þa in þone cẏrce. Ða ſẏððon þurh heora ȝemeleſt. ⁊ þurh heora drunceneð. on an niht forbærnde þa cẏrce. ⁊ eall þet þær inne pæſ. Ðuſ pæſ ſe mẏnſtre of Burch forbærnd ⁊ forhærȝod. ælmihtiȝ God hit ȝemiltſe

said, that they did it from their attachment to the minster. Afterwards they went to their ships, proceeded to Ely, and deposited there all the treasure. The Danes, believing that they should overcome the Frenchmen, drove out all the monks; leaving there only one, whose name was Leofwine Lang, who lay sick in the infirmary. Then came abbot Thorold and eight times twenty[1] Frenchmen with him, all full-armed. When he came thither, he found all within and without consumed by fire, except the church alone; but the outlaws were all with the fleet, knowing that he would come thither. This was done on the 4th day before the Nones of June. The two kings, William and Sweyne, were now reconciled; and the Danes went out of Ely with all the aforesaid treasure, and carried it away with them. But when they came into the middle of the sea, there came a violent storm, and dispersed all the ships wherein the treasures were. Some went to Norway, some to Ireland, some to Denmark. All that reached the latter, consisted of the table[2], and some shrines, and some crucifixes, and many of the other treasures; which they brought to a king's town, called ——, and deposited it all there in the church. Afterwards through their own carelessness, and through their drunkenness, in one night the church and all that was therein was consumed by fire. Thus was the minster of Peterborough burned and

[1] *Centum et quadraginta*, Hug. Cand. "*Deus cenz Normauns*," Poem. G. Norm.

[2] *Ependytis*, Gibs. See note [2] in the preceding page.

þuꞃh hiꞃ mẏcele mildheꞃtneꞃꞃe. And þuꞃ ꞃe abbot Tuꞃold com to Buꞃh. ⁊ þa munecaꞃ comen þa onȝean. ⁊ dẏdan Xp̃eꞃ þeudom in þæꞃe cẏꞃce. ꝥ æꞃ hæꞃde ꞃtanden ꞃulle ꞃeoꞃeniht ꞃoꞃutan ælceꞃ cẏnneꞃ ꞃiht. Đa heꞃde Æȝelꞃic biꞃcop þet ȝeꞃecȝon. þa amanꞃumede he ealle þa men þa ꝥ ẏꞃel dæde hæꞃden don. Đa þæꞃ mẏcel hunȝeꞃ þæꞃ ȝeaꞃeꞃ. ⁊ þa þæꞃ ꞃumeꞃeꞃ com þet lid noꞃðan oꞃ Humbꞃan into Tæmeꞃe. ⁊ laȝon þæꞃ tþa niht. ⁊ heoldan ꞃẏððon to Dæn-meꞃcan. And Baldeþine eoꞃl ꞃoꞃðꞃeꞃde. ⁊ hiꞃ ꞃunu Aꞃnulꞃ ꞃenȝ to ꞃice. and Þillelm eoꞃl ꞃceolde ben hiꞃ ȝehealð. ⁊ Fꞃanca cẏnȝ eac. ⁊ com þa Rodbꞃiht eoꞃl ⁊ oꞃꞃloh hiꞃ mæȝ Aꞃnulꞃ ⁊ þone eoꞃl. ⁊ þone cẏnȝ aꞃlẏmda. ⁊ hiꞃ menn oꞃꞃloh ꞃela þuꞃenda:·

plundered. Almighty God have mercy on it through his great goodness. Thus came the abbot Thorold to Peterborough; and the monks too returned, and performed the service of Christ in the church, which had before stood a full week without any kind of rite. When bishop Aylric heard it, he excommunicated all the men who that evil deed had done. There was a great famine this year; and in the summer came the fleet in the north from the Humber into the Thames, and lay there two nights, and made afterwards for Denmark. Earl Baldwin also died, and his son Arnulf succeeded to the earldom. Earl William, in conjunction with the king of the Franks, was to be his guardian; but earl Robert came and slew his kinsman Arnulf and the earl, put the king to flight, and slew many thousands of his men.

[a]An. MLXXI[b]. Heꞃ Eadþine[c] eoꞃl ⁊ Moꞃkeꞃe eoꞃl uthlupon[d]. ⁊ miꞃlice ꞃeꞃdon on þudu ⁊ on ꞃelda[e]. [f]Đa ȝeþende Moꞃkeꞃe eoꞃl to Eliȝ on ꞃcipe. ⁊ Eadþine eoꞃl þeaꞃð oꞃꞃlaȝen aꞃhlice ꞃꞃam hiꞃ aȝenum mannum. ⁊ com ꞃe biꞃcop Æȝelþine. ⁊ Siþaꞃd Beaꞃn." ⁊ ꞃela hund manna mid heom [g]into Eliȝ."

A. D. 1071. This year earl Edwin and earl Morkar fled out[1], and roamed at random in woods and in fields. Then went earl Morkar to Ely by ship; but earl Edwin was treacherously slain by his own men. Then came bishop Aylwine, and Siward Barn, and many hundred men with them, into Ely. When

[a] From this year to the end of the chronicle Gibson printed from the *Laud.* MS. only, not being aware of the existence of any other. But *C.T.* B iv. and *Petrob.* are here collated to the year 1080.
[b] So Gibs. *Petrob.* MLXXII. *C.T.* B iv. Lye.
[c] So *C.T.* B iv. and Lye. Ædþine, Gibs. but Eadþine below. Lye begins the year abruptly, as usual, without Heꞃ.
[d] hlupon ut, *C.T.* B iv. Lye.
[e] So *Petrob.* þuda --- ꞃeldon, *C.T.* B iv. Lye.
[f] oð ꝥ Eadþine þeaꞃð oꞃꞃlæȝen ꞃꞃam hiꞃ aȝenum mannum. ⁊ Moꞃkeꞃe mid ꞃcipe aꞃhlice ȝeþende to Héliȝ. ⁊ þæꞃ com Æȝelþine b. ⁊ Siȝþaꞃd Baꞃn. *C.T.* B iv. --- mid ꞃcẏp-heꞃe þende, Lye.
[g] Abs. *C.T.* B iv. Lye.

[1] *i. e.*—threw off their allegiance to the Norman usurper, and became voluntary outlaws. The habits of these outlaws, or, at least, of their imitators and descendants in the next century, are well described by a living writer in the romance of Ivanhoe.

[a]And þa þe ſe cẏnȝ Ƿillelm ꝥ ȝeaxode." þa bead he ut ſcip-ꝼẏꝛde ⁊ land-ꝼẏꝛde. ⁊ þæt land [b]eall" [c]abutan ſæt. ⁊ bꝛẏcȝe ȝeꝑꝛohte." [d]⁊ inn-ꝼoꝛ." ⁊ [e]ſeo" ſcip-ꝼẏꝛde on þa ſæ-healꝼe. [f]And þa utlaȝan þa ealle on hand eodan." ꝥ[g] pæſ Æȝelpine biſcop ⁊ Moꝛkeꝛe eoꝛl. ⁊ ealle þa þe mid heom pæꝛon. buton Heꝛepaꝛd ane ⁊ ealle þa þe [h]mid him poldon." ⁊ he hi ahtlice utlædde. And ſe cẏnȝ ȝenam [b]heoꝛa" ſcipa. ⁊ pæpna. ⁊ ſceattaſ maneȝa. ⁊ þa men [b]ealle" he [i]ateah ſpa ſpa he polde." and [k]þone biſcop Æȝelpine" he ſende to Abban-dune. ⁊ he þæꝛ ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛde [d]ſona þæſ pintꝛeſ":

An. MLXXII[l]. Heꝛ Ƿillelm cẏnȝ lædde ſcip-ꝼẏꝛde ⁊ land-ꝼẏꝛde to Scot-lande. and ꝥ land on þa ſæ-healꝼe mid ſcipum ẏmbe-læiȝ. [m]⁊ hiſ land-ꝼẏꝛde æt þam Gepæde inn lædde." ⁊ he þæꝛ naht ne ꝼunde þæſ þe him þe bet[n] pæꝛe. And ſe cẏnȝ Melcolm com ⁊ ȝꝛiðede pið þone cẏnȝ Ƿillelm. ⁊

king William heard that, then ordered he out a naval force and land force, and beset the land all about, and wrought a bridge, and went in; and the naval force at the same time on the sea side. And the outlaws then all surrendered; that was, bishop Aylwine, and earl Morkar, and all that were with them; except Hereward[1] alone, and all those that would join him, whom he led out triumphantly. And the king took their ships, and weapons, and many treasures[2]; and all the men he disposed of as he thought proper. Bishop Aylwine he sent to Abingdon, where he died in the beginning of the winter[3].

A.D. 1072. This year king William led a naval force and a land force to Scotland, and beset that land on the sea-side with ships, whilst he led his land-force in at the Tweed[4]; but he found nothing there of any value. King Malcolm, however, came, and made peace with king William, and gave hostages,

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[a] ac þa ſe kẏnȝc Ƿẏllelm ðiſ ȝeahſade, *C.T* B iv. [b] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. Gibs. [c] utan embſette. ⁊ bꝛẏȝce poꝛhte, *C.T.* B iv. So nearly Lye. [d] From Gibs. *Petrob.* abs. *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. [e] Abs. *C.T.* B iv. Lye. [f] ⁊ hi ealle þa eodon þan kẏninȝe on hand. *C.T.* B iv. --- cẏninȝ --- Lye. [g] So *Laud. C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. ⁊, Gibs. incorrectly. [h] into him ætꝼleon mihton, *C.T.* B iv. Lye. [i] tóc. ⁊ dẏde oꝼ heom ꝥ he polde, *C.T.* B iv. Lye. [k] Æȝelpine b. *C.T.* B iv. Lye. [l] So *Petrob.* MLXXIII. *C.T.* B iv. abs. Lye. [m] So Gibs. ⁊ himſẏlꝼ mid hiſ land-ꝼẏꝛde ꝼeꝛde inn oꝼeꝛ ꝥ pæð (qu. þa Tpæð?) *C.T.* B iv. [n] beteꝛe, *C.T.* B iv. *melius*, *Ann. Waverl.* which is a literal translation.

[1] The author of the Gallo-Norman poem printed by Sparke elevates his diction to a higher tone, when describing the feats of this same Hereward, whom he calls "*le uthlage hardi.*"

[2] Or much *coin*; many *sceattæ*; such being the denomination of the silver money of the Saxons. See Ruding's *Coinage of Britain*, and the plates engraved for this work.

[3] Sona þæſ pintꝛeſ, Sax.—*soon of the winter*; *i. e.* in the early part of it; or, soon after it began; *αὐτικα τοῦ χειμῶνος*, Gr.

[4] Scodwade; *Ann. Waverl.* ap. Gale; qu. *Scotorum vadum?* Florence of Worcester and those who follow him say that William proceeded as far as Abernethy; where Malcolm met him, and surrendered to him.

ȝiſlaſ ſealde. ⁊ hiſ man þæſ. ⁊ ſe cẏnȝ ham ȝeþende mid ealne hiſ ꝼẏnde. And ſe biſcop Eȝelric ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛde. he þæſ to biſcop hadod to Eoꝼeꝛþic. ac hit þæſ mid unꝛiht him oꝼȝenumen. ⁊ man ȝeaꝼ him þ̄ biſcopꝛice on Dunholme. ⁊ he heaꝼde hit þa hþile þe he þolde. ⁊ ꝼoꝛlet hit ſiððan. and ꝼeꝛde to Buꝛch to ſc̄e Petꝛeſ minſtꝛe. ⁊ þæꝛ dꝛohtnode XII. ȝeaꝛ. Ða æꝼteꝛ þam þe Þillelm cẏnȝ ȝeþan Enȝla-lande þa nam he hine oꝼ Buꝛch. ⁊ ſende hine to Þeſtmẏnſtꝛe. ⁊ he [a]þæꝛ" ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛde on Id. Octob. [b]⁊ he iſ bebẏꝛȝed þæꝛ innan þam mẏnſtꝛe. innon ſc̄ſ Nicholauſ poꝛtice":

An. MLXXIII[c]. On þiſum ȝeaꝛe Þillelm cẏnȝ lædde Enȝliſce heꝛe ⁊ Fꝛenciſce oꝼeꝛ ſæ. ⁊ ȝeþan þ̄ land Manſ. ⁊ hit Enȝliſce men ſþiðe amẏꝛdon. þinȝeaꝛdaſ hi ꝼoꝛdẏdon. ⁊ buꝛȝa ꝼoꝛbæꝛndon. ⁊ ſþiðe þæt land amẏꝛdon. ⁊ hit eall abeȝdon [d]þan kẏninȝe Þillelme to handa. ⁊ hi ſiððon ham ȝeþendon [e]to Enȝla-lande":

An. MLXXIV.[f] [g]On þiſan ȝeꝛe" Þẏllelm cẏnȝc ꝼoꝛ oꝼeꝛ ſæ to Noꝛmandiȝe. ⁊ Eadȝaꝛ cild com oꝼ Fleminȝa-lande into Scotlande on Sc̄e Gꝛimbaldeſ mæſſe-dæȝ. ⁊ ſe kẏnȝc Malcholom ⁊ hiſ

and became his man; whereupon the king returned home with all his force. This year died bishop Aylric[1]. He had been invested bishop of York; but that see was unjustly taken from him, and he then had the bishopric of Durham given him; which he held as long as he chose, but resigned it afterwards, and retired to Peterborough minster; where he abode twelve years. After that king William won England, then took he him from Peterborough, and sent him to Westminster; where he died on the ides of October, and he is there buried, within the minster, in the porch of St. Nicholas.

A.D. 1073. This year led king William an army, English and French, over sea, and won the district of Maine; which the English very much injured by destroying the vineyards, burning the towns, and spoiling the land. But they subdued it all into the hand of king William, and afterwards returned home to England.

A. D. 1074. This year king William went over sea to Normandy; and child Edgar came from Flanders into Scotland on St. Grimbald's mass-day[2]; where king Malcolm and his sister

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[a] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. Gibs. [b] ⁊ iſ bebẏꝛȝed innan ſc̄e Nicolaeſ poꝛtice. *C.T.* B iv. The other variations are immaterial. [c] MLXXIV. *C.T.* B iv. abs. Lye. [d] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. Gibs. [e] From Gibs. *Petrob.* abs. *C.T.* B iv. [f] So Gibs. *Laud. Petrob.* MLXXV. *C.T.* B iv. Lye. [g] Abs. Lye. Briefly thus Gibs. from *Laud.* An. MLXXIV. On þiſum ȝeaꝛe ꝼoꝛ Þillelm cẏnȝ oꝼeꝛ ſæ to Noꝛmandiȝ. ⁊ Eadȝaꝛ cild com oꝼ Scotland to Noꝛmandiȝe. and ſe cẏnȝ hine ȝeinlaȝode ⁊ ealle hiſ men. ⁊ he þæſ on þeſ cẏnȝeſ hẏꝛede. ⁊ nam ſþilce ȝeꝛihta ſþa ſe cẏnȝ him ȝeuðe. So *Petrob.* collated by Joscelin. Lye is corrected here from *C.T.* B iv. which appears to be the original MS.

[1] *Cilricus*, (l. *Eilricus*) *Ann. Waverl.* ap. Gale. Sc. from the Saxon Eilꝛicuſ.

[2] *Clito Edgarus de Scotia per Angliam venit in Normanniam, &c.* Flor. *An.* MLXXIII.

ſpeoſtoꞃ Maꞃgaꞃeta hine undeꞃfengon mid mẏcclan peoꞃðſcẏpe. On þæꞃe ilcan tide ſende ſe kẏng of Fꞃancꞃice. Philippuſ[a]. geꞃꞃit to him. ⁊ bead him þ̄ he to him com. ⁊ he polde geofan him þone caſtel æt Muſtꞃæl. þ̄ he mihte ſẏððan dæghpamlicé hiſ unpinan unþancaſ don. Hpæt þa· ſe cẏngc Malcolm ⁊ hiſ ſpeoſteꞃ Maꞃgaꞃeta geafon him mẏcela geofa. ⁊ manega gæꞃſama. ⁊ eallon hiſ mannan. on ſcẏnnan mid pælle betogen. ⁊ on meꞃðeꞃne pẏleceon. ⁊ gꞃáſchẏnnene. ⁊ heaꞃma ſcẏnnene. ⁊ on pællon. ⁊ on gẏldenan faton. ⁊ on ſeolfꞃenan. ⁊ hine ⁊ ealle hiſ ſcẏpeꞃan mid mẏcclan peoꞃðſcipe of hiſ gꞃẏðe alædde. ac on þæꞃe feꞃe heom ẏfele gelamp. þa hi ut on ſæ pæꞃon. þ̄ heom on becom ſpiþe hꞃeoh pedeꞃ. ⁊ ſeó pode ſæ ⁊ ſe ſtꞃanga pind hi on lande apeaꞃp. þ̄ ealle heoꞃa ſcẏpa tobuꞃſton. ⁊ hi ſẏlfe eaꞃfoðlice to lande coman. ⁊ heoꞃa geꞃſama foꞃneh eall loſade. ⁊ hiſ menn eac puꞃdon ſume gelæhte of Fꞃencẏſcan mannan. ac he ſẏlf ⁊ hiſ ſeleſtan[b] menn feꞃdon eft ongean to Scotlande. ſume hꞃeoplice on fotan gangende. ⁊ ſume eaꞃmlice ꞃidende: Ða geꞃædde ſe kẏngc Malcholom him þ̄ he ſende to Pẏllelme cẏnge ofeꞃ ſæ. ⁊ bæd hiſ gꞃẏþeſ. ⁊ he eac ſpa dẏde. ⁊ ſe cẏngc him þæſ getiþade. ⁊ æfteꞃ him ſende. ⁊ ſe kẏngc eft Malcolm ⁊ hiſ ſpeoſtoꞃ him ⁊ eallon hiſ mannan unaꞃimede gæꞃſama geafon. ⁊ ſpiðe peoꞃðlice hine eft of heoꞃa gꞃẏðe ſendon.

Margaret received him with much pomp. At the same time sent Philip, the king of France, a letter to him, bidding him to come to him, and he would give him the castle of Montreuil; that he might afterwards daily annoy his enemies. What then? King Malcolm and his sister Margaret gave him and his men great presents, and many treasures; in skins ornamented with purple, in pelisses made of martin-skins, of gray-skins, and of ermine-skins, in palls, and in vessels of gold and silver; and conducted him and his crew with great pomp from his territory. But in their voyage evil befel them; for when they were out at sea, there came upon them such rough weather, and the stormy sea and the strong wind drove them so violently on the shore, that all their ships burst, and they also themselves came with difficulty to the land. Their treasure was nearly all lost, and some of his men also were taken by the French; but he himself and his best men returned again to Scotland, some roughly travelling on foot, and some miserably mounted. Then king Malcolm advised him to send to king William over sea, to request his friendship, which he did; and the king gave it him, and sent after him. Again therefore king Malcolm and his sister gave him and all his men numberless treasures, and again conducted him very magnificently from their territory. The sheriff of York came to meet him at Durham, and

[a] So Lye. Filipp', *C.T.* B iv.

[b] So Lye. feꞃeſtan, *C.T.* B iv. *i.e. fairest.*

⁊ ſe ſcıꝛ-ȝeꝛeꝼa oꝼ Ɛoꝼoꝛꝑıc com hım toȝeaneſ æt Dunholme. ⁊ ꝼeꝛðe ealne ꝑeıȝ mıð hım. ⁊ let hım ꝼından mete ⁊ ꝼoððoꝛ æt ælcan caſtelle ꝥ hı to comon. oð ꝥ hıȝ oꝼeꝛ ſæ to þam kẏnınȝe coman. ⁊ ſe kẏnȝc Ꝑẏllelm mıð mẏcclan ꝑeoꝛðſcẏpe þa hıne unðeꝛꝼenȝc. ⁊ he ꝑæſ þæꝛ þa on hıſ hıꝛeðe. ⁊ toc ſꝑẏlce ȝeꝛıhta ſꝑa he hım ȝelaȝaðe:·

An. MLXXV[a]. On þıſum ȝeaꝛe Ꝑıllelm cẏnȝ ȝeaꝼ Raulꝼe eoꝛle Ꝑıllelmeſ ðohtoꝛ Oſbeaꝛneſ ſunu. ⁊ ſe ẏlca Raulꝼ ꝑæſ Bꝛẏttıſc on hıſ moðeꝛhealꝼe. ⁊ hıſ ꝼæðeꝛ ꝑæſ Ɛnȝlıſc. Raulꝼ hatte. ⁊ ꝑæſ ȝeboꝛen on Noꝛð-ꝼolce. Ða ȝeaꝼ ſe cẏnȝ [b]ꝼoꝛðı″ hıſ ſunu þone eoꝛlðom on Noꝛð-ꝼolc ⁊ Suð-ꝼolc. þa læðde he ꝥ ꝑıꝼ to Noꝛð-ꝑıc.

[c]Ðæꝛ ꝑæſ ꝥ bꝛẏð-eala
mannum to beala.

Ðæꝛ ꝑæſ Roȝeꝛ eoꝛl. ⁊ Ꝑalðeoꝼ eoꝛl. ⁊ bıſcopaſ. anð abboteſ[d]. ⁊ ꝛæddon þæꝛ [e]ſꝑa″ ꝥ hı ꝑolðon [f]þone cẏnȝ ȝeſettan ut oꝼ Ɛnȝle-landeſ cẏneðome.″ [g]Anð hıt ꝑeaꝛð ſona ȝecẏðð þam cẏnȝe to Noꝛmanðıȝe. hu hıt ꝑæſ ȝeꝛæð. ꝥ ꝑæſ Roȝeꝛ eoꝛl ⁊ Raulꝼ eoꝛl þe ꝑæꝛon ẏlðaſt to þam unꝛeoðe.″ ⁊ hı ſꝑeonan[h] [i]þa Bꝛẏttaſ heom to″ ⁊ ſenðon eaſt[k] to Den-meaꝛcan æꝼteꝛ [e]ſcıp-heꝛe″.

went all the way with him; ordering meat and fodder to be found for him at every castle to which they came, until they came over sea to the king. Then king William received him with much pomp; and he was there afterwards in his court, enjoying such rights as he confirmed to him by law.

A.D. 1075. This year king William[1] gave earl Ralph the daughter of William Fitz-Osborne to wife. This same Ralph was British on his mother's side; but his father, whose name was also Ralph, was English; and born in Norfolk. The king therefore gave his son the earldom of Norfolk and Suffolk; and he then led the bride to Norwich.

There was that bride-ale
The source of man's bale.

There was earl Roger, and earl Waltheof, and bishops, and abbots; who there resolved, that they would drive the king out of the realm of England. But it was soon told the king in Normandy how it was determined. It was earl Roger and earl Ralph who were the authors of that plot; and who enticed the Britons to them, and sent eastward to Denmark after a fleet to assist them.

[a] So Gibs. *Laud. Petrob.* MLXXVI. *C.T.* B iv. abs. Lye. [b] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. Gibs. In *C.T.* B iv. the whole sentence runs thus:—⁊ ſe kẏnȝc ȝeaꝼ ꝼoꝛðı hıſ ſuna þæꝛ þone eoꝛlðom. ⁊ Suðꝼolc eac. Ðe þa læðde, &c. [c] Ðæꝛ ꝑæſ ꝥ bꝛẏð-ealo. ꝥ ꝑæſ maneȝꝛa manna bælo, *C.T.* B iv. [d] abboðaſ, *C.T.* B iv. [e] Abs. *C.T.* B iv. [f] heoꝛa kẏne-hlaꝼoꝛð oꝼ hıſ cẏne-ꝑıce aðꝛıꝼan, *C.T.* B iv. [g] ⁊ þıſ ꝑæſ þam kẏnınȝe ſona to Noꝛmanðıe ȝecẏðeð. Raꝑulꝼ eoꝛl ⁊ Roȝceꝛ eoꝛl ꝑæꝛon hoꝼðınȝaſ æt þıſan unꝛæðe, *C.T.* B iv. [h] ſꝑeoꝛan, *Petrob.* See Josc. ap. *C.T.* B iv. [i] heom to þa Bꝛẏttaſ, *C.T.* B iv. [k] So Gibs. *Laud. Petrob.* eac, *C.T.* B iv.

[1] *Herefordensis comes Rogerus, filius Gulielmi, ejusdem pagi comitis, East-Anglorum comiti Radulpho (contra præceptum regis Gulielmi) sororem suam conjugem tradidit.* Flor.

[a]heom to fultume." And Rogeꝛ[b] fẽꝛde ꝑeſt to hiſ eoꝛldome. and ȝeȝadeꝛode hiſ folc to þæſ cẏnȝeſ unþeaꝛfe. he þohte. ac hit ꝑeaꝛð heom ſeolfan to mẏcelan heaꝛme. ac he ꝑeaꝛð ȝelet." And Raulf[c] eac on hiſ eoꝛldome ꝑold foꝛðȝan mid hiſ folce. ac þa caſtel-men þe ꝑæꝛon on Enȝla-lande and eac ꝥ land-folc him toȝeaneſ comen. and ȝemacodon ꝥ [d]he naht ne dẏde." [e]ac foꝛ to ſcipe æt Noꝛðꝑic. And hiſ ꝑif ꝑæſ innan þam caſtele. ⁊ hine heold ſꝑa lanȝe ꝥ man" hiꝛe ȝꝛẏð ſealde[f]. ⁊ heo [g]utfeꝛde þa" of Enȝla-lande. ⁊ ealle hiꝛe men[h] þe hiꝛe mid ꝑoldon. And ſe cẏnȝ[i] ſiððan com to Enȝla-lande. ⁊ [k]ȝenam Roȝeꝛ" eoꝛl hiſ mæȝ. ⁊ [l]ȝefeſtnode hine." [m]⁊ Ꝑalþeof eoꝛl feꝛde ofeꝛ ſæ. ⁊ ꝑꝛeide hine ſẏlfne. ⁊ bæd foꝛȝẏfenẏſſe. ⁊ bead ȝæꝛſuman. ac ſe kẏnȝc let lihtlice of. oð ꝥ he com to Enȝla-lande. ⁊ hine let

Roger went westward to his earldom, and collected his people there, to the king's annoyance, as he thought; but it was to the great disadvantage of himself. He was however prevented[1]. Ralph also in his earldom would go forth with his people; but the castlemen that were in England and also the people of the land[2], came against him, and prevented him from doing any thing. He escaped however to the ships at Norwich[3]. And his wife was in the castle; which she held until peace was made with her; when she went out of England, with all her men who wished to join her. The king afterwards came to England, and seized earl Roger, his relative, and put him in prison. And earl Waltheof went over sea, and bewrayed himself; but he asked forgiveness, and proffered gifts of ransom. The king, however, let him off lightly, until he[4]

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[a] Abs. *C.T.* B iv. [b] Roȝceꝛ, *C.T.* B iv. as above. [c] Raꝑulf eac ꝑolde mid hiſ eoꝛldome foꝛðȝan, *C.T.* B iv. [d] hi naht ne dẏdon, *C.T.* B iv. [e] So *Laud. Petrob.* Gibs. ac ꝑæſ faȝen ꝥ he to ſcẏpum ætfleah. ⁊ hiſ ꝑif belaf æfteꝛ in þam caſtele. ⁊ hine ſꝑa lanȝe heold oþ ꝥ man, &c. *C.T.* B iv. [f] ſalde, *C.T.* B iv. [g] þa ut feꝛde, *C.T.* B iv. [h] menn, *C.T.* B iv. [i] kẏnȝc, *C.T.* B iv. [k] fenȝ Roȝceꝛ, *C.T.* B iv. [l] ȝefeſtenode hine, *Petrob.* ſette on pꝛiſun, *C.T.* B iv. [m] So *C.T.* B iv. More briefly thus Gibs. from *Laud.* ⁊ Ꝑalðeof eoꝛl he ȝenam eac.

[1] "*A Wulstano Wigorniensi episcopo et Agelwio abbate Eoveshamensi, Ursone vice-comite Wigorniæ et Waltero de Laceio.*"—Gibs. ex Flor.

[2] "*Quos congregarunt Odo Baiocensis episcopus regis frater, et Gotfridus Constantiensis episcopus.*"—Gibs. ex Flor.

[3] Whence he sailed to Bretagne, according to Flor. S. Dunelm, &c.; but according to Henry of Huntingdon he fled directly to Denmark,—"*recessit in Daciam*"; returning afterwards with Cnute and Hacco, who invaded England with a fleet of 200 sail.

[4] *i. e.* Earl Waltheof; the Latin historians in general seem to have understood these words "until he (king William) came to England;" and as he was in England already, some have omitted the whole passage, because they did not comprehend it.

William of Malmsbury has done worse; he has perverted it:—"*Normanniam ultro enavigans rem regi*, causa sua duntaxat celata, *detulit.*" De Willielmo I°. p. 105. ed. Franc. 1601. See Sharpe's translation, 4to. 1815, p. 329.

ſẏððan tacan." And ſona æfter þam[a] comon [b]eaſtan" of Den-mearcan[c] tpa hund ſcẏpa. [b]and" þær on þæron [b]tpeȝen" heafod[d]-menn. Cnut Spæȝneſ[e] ſunu. ⁊ Hacun[f] eorl. ⁊ [b]hi" ne dorſtan nan ȝefeoht healdan þið Þillelme cẏnȝe. [g]ac ferdon to Eoforþic. ⁊ bræcon ſc̃e Petreſ mẏnſter. ⁊ tocon þærinne mẏcele æhta. ⁊ foron ſpa apeȝ. [b]ac heoldon ofer ſæ to Flandran." [g]ac ealle þa forferdon þe æt þam ræde þæron. ꝥ þæſ Haconeſ ſunu eorleſ. ⁊ maneȝe oþre mid him." And Eadȝẏð[h] ſeo hlæfdie[i] forðferde. [g]ſeo þæſ Eadþarderſ cẏnȝeſ ȝereſta." ſeofon niht[k] ær Criſteſ mæſſan. on Þinceſtre[l]." ⁊ ſe cẏnȝ hiȝ let brẏnȝan to Þeſtmẏnſtre mid mẏcclan þurðſcẏpe. ⁊ [m]læȝde hi" þið Eadþarde cẏnȝe hire hlaforde. And ſe [g]kẏnȝe" þæſ [g]þa" on Þeſtmẏnſtre þone midþinter. ⁊ [n]man fordẏde þær" ealle þa Brẏttaſ þe þæron æt þam brẏd-ealoð[o] æt Norðþic. [p]ſume hẏ þurdon ablænde. ⁊ ſume of land adrifene. [g]⁊ ſume ȝetaþod to Scande." ſpa þurdon [g]þæſ kẏninȝeſ Þillelmeſ ſpican ȝeniðrade":

came to England; when he had him seized. Soon after that, came east from Denmark 200 ships; wherein were two captains, Cnute Swainson, and earl Hacco; but they durst not maintain a fight with king William. They went rather to York, and broke into St. Peter's minster, and took therein much treasure, and so went away. They made for Flanders over sea; but they all perished who were privy to that design; that was, the son of earl Hacco, and many others with him. This year died the lady Edgitha, who was the relict of king Edward, seven nights before Christmas, at Winchester; and the king caused her to be brought to Westminster with great pomp; and he laid her with king Edward, her lord. And the king was then at Westminster, at midwinter; where all the Britons were condemned who were at the bride-ale at Norwich. Some were punished with blindness; some were driven from the land; and some were towed to Scandinavia. So were the traitors of king William subdued.

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[a] þiſan, *C.T.* B iv. [b] From Gibs. abs. *C.T.* B iv. [c] Denemearcon, *C.T.* B iv. [d] heafdeſ, *C.T.* B iv. [e] Speȝneſ, *C.T.* B iv. [f] Hacon, *C.T.* B iv. [g] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. Gibs. [h] Eadȝið, Gibs. [i] hlæfdiȝ, Gibs. but we find hlæfdie in *C.T.* B iv. the Norman terminations being now frequently substituted for the Saxon. [k] VII. nihton, Gibs. [l] Þinceaſtre, Gibs. [m] leide heo, *C.T.* B iv. [n] þær mon forðemde, *C.T.* B iv. [o] brẏdlope, *C.T.* B iv. D. S. The Danes still retain *bryllup* for a *wedding*, and the Swedes *bröllop*. [p] In *C.T.* B iv. the story concludes with something like a rhiming ballad:

Sume hi þurdon ȝeblende.
⁊ ſume þrecen of lande.
⁊ ſume ȝetaþod to Scande.
Ðuſ þurdon þæſ kẏninȝeſ Þillelmeſ
ſpican ȝenẏðerade.

An. MLXXVI.[a] On þiſum[b] ȝeaꞃe ꝼoꞃðꝼeꞃðe Spæȝn cẏnȝ[c] on Dæn-meꞃcan[d]. ⁊ Haꞃolð hiſ ſunu ꝼenȝ to þe[e] cẏne-ꞃice. Anð [f]heꞃ Pẏllelm″ [g]ſe″ cẏnȝc ȝeaꝼ [f]þ abb-ꞃice″ Peſt-mẏnſteꞃ Uithele[h] abboðe. ſe pæſ æꞃ abboð on[i] Bæꞃneȝe. ⁊ [f]heꞃ″ Palðeoꝼ eoꞃl pæſ beheaꝼðoð on Pinceſtꞃe. [f]on ſc̃e Petꞃonella mæſſe-ðæȝe.″ ⁊ hiſ lic peaꞃð ȝelæð to Cꞃulanðe. [f]⁊ he þæꞃ iſ bebẏꞃȝeð.″ Anð [f]Pillelm″ [g]ſe″ cẏnȝc ꝼoꞃ oꝼeꞃ ſæ. ⁊ læððe [g]hiſ″ ꝼẏꞃðe to Bꞃẏtlanðe. ⁊ beſet[k] þone caſtel [f]æt″ Dol. ac[l] þa Bꞃẏttaſ hine heolðon [f]oð″ þ ſe cẏnȝc com oꝼ Fꞃanc-lanð[m]. ⁊ Pillelm [f]cẏnȝc þa″ þanon ꝼoꞃ. ⁊ þæꞃ ꝼoꞃleaſ æȝðeꞃ [g]ȝe″ menn ȝe[n] hoꞃſ. ⁊ [o]ꝼeola hiſ ȝeꞃſuma″:

An. MLXXVII. [p]Heꞃ on þiſum ȝeaꞃe puꞃðon ſæhte Fꞃanca cẏnȝ ⁊ Pillelm Enȝla-lanðeſ cẏnȝ. ac hit heolð litle hpile. Anð þeſ ȝeaꞃeſ ꝼoꞃbaꞃn Lunðen-buꞃh. anꞃe nihte æꞃ Aſſumptio ſc̃æ Maꞃiæ. ſpa ſpiðe ſpa heo

A.D. 1076. This year[1] died Sweyne king of Denmark; and Harold his son took to the kingdom. And the king gave the abbacy of Westminster to abbot Vitalis, who had been abbot of Bernay. This year also was earl Waltheof beheaded at Winchester, on the mass-day of St. Petronilla[2]; and his body was carried to Croyland, where he lies buried. King William now went over sea, and led his army to Brittany, and beset the castle of Dol; but the Bretons defended it, until the king came from France; whereupon king Wil- departed thence, having lost there both men and horses, and many of his treasures.

A.D. 1077. This year were reconciled the king of the Franks and William king of England. But it continued only a little while. This year was London burned, one night before the Assumption of St. Mary, so terribly as it.

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[a] So *Laud. Petrob.* Gibs. MLXXVII. *C.T.* B iv. [b] þiſan, *C.T.* B iv. [c] kẏnȝc, *C.T.* B iv. [d] Denemaꞃcon, *C.T.* B iv. [e] hiſ, *C.T.* B iv. [f] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. Gibs. [g] From Gibs. abs. *C.T.* B iv. [h] Fiþele, *C.T.* B iv. [i] æt, *C.T.* B iv. [k] beſæt, *C.T.* B iv. [l] So *C.T.* B iv. ⁊, Gibs. [m] -ꞃice, *C.T.* B iv. [n] ⁊, *C.T.* B iv. [o] un.ꞃimeðe ȝæꞃſaman, *C.T.* B iv. [p] From *Laud. Petrob.* Gibs. abs. *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. to ---ȝeſtabeleð pæſ.

[1] So *Chron. de Mailros.* Flor. but the decapitation of Waltheof and the king's expedition into Bretagne, are placed by both to the preceding year.

[2] *i. e.* ii° Kal. Iũn. or, the thirty first of May. This notice of St. Petronilla, whose name and existence seem scarcely to have been known to the Latin historians, we owe exclusively to the valuable MS. *C.T.* B. iv. Yet if ever female saint deserved to be commemorated as a conspicuous example of early piety and christian zeal, it must be Petronilla. She was no less a person than the daughter of St. Peter himself; who, being solicited to marry a nobleman at Rome of the name of Flaccus, and on her refusal allowed three days to deliberate, after passing the whole time in fasting and prayer, and receiving the sacrament at the hands of Nicomedes the priest, expired on the third day! This is no Romish legend of modern growth, for her name appears in the Martyrology of Bede, and in the most venerable records of primitive Christianity.

næfre ær næs siddan heo gestabeled pæs". [a]Her se mona aðystrode ðreom nihton ær Candelmæssan". [b]And on þisum geare" forðferde Ægelpig [c]se þorulð-snotra" abbod on Eofeshamme[d] [e]on þam dæge xiv. kl. Mar". [f]on sc̃a Iuliana mæsse-dæg. ⁊ Valtere pæs to abb'. geset on his stede". ⁊ Hereman biscop [e]eac" forðferde. [e]on þam dæge x. kl. Mar". [g]se pæs b'. on Bearrucscire ⁊ on Viltunscire ⁊ on Dorsætan. [h]⁊" her Malcholom kyngc[i] gepann Mælslæhtan modor. *[k]⁊ ealle his betstan menn. ⁊ ealne his gærsuman. ⁊ his orf. ⁊ he sylf uneaðe[l] ætbærst. * * * * * * ⁊ her[m] pæs [h]se" dria sumor. ⁊ pilde fyr[n] com on manega scyra[o]. ⁊ forbærnde[p] fela tuna. ⁊ eac manega burga forbunon[q]:

never was before, since it was built. This year the moon was eclipsed, three nights before candlemas; and in the same year died Aylwy, the prudent abbot of Evesham, on the 14th day before the calends of March, on the mass-day of St. Juliana; and Walter was appointed abbot in his stead; and bishop Herman also died, on the 10th day before the calends of March, who was bishop in Berkshire, and in Wiltshire, and in Dorsetshire. This year also king Malcolm won the mother of Malslaythe,* and all his best men, and all his treasures, and his cattle; and he himself not easily escaped. * * * This year also was the dry summer; and wild fire came upon many shires, and burned many towns; and also many cities were ruined thereby.

MLXXVIII[r].

An. MLXXIX. [s]Her Rodbert[t]. ðæs cynges sunu[u] Willm. hleop fram his

A. D. 1079. This year Robert, the son of king William, deserted from his

[a] From *C.T.* B iv. MLXXVIII. abs. Gibs. In Lye's fragment, the year begins thus:—MLXXVIII. Se mona aðeostrode ðreom nihtum ær Candlemæsse. ⁊ Ægelpig, &c. [b] From Gibs. abs. *C.T.* B iv. [c] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. Gibs. --- þorulð-snotera, Lye. [d] So *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. Euesham, Gibs. [e] From *Laud. Petrob.* Gibs. abs. *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. [f] From *C.T.* B iv. abs. Gibs. on Scē Juliana mæsse dæg; &c. Lye. gesette, ibid. The remainder varies but little from *C.T.* B iv. [g] From *C.T.* B iv. MLXXVIII. printed with some trifling variations in Lye's appendix. abs. Gibs. [h] abs. Lye. [i] cyng, Lye. [k] Here there is a blank space in the MS. consisting of two half lines only; which we have marked with an asterisk. There seems to be no such "*hiatus maxime deflendus*" as the number of asterisks in Lye's fragment would lead us to imagine. There is a greater chasm below, after ætbærst. [l] uneað, Lye. [m] So *C.T.* B iv. þær, Lye. [n] fyre, Lye., [o] scypa, Lye. [p] forbærnð, Lye. [q] forburnon, Lye; but the reading in the original MS. (*C.T.* B iv.) is preferable; forbunon being easily derivable from forbænan or forbanan, to waste away, to perish, to become desolate, &c. forburnon was probably an alteration which suggested itself to a transcriber from the mention of fire before. [r] As there is nothing in *Laud. Petrob.* Gibs. placed opposite to this year, we return to an uniformity of chronology with *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. in the next year. "Nihil dignum memoriæ." *Chron. de Mailros.* [s] From *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. to --- fæder ge, with the exception of a few passages from *Laud. Petrob.* Gibs. which we have noticed. [t] --- bearr, Lye. [u] suna, Lye.

ꝼæðeꝛ to hiꝛ eame Rotbꝛýhte on Flanðꝛon. ꝼoꝛ þan þe hiꝛ ꝼæðeꝛ ne polde him lætan paldan hiꝛ-eoꝛldomeꝛ on Noꝛmandige. þe he ꝛýlꝼ ⁊ eac ꝛe kýnz Filipp'[a] mið hiꝛ ȝeðaꝼunge him ȝeȝýꝛen hæꝼðon. ⁊ þa þe betꝛt[b] pæꝛon on þam landе hæꝼðon aðaꝛ him ȝeꝼꝛoꝛon. ⁊ hine to hlaꝼoꝛde ȝenumen. Ðeꝛ[c] Rodbeꝛt[d] ꝼeht[e] pið hiꝛ ꝼæðeꝛ [f]piðutan Noꝛmandige. be anum caꝛtele Geꝛboꝛneð hatte". [g]⁊ hine on þa hande ȝepundade". ⁊ hiꝛ hoꝛꝛ. [f]þe he on ꝼæt". [h]peaꝛþ undeꝛ oꝼꝼcoten". [i]⁊ ꝛꝛa oꝼꝼlazon" [k]⁊ ꝛe þe him oþeꝛ tobꝛohte peaꝛþ þæꝛe ꝛihte mið anan apblaꝛte oꝼꝼcoten. Þ þæꝛ Tokiz Ꝼizzoðeꝛ ꝛunu". [l]⁊ ꝛela þæꝛ puꝛðon oꝼꝼlæzen. ⁊ eac ȝeꝼanzene": [m]⁊ eac hiꝛ ꝛunu Ꝼillelm peaꝛð þæꝛ ȝepundod". [k]⁊ Rotbeꝛt[d] eꝼt ȝepende to Fleminza-lande. Ne ꝛýlle ꝛe þeh heꝛ na maꝛe ꝛcaðe appitan þe he hiꝛ ꝼæðeꝛ ȝe—[n]". [o]On þiꝛum ȝeaꝛe com Melcólm cýnz oꝼ Scot-

father to his uncle Robert in Flanders; because his father would not let him govern his earldom in Normandy; which he himself, and also king Philip with his permission, had given him. The best men that were in the land also had sworn oaths of allegiance to him, and taken him for their lord. This year, therefore, Robert fought with his father, without Normandy, by a castle called Gerberoy; and wounded him in the hand; and his horse, that he sat upon, was killed under him; and he that brought him another was killed there right with a dart. That was Tookie Wiggodson. Many were there slain, and also taken. His son William too was there wounded; but Robert returned to Flanders. We will not here however record any more injury that he did his father. This year came king Malcolm from Scotland into England, betwixt the two festivals of St. Mary [1];

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[a] So *C.T.* B iv. Philippuꝛ, Lye. [b] beꝛt, Lye. [c] heꝛe, Lye. [d] —— beaꝛt, Lye. [e] ꝛeoht, Lye. And þi ilcan ȝeaꝛe ꝛe cýnz Ꝼillelm ȝeꝛeaht tozeaneꝛ hiꝛ ꝛunu Rotbeaꝛde, Gibs. [f] From *Petrob. Laud.* Gibs. abs. *C.T.* B iv. Lye. [g] ⁊ ꝛe cýnz Ꝼillelm peaꝛð þæꝛ ȝepundod, Gibs. [h] oꝼꝼlazen, Gibs. [i] *Petrob.* See Josc. ap. *C.T.* B iv. [k] From *C.T.* B iv. Lye, abs. Gibs. [l] ⁊ ꝛela manna oꝼꝼlazene, Gibs. [m] From Gibs. abs. *C.T.* B iv. Lye. [n] Here ends, abruptly, the valuable MS. preserved in the British Museum, which is marked in our series *C.T.* B iv. Here also ends the fragment printed in the appendix to Lye's Saxon Dictionary, from a transcript by Lambard. In a more modern hand there is an addition to *C.T.* B iv. concerning Anagus, or Angus, erroneously placed to the year MLXXX; whereas it ought to be MCXXX: or, in Saxon characters, ᵐᶜᶜᶜᴸXXX; the Saxon Ꝉ being mistaken for L. This addition, as well as a paper transcript from *Petrob.* by Joscelin, inserted in the same MS. beginning with the year 1123, and ending with the year 1131, will be noticed in the proper place. With these exceptions, the remainder of the Chronicle, from 1080 to the end, is from the *Laud.* MS. only, as already printed by Gibson, and now collated with the original. [o] From *Laud. Petrob.* placed by Gibs. at the beginning of the year; abs. *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c.

[1] So *Ann. Waverl.* literally, "*inter duas festivitates Sanctæ Mariæ*," &c.; but placed to the preceding year. "*Post Assumptionem S. Mariæ*," &c. Flor.

lande into Engle-lande. betpýx þam tpam Mariam mæssan. mid mýcclum fýrde. gehergode Norðhýmbra land oð hit com to Tine. ⁊ ofsloh fela hund manna. ⁊ ham lædde manige sceattas. ⁊ gersuma. ⁊ men on heftninge″:·

An. MLXXX. On þisum geare pæs se biscop Palchere ofslagen on Dunholme. æt anum gemote. ⁊ an hund manna mid him. Frencisce ⁊ Flemisce. ⁊ he sýlfe pæs on Hloðeringa geboren. þis dýdon Norðhýmbran on Maies monðe:·

An. MLXXXI. On þisum geare se cýng lædde fýrde into Pealan. ⁊ þær gefreode fela hund manna:·

An. MLXXXII. Her nam se cýng Odan biscop. ⁊ her pæs mýcel hungor:·

An. MLXXXIII. On þisum geare aras seo ungehpærnes on Glæstingabýrig betpýx þam abbode Durstane ⁊ his munecan. Ærest hit com of þæs abbotes unpisdome. ꝥ he misbead his munecan on fela þingan. ⁊ þa munecas hit mændon luflice to him. and beadon hine ꝥ he sceolde healdan hi rihtlice. ⁊ lufian hi. ⁊ hi poldon him beon holde. ⁊ gehýrsume. Ac se abbot nolde þæs naht. ac dýde heom ýfele. ⁊ beheot him pýrs. Anes dæges se abbot eode into capitulan. ⁊ sprræc uppon þa munecas. ⁊ polde hi mistukian. ⁊ sende æfter læpede mannum. ⁊ hi comon into capi-

with a large army, which plundered Northumberland till it came to the Tine, and slew many hundreds of men, and carried home much coin, and treasure, and men in captivity.

A. D. 1080. This year was bishop Walker slain in Durham, at a council; and an hundred men with him, French and Flemish. He himself was born in Lorrain. This did the Northumbrians in the month of May[1].

A.D. 1081. This year the king led an army into Wales, and there freed many hundreds of men.

A. D. 1082. This year the king seized bishop Odo; and this year also was a great famine.

A. D. 1083. This year arose the tumult at Glastonbury betwixt the abbot Thurstan and his monks. It proceeded first from the abbot's want of wisdom, that he misgoverned his monks in many things. But the monks meant well to him; and told him, that he should govern them rightly, and love them, and they would be faithful and obedient to him. The abbot, however, would hear nothing of this; but evil entreated them, and threatened them worse. One day the abbot went into the chapter-house, and spoke against the monks, and attempted to mislead them[2];

[1] The brevity of our Chronicle here, and in the two following years, in consequence of the termination of *C. T.* B iv., is remarkable. From the year 1083 it assumes a character more decidedly Anglo-Norman.

[2] *i. e.* In the service; by teaching them a new-fangled chant, brought from Feschamp in Normandy, instead of that to which they had been accustomed, and which is called the Gregorian chant.

tulan on uppon þa munecaſ full-ȝeſepnede. And þa þæſon þa munecaſ ſpiðe afeſede of heom. nẏſton hpet heom to donne þæſe. ac to ſcuton. ſume uſnon into cẏſcan. ⁊ belucan þa duſan into heom. ⁊ hi feſdon æfteſ heom into þam mẏnſtſe. ⁊ ꝑoldon hiȝ utdſaȝan. þa ða hiȝ ne doſſten na utȝan. Ac ſeoꝑlic þinȝ þæſ ȝelamp on ꝥ dæȝ. þa Fſenciſce men bſæcen þone choſ. ⁊ toſfedon toꝑæſd þam ꝑeofode þæſ þa munecaſ ꝑæſon. ⁊ ſume of þam cnihtan feſdon uppon þone uppfloſe. ⁊ ſcotedon adunꝑeaſd mid aſeꝑan toꝑeaſd þam haliȝdome. ſꝑa ꝥ on þæſe ſode þe ſtod bufon þam ꝑeofode ſticodon on mæniȝe aſeꝑan. And þa ꝑſeccan munecaſ laȝon onbuton þam ꝑeofode. ⁊ ſume cſupon undeſ. ⁊ ȝẏſne cleopedon to Gode hiſ miltſe biddende. þa þa hi ne mihton nane miltſe æt mannum beȝẏtan. Hꝑæt maȝon ꝑe ſecȝean. buton ꝥ hi ſcotedon ſpiðe. ⁊ þa oðſe þa duſa bſæcon þæſ adune. ⁊ eodon inn. ⁊ ofſloȝon ſume þa munecaſ to deaðe. ⁊ mæniȝe ȝeꝑundedon þæſinne. ſꝑa ꝥ þet blod com of þam ꝑeofode uppon þam ȝſadan. ⁊ of þam ȝſadan on þa floſe. þſeo þæſ ꝑæſon ofſlaȝene to deaðe. ⁊ eahteteone ȝeꝑundade. And on þæſ ilcan ȝeaſeſ foſþfeſde Mahtild. Ꝑillmeſ cẏnȝeſ cꝑen. on þone dæȝ æfteſ ealſa halȝena

and sent after some laymen, and they came full-armed into the chapter-house upon the monks. Then were the monks very much afraid[1] of them, and wist not what they were to do; but they shot forward; and some ran into the church, and locked the doors after them. But they followed them into the minster, and resolved to drag them out; so that they durst not go out. A rueful thing happened on that day. The Frenchmen broke into the choir, and hurled their weapons toward the altar, where the monks were; and some of the knights went upon the upper floor[2], and shot their arrows downward incessantly toward the sanctuary; so that on the crucifix that stood above the altar they stuck many arrows. And the wretched monks lay about the altar, and some crept under, and earnestly called upon God, imploring his mercy, since they could not obtain any at the hands of men. What can we say, but that they continued to shoot their arrows; whilst the others broke down the doors, and came in, and slew[3] some of the monks to death, and wounded many therein; so that the blood came from the altar upon the steps, and from the steps on the floor. Three there were slain to death, and eighteen wounded. And in this same year departed Matilda, queen of king William, on the day after All-Hallow-

[1] Literally, "afeared of them"—*i. e.* terrified by them. "*Afeared*" occurs frequently in Shakspeare, whereas "*afraid*," I believe, occurs only once.

[2] Probably along the open galleries in the upper story of the choir.

[3] "Slæȝan," in its first sense, signifies "to strike violently;" whence the term "*sledge-hammer*." This consideration will remove the supposed pleonasm in the Saxon phrase, which is here literally translated. The same expression occurs a few lines below.

mæſſe dæg. And on þeſ ẏlcan geaneſ æfteſ mide-pinteſ. ſe cẏng let beodan mẏcel gild ⁊ heſelic ofeſ eall Engla-land. ꝥ pæſ æt ælceſe hẏde tpa ⁊ hund ſeofenti peanega:·

An. MLXXXIV. Heſ on ðiſum geaſe foſðfeſde Vulfuuold abb on Ceoſteſege. on þam dæge XIII. kl. Mai:·

An. MLXXXV. On þiſum geaſe menn cpẏdodon. ⁊ to ſoðan ſædan. ꝥ Cnut cẏng of Den-meaſcan. Spægneſ ſune cẏngeſ. fundade hideſpaſd. ⁊ polde gepinnan þiſ land mid Rodbeaſdeſ eoſleſ fultume of Flandſan. foſðan þe Cnut heafde Rodbeaſdeſ dohteſ. Ða Villelm. Engla-landeſ cẏng. þe þa pæſ ſittende on Noſmandige. foſðig he ahte ægðeſ ge Engla-land ge Noſmandige. þiſ geaxode. he feſde into Engla-lande mid ſpa mẏcclan heſe ſidendſa manna ⁊ gangendſa. of Fſancſice and of Bſẏtlande. ſpa næfſe æſ þiſ land ne geſohte. ſpa ꝥ men pundſedon hu þiſ land mihte eall þone heſe afedan. Ac ſe cẏng let toſcẏfton þone heſe geond eall þiſ land to hiſ mannon. ⁊ hi fæddon þone heſe ælc be hiſ land efne. And men heafdon mẏcel geſpinc þæſ geaſeſ. ⁊ ſe cẏng lett apeſtan ꝥ land abutan þa ſæ. þet gif hiſ feond comen upp. ꝥ hi næfdon na on hpam hi fengon ſpa ſædlice. Ac þa ſe cẏng geaxode to ſoðan ꝥ hiſ feond gelætte pæſon. ⁊ ne mihten na geſoſðian heoſa faſe. þa lett he ſum þone heſe

mass. And in the same year also, after mid-winter, the king ordained a large and heavy contribution[1] over all England; that was, upon each hide of land, two and seventy pence.

A.D. 1084. In this year died Wulfwold abbot of Chertsey on the thirteenth day before the calends of May.

A.D. 1085. In this year men reported, and of a truth asserted, that Cnute, king of Denmark, son of king Sweyne, was coming hitherward, and was resolved to win this land, with the assistance of Robert earl of Flanders[2]; for Cnute had Robert's daughter. When William, king of England, who was then resident in Normandy, (for he had both England and Normandy) understood this, he went into England with so large an army of horse and foot, from France and Brittany, as never before sought this land; so that men wondered how this land could feed all that force. But the king left the army to shift for themselves through all this land amongst his subjects, who fed them, each according to his quota of land. Men suffered much distress this year; and the king caused the land to be laid waste about the sea coast; that, if his foes came up, they might not have any thing on which they could very readily seize. But when the king understood of a truth that his foes were impeded, and could not further their

[1] "Gild," Sax.; which in this instance was a land-tax of one shilling to a yardland.

[2] —and of Olave Kyrre, king of Norway. Vid. *Antiq. Celto-Scand. p.* 226.

ꝼaꞃen to heoꞃa aȝene lanꝺe. anꝺ ſum he heolꝺ on þiſum lanꝺe oꝼeꞃ ꝑinteꞃ. Ða. to þam miꝺe ꝑintꞃe. ꝑæſ ſe cẏnȝ on Gleaꝑe-ceaſtꞃe miꝺ hiſ ꝑitan. ⁊ heolꝺ þæꞃ hiſ hiꞃeꝺ v. ꝺaȝaſ. ⁊ ſẏꝺꝺan þe aꞃcebiſcop ⁊ ȝehaꝺoꝺe men hæꝼꝺen ſinoꝺ þꞃeo ꝺaȝaſ. Ðæꞃ ꝑæſ Mauꞃiciuſ ȝecoꞃen to biſcop on Lunꝺene. ⁊ Ꝑilim to Noꞃꝺꝼolce. ⁊ Roꝺbeaꞃꝺ to Ceaſteꞃ-ſciꞃe. hi ꝑæꞃon ealle þæſ cẏnȝeſ cleꞃecaſ. Æꝼteꞃ þiſum hæꝼꝺe ſe cẏnȝ mẏcel ȝeꝺeaht. anꝺ ſꝑẏꝺe ꝺeope ſpæce ꝑiꝺ hiſ ꝑitan. ẏmbe þiſ lanꝺ. hu hit ꝑæꞃe ȝeſett. oꝺꝺe miꝺ hꝑẏlcon mannon, Senꝺe þa oꝼeꞃ eall Ɛnȝla-lanꝺ into ælceꞃe ſciꞃe hiſ men. ⁊ lett aȝan ut hu ꝼela hunꝺꞃeꝺ hẏꝺa ꝑæꞃon innon þæꞃe ſciꞃe. oꝺꝺe hꝑet ſe cẏnȝ him ſẏlꝼ hæꝼꝺe lanꝺeſ. ⁊ oꞃꝼeſ innan þam lanꝺe. oꝺꝺe hꝑilce ȝeꞃihtæ he ahte to habbanne to XII. monꝺum oꝼ þæꞃe ſciꞃe. Ɛac he lett ȝeꝑꞃitan. hu mẏcel lanꝺeſ hiſ aꞃcebiſcopaſ hæꝼꝺon. ⁊ hiſ leoꝺ-biſcopaſ. ⁊ hiſ abbotaſ. anꝺ hiſ eoꞃlaſ. anꝺ þeah ic hit lenȝꞃe telle. hꝑæt oꝺꝺe hu mẏcel ælc mann hæꝼꝺe þe lanꝺ-ſittenꝺe ꝑæſ innan Ɛnȝla-lanꝺe. on lanꝺe oꝺꝺe on oꞃꝼe. ⁊ hu mẏcel ꝼeoſ hit ꝑæꞃe ꝑuꞃꝺ. Sꝑa ſꝑẏꝺe neaꞃꝑelice he hit lett ut aſꝑẏꞃian. ꝥ næſ an ælpiȝ hiꝺe. ne an ȝẏꞃꝺe lanꝺeſ. ne ꝼuꞃꝺon (hit iſ ſceame to tellanne. ac hit ne þuhte him nan ſceame to ꝺonne) an oxe ne an cu ne an ſꝑin næſ belẏꝼon ꝥ næſ ȝeſæt on

expedition[1], then let he some of the army go to their own land; but some he held in this land over the winter. Then, at the midwinter, was the king in Glocester with his council, and held there his court five days. And afterwards the archbishop and clergy had a synod three days. There was Mauritius chosen bishop of London, William of Norfolk, and Robert of Cheshire. These were all the king's clerks. After this had the king a large meeting, and very deep consultation with his council, about this land; how it was occupied, and by what sort of men. Then sent he his men over all England into each shire; commissioning them to find out "How many hundreds of hides were in the shire, what land the king himself had, and what stock upon the land; or, what dues he ought to have by the year from the shire." Also he commissioned them to record in writing, "How much land his archbishops had, and his diocesan bishops, and his abbots, and his earls;" and though I may be prolix and tedious, "What, or how much, each man had, who was an occupier of land in England, either in land or in stock, and how much money it were worth." So very narrowly, indeed, did he commission them to trace it out, that there was not one single hide, nor a yard[2] of land, nay, moreover (it is shameful to tell, though he thought it no shame to do it), not even an ox, nor

[1] Because there was a mutiny in the Danish fleet; which was carried to such a height, that the king, after his return to Denmark, was slain by his own subjects. Vid. *Antiq. Celto-Scand.* p. 228. See also our Chronicle, A.D. 1087,

[2] *i.e.* a fourth part of an acre.

hiſ ȝeþriꝛe. ⁊ ealle þa ȝeþriꝛa þæꝛon ȝebꝛoht to him ſẏððan:

An. MLXXXVI. Heꝛ ſe cẏnȝ bæꝛ hiſ coꝛona. ⁊ heold hiſ hiꝛed. on Þinceaſtꝛe to þam Eaſtꝛan. ⁊ ſþa he ꝼeꝛde þ̃ he þæſ to þam Pentecoſten æt Þæſtminſtꝛe. ⁊ dubbade hiſ ſunu Henꝛic to ꝛideꝛe þæꝛ. Sẏððan he ꝼeꝛde abutan ſþa þ̃ he com to Lam-mæſſan to Seaꝛe-bẏꝛiȝ. ⁊ þæꝛ him comon to hiſ þitan. ⁊ ealle þa land-ſittende men þe ahteſ þæꝛon oꝼeꝛ eall Enȝle-land þæꝛon þæſ manneſ men þe hi þæꝛon. ⁊ ealle hi buȝon to him. ⁊ þeꝛon hiſ menn. ⁊ him hold-aðaſ ſþoꝛon þ̃ hi þoldon onȝean ealle oðꝛe men him holde beon. Ðanon he ꝼeꝛde into Þiht. ꝼoꝛðiȝ he þold ꝼaꝛan into Noꝛmandiȝe. ⁊ ſþa dẏde ſẏððan. ⁊ þeah he dẏde æꝛeſt æꝼteꝛ hiſ ȝeþunan. beȝeat ſþiðe miccelne ſceatt oꝼ hiſ mannan þæꝛ he mihte æniȝe teale to habban oððe mid ꝛihte oððe elleſ. Feꝛde þa ſẏððan into Noꝛmandiȝe. ⁊ Eadȝaꝛ æðelinȝ. Ædþaꝛdeſ mæȝ cẏnȝeſ. beah þa ꝼꝛam him. ꝼoꝛðiȝ he næꝼde na mẏcelne þuꝛðſcipe oꝼ him. ac ſe ælmihtiȝa God him ȝiꝼe þuꝛðſcipe on þam toþeaꝛdan. And Cꝛiſtina þæſ æþelinȝeſ ſþuſteꝛ. beah into mẏnſtꝛe to Rumeſeȝe. ⁊

a cow, nor a swine was there left, that was not set down in his writ. And all the recorded particulars were afterwards brought to him[1].

A.D. 1086. This year the king bare his crown, and held his court, in Winchester at Easter; and he so arranged, that he was by the Pentecost at Westminster, and dubbed[2] his son Henry a knight there. Afterwards he moved about so that he came by Lammas to Sarum; where he was met by his councillors; and all the landsmen that were of any account over all England became this man's vassals as they were; and they all bowed themselves before him, and became his men, and swore him oaths of allegiance that they would against all other men be faithful to him. Thence he proceeded into the isle of Wight; because he wished to go into Normandy, and so he afterwards did; though he first did according to his custom; he collected a very large sum from his people, wherever he could make any demand, whether with justice or otherwise. Then he went into Normandy; and Edgar etheling, the relation of king Edward, revolted from him, for he received not much honour from him; but may the almighty God give him honour hereafter. And Christina, the sister of

[1] At Winchester; where the king held his court at Easter in the following year; and the survey was accordingly deposited there; whence it was called *Rotulus Wintoniæ*, and *Liber Wintoniæ*. The latter title occurs in the second volume of the survey itself; in which there is a reference to the first. At the end is this memorial:—"*Anno millesimo octogesimo sexto ab incarnatione Dñi, vigesimo vero regni Will'mi, facta est ista descriptio, non solum per hos tres comitatus* (Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk) *sed et jam per alios.*"

[2] Vid. Spelman's *Posthumous Works*, p. 176. "*De modo creandi militem honoratum.*"

undeꝛꝼenȝ halıȝ ꝛeꝼt. And þæꝼ ılcan ȝeaꝛeꝼ pæꝼ ꝼpıðe heꝼelıc ȝeaꝛe. ⁊ ꝼpıðe ꝼpıncꝼull ⁊ ꝼoꝛhꝼull ȝeaꝛ ınnan Enȝle-lande on oꝛꝼ-cpealme. ⁊ coꝛn and pæꝼtmaꝼ pæꝛon ætꝼtandene. ⁊ ꝼpa mẏcel unȝelımp on pædeꝛunȝe. ꝼpa man naht æþelıce ȝeþencean ne mæȝ. ꝼpa ꝼtoꝛ þunꝛınȝ ⁊ læȝt peꝼ. ꝼpa ꝥ hıt acpealde manıȝe men. ⁊ áá hıt pẏꝛꝼode mıd mannan ꝼpıðoꝛ ⁊ ꝼpıðoꝛ. Gebete hıt God elmıȝhtıȝa þonne hıꝼ pılla ꝼẏ:

An. MLXXXVII. Æꝼteꝛ uꝛe Dꝛıhtneꝼ Hælendeꝼ Cꝛıꝼteꝼ ȝebẏꝛtıde. an þuꝼend pıntꝛa. ⁊ ꝼeoꝼan ⁊ hund-eahtatıȝ pıntꝛa. on þam an ⁊ tpentıȝan ȝeaꝛe þæꝼ þe Pıllelm peolde ⁊ ꝼtıhte Enȝle-land. ꝼpa hım God uðe. ȝepeaꝛð ꝼpıðe heꝼelıc ⁊ ꝼpıðe pold-beꝛendlıc ȝeaꝛ on þıꝼꝼum lande. Spẏlc coðe com on mannum ꝥ ꝼull neah æꝼꝛe þe oðeꝛ man peaꝛð on þam pẏꝛꝛeꝼtan ẏꝼele. þet ıꝼ on þam dꝛıꝼe. ⁊ þet ꝼpa ꝼtꝛanȝlıce ꝥ mænıȝe men ꝼpulton on þam ẏꝼele. Sẏððan com þuꝛh þa mẏcclan unȝepıdeꝛunȝ. þe comon ꝼpa pe beꝼoꝛan tealdon. ꝼpıðe mẏcel hunȝoꝛ oꝼeꝛ eall Enȝle-land. ꝥ manıȝ hundꝛed manna eaꝛmlıce deaðe ꝼpulton þuꝛh þone hunȝoꝛ. Eala! hu eaꝛmlıce ⁊ hu ꝛeoplıc tıd pæꝼ þa. Ða þa pꝛeccæ men læȝen ꝼoꝛdꝛıꝼene ꝼull neah to deaðe. ⁊ ꝼıððan com ꝼe ꝼceaꝛpa hunȝoꝛ ⁊ adẏde hı mıd ealle. Hpam ne mæȝ eaꝛmıan ꝼpẏlceꝛe tıde? oððe hpa ıꝼ ꝼpa heaꝛd heoꝛt ꝥ ne mæȝ pepan ꝼpẏlceꝼ unȝelımpeꝼ? Ac ꝼpẏlce þınȝ ȝepuꝛðað ꝼoꝛ ꝼolceꝼ ꝼẏnna ꝥ hı nellað luꝼıan God

the etheling, went into the monastery of Rumsey, and received the holy veil. And the same year there was a very heavy season, and a swinkful and sorrowful year in England, in murrain of cattle, and corn and fruits were at a stand, and so much untowardness in the weather, as a man may not easily think; so tremendous was the thunder and lightning, that it killed many men; and it continually grew worse and worse with men. May God almighty better it whenever it be his will.

A. D. 1087. After the birth of our Lord and Saviour Christ, one thousand and eighty seven winters; in the one and twentieth year after William began to govern and direct England, as God granted him, was a very heavy and pestilent season in this land. Such a sickness came on men, that full nigh every other man was in the worst disorder, that is, in the diarrhœa; and that so dreadfully, that many men died in the disorder. Afterwards came, through the badness of the weather as we before mentioned, so great a famine over all England, that many hundreds of men died a miserable death through hunger. Alas! how wretched and how rueful a time was there! When the poor wretches lay full nigh driven to death prematurely, and afterward came sharp hunger, and dispatched them withal! Who will not be penetrated with grief at such a season? or who is so hard-hearted as not to weep at such misfortune? Yet such things happen for folks' sins, that they will not love God

⁊ ꝓihtpiſneſſe. Spa ſpa hit pæſ þa on þam dazum. ꝥ litel ꝓihtpiſneſſe pæſ on þiſum lande mid ænize men. buton mid munecan ane þæꝓ þæꝓ hi pæll feꝓdon. Se cýnz ⁊ þa heafodmen lufedon ſpiðe. ⁊ ofeꝓ-ſpiðe. zitſunz on zolde ⁊ on ſeolfꝓe. ⁊ ne ꝓohtan hu ſýnlice hit pæꝓe bezýtan. buton hit come to heom. Se cýnz ſealde hiſ lande ſpa deoꝓe to male ſpa heo deoꝓoſt mihte. þonne com ſum oðeꝓ ⁊ beade maꝓe þonne þe oðeꝓ æꝓ ſealde. ⁊ ſe cýnz hit lett þam menn þe him maꝓe bead. Donne com ſe þꝓidde. ⁊ bead zeat maꝓe. ⁊ ſe cýnz hit lett þam men to handa. þe him eallꝓa meaſt bead. ⁊ ne ꝓohte na hu ſpiðe ſýnlice þa zeꝓefan hit bezeatan of eaꝓme mannon. ne hu manize unlaza hi dýdon. Ac ſpa man ſpiðoꝓ ſpæc embe ꝓihte laze. ſpa man dýde maꝓe unlaza. Hi aꝓeꝓdon unꝓihte tollaſ. ⁊ manize oþꝓe unꝓihte hi dýdan. þe ſýndon eaꝓfeþe to aꝓeccenne. Eac on þam ilcan zeaꝓe ætfoꝓan hæꝓfeſte. foꝓbaꝓn ꝥ halize mýnſtꝓe ſc̃e Paule. þe biſcop-ſtol on Lundene. ⁊ mænize oðꝓe mýnftꝓeſ. ⁊ ꝥ mæſte dæl ⁊ ꝥ ꝓotteſte ealle þæꝓe buꝓh. Spýlc eac on þam ilcan timan. foꝓbaꝓn full neah ælc heafod-poꝓt on eallon Enzle-land. Eala! ꝓeoplic ⁊ pependlic tid pæſ þæſ zeaꝓeſ. þe ſpa maniz unzelimp pæſ foꝓð-bꝓinzende. Eac on þam ilcan zeaꝓe. tofoꝓan Aſſumptio

and righteousness. So it was in those days, that little righteousness was in this land with any men but with the monks alone, wherever they fared well. The king and the head men loved much, and overmuch, covetousness in gold and in silver; and recked not how sinfully it was got, provided it came to them. The king let his land at as high a rate as he possibly could; then came some other person, and bade more than the former one gave, and the king let it to the men that bade him more. Then came the third, and bade yet more; and the king let it to hand to the men that bade him most of all: and he recked not how very sinfully the stewards got it of wretched men, nor how many unlawful deeds they did; but the more men spake about right law, the more unlawfully they acted. They erected unjust tolls, and many other unjust things they did, that are difficult to reckon. Also in the same year, before harvest, the holy minster of St. Paul, the episcopal see in London, was completely burned, with many other minsters, and the greatest part, and the richest of the whole city[1]. So also, about the same time, full nigh each head-port in all England was entirely burned. Alas! rueful and woeful was the fate of the year that brought forth so many misfortunes! In the same year also,

[1] A contemporary writer thus forcibly describes the fire in Latin:—"*Heu! heu! volatu citissimo ignis alta corripit, tectorum culmina violenter involvit, ac repente tota* lignorum *strues accenditur, ac omnino combusta deperit. Nondum arcus lapideos, quos vulgo dicimus* voltas, *nostri manus artificis ita plene, sicut nunc, attigerat; sed trabibus parietibus superjectis universam ecclesiam venusta testudine superficies integra palliabat, &c.*"—Leland. *Coll.* I. 23, 24.

rċe Maríe. ꝑoꝛ Pillelm cyng oꝑ Noꝛmandiġe into Fꝛance mid ꝑyꝛde. ⁊ heꝛġode uppan hiꝛ aġenne hlaꝑoꝛd Philippe þam cyngе. ⁊ ꝛlóh oꝑ hiꝛ mannon mycelne dæl. ⁊ ꝑoꝛbeaꝛnde þa buꝛh Maþante. ⁊ ealle þa haliġe mynꝛtꝛeꝛ þe pæꝛon innón þæꝛe buꝛh. ⁊ tpeġen haliġe menn þe hyꝛꝛumedon Gode. oñ ancen-ꝛettle puniende. þæꝛ pæꝛon ꝑoꝛbæꝛnde. Diꝛꝛum þuꝛ ġedone. ꝛe cyng Pillelm ceaꝛde ongean to Noꝛmandiġe. Reoplic þing he dyde. ⁊ peoplicoꝛ him ġelamp. Du peoplicoꝛ? him ġeyꝑelade. ⁊ þ him ꝛtꝛanglice eġlade. Dpæt mæġ ic teollan? Se ꝛceaꝛpa deaðe. þe ne ꝑoꝛlet ne ꝓice menn ne heane. ꝛeo hine ġenam. De ꝛpealt on Noꝛmandiġe on þone nextan dæġ æꝑteꝛ natiuitaꝛ rċe Maꝛie. ⁊ man bebyꝛġede hine on Caþum æt rċe Stephaneꝛ mynꝛtꝛe. æꝛeꝛ he hit apæꝛde. ⁊ ꝛiððan mænꝓealdlice ġeġodade. Eala hu leaꝛ ⁊ hu unꝛꝛeꝛt iꝛ þiꝛꝛeꝛ middaneaꝛdeꝛ pela! Se þe pæꝛ æꝛuꝛ ꝓice cyng. ⁊ manigeꝛ landeꝛ hlaꝑoꝛd. he næꝑde þa ealleꝛ landeꝛ buton ꝛeoꝛon ꝑoꝛ mæl. ⁊ ꝛe þe pæꝛ hꝓilon ġeꝛcꝛud mid golde. ⁊ mid ġimmum. he læġ þa oꝑenꝛꝛoġen mid moldan. De læꝑde æꝑteꝛ him þꝛeo ꝛunan. Rodbeaꝛd het ꝛe yldeꝛta. ꝛe pæꝛ eoꝛl on Noꝛmandiġe æꝑteꝛ him. ꝛe oðeꝛ het Pillelm. þe bæꝛ æꝑteꝛ him on Engle-land þone kine-helm. ꝛe ꝛꝛidda het Deaꝛꝓic. þam ꝛe ꝑæden becꝑæð ġeꝛꝛuman unateallendlice. Giꝑ hꝑa ġeꝓilnigeð to ġeꝓitane hu ġedon man he pæꝛ. oððe hꝓilcne puꝛðꝛcipe he hæꝑde. oððe hu ꝑela lande he pæꝛe hlaꝑoꝛd. þonne ꝓille þe be him aꝓꝓitan ꝛꝓa ꝛꝓa

before the Assumption of St. Mary, king William went from Normandy into France with an army, and made war upon his own lord Philip the king, and slew many of his men, and burned the town of Mante, and all the holy minsters that were in the town; and two holy men that served God, leading the life of anachorets, were burned therein. This being thus done, king William returned to Normandy. Rueful was the thing he did; but a more rueful him befel. How more rueful? He fell sick, and it dreadfully ailed him. What shall I say? Sharp death, that passes by neither rich men nor poor, seized him also. He died in Normandy, on the next day after the nativity of St. Mary, and he was buried at Caen in St. Stephen's minster, which he had formerly reared, and afterwards endowed with manifold gifts. Alas! how false and how uncertain is this world's weal! He that was before a rich king, and lord of many lands, had not then of all his land more than a space of seven feet! and he that was whilom enshrouded in gold and gems, lay there covered with mould! He left behind him three sons; the eldest, called Robert, who was earl in Normandy after him; the second, called William, who wore the crown after him in England; and the third, called Henry, to whom his father bequeathed immense treasure. If any person wishes to know what kind of man he was, or what honour he had, or of how many lands he was lord, then will we write about him as well as we under-

þe hine aȝeaton. þe him onlocoðan. ⁊ oðrne hþile on his hireðe þuneðon. Se cýnȝ Þillelm þe þe embe ſpecað þæſ ſþiðe þiſ man. ⁊ ſþiðe rice. ⁊ þurðfulre ⁊ ſtrenȝere þone ænig hiſ forneȝenȝra þære. He þæſ milde þam ȝoðum mannum þe Goð luſeðon. ⁊ oſer eall ȝemett ſtearic þam mannum þe þiðcþæðon hiſ þillan. On þam ilcan ſteoðe þe Goð him ȝeuðe ꝥ he moſte Enȝleland ȝeȝan. he arerðe mære mýnſter. ⁊ munecaſ þær ȝeſætte. ⁊ hit þæll ȝeȝoðaðe. On hiſ ðaȝan þæſ ꝥ mære mýnſter on Cantþarbýriȝ ȝetýmbrað. ⁊ eac ſþiðe maniȝ oðer oſer eall Enȝla-land. Eac þiſ land þæſ ſþiðe aſilled mið munecan. ⁊ þa leoſoðan heora liſ æſter ſc̃ſ Benedictuſ reȝule. ⁊ ſe Criſtendom þæſ ſþilc on hiſ ðæȝe. ꝥ ælc man hþæt hiſ haðe to belumpe ſolȝaðe ſe þe þolde. Eac he þæſ ſþiðe þurðful. þriþa he bær hiſ cýnehelm ælc ȝeare. ſþa oft ſþa he þæſ on Enȝlelande. on Eaſtron he hine bær on Þinceaſtre. on Pentecoſten on Þeſtmýnſtre. on miðe-þinter on Gleaþe-ceaſtre. And þænne þæron mið him ealle þa rice menn oſer eall Enȝlaland. arce-biſcopaſ. ⁊ leoð-biſcopaſ. abboðaſ ⁊ eorlaſ. þeȝnaſ ⁊ cnihtaſ. Spýlce he þæſ eac ſþýðe ſtearic man ⁊ ræðe. ſþa ꝥ man ne ðorſte nan þinȝ onȝean hiſ þillan ðon. He hæfðe eorlaſ on hiſ bendum. þe ðýðan onȝean hiſ þillan. Biſcopaſ he ſætte of heora biſcoprice. ⁊ abboðaſ of heora abboðrice. ⁊ þæȝnaſ on cþeartern. ⁊ æt nextan he ne ſþaroðe hiſ aȝenne broðor Oðo het. He þæſ ſþiðe rice

stand him; we who often looked upon him, and lived sometime in his court. This king William then that we speak about was a very wise man, and very rich; more splendid and powerful than any of his predecessors were. He was mild to the good men that loved God, and beyond all measure severe to the men that gainsayed his will. On that same spot where God granted him that he should gain England, he reared a mighty minster, and set monks therein, and well endowed it. In his days was the great monastery in Canterbury built, and also very many others over all England. This land was moreover well filled with monks, who modelled their lives after the rule of St. Benedict. But such was the state of Christianity in his time, that each man followed what belonged to his profession—he that would. He was also very dignified. Thrice he bare his crown each year, as oft as he was in England. At Easter he bare it in Winchester, at Pentecost in Westminster, at midwinter in Glocester. And then were with him all the rich men over all England; archbishops and diocesan bishops, abbots and earls, thanes and knights. So very stern was he also and hot, that no man durst do any thing against his will. He had earls in his custody, who acted against his will. Bishops he hurled from their bishoprics, and abbots from their abbacies, and thanes into prison. At length he spared not his own brother Odo, who was a very rich bishop in Normandy. At Baieux was his epi-

biſcop on Noꝛmandiȝe. on Baiuſ ꝑæſ hiſ biſcop-ſtol. and ꝑæſ manna ꝼẏꝛmeſt to eacan þam cẏnȝe. And he hæꝼde eoꝛldome on Enȝle-lande. ⁊ þonne ſe cẏnȝ ꝑæſ on Noꝛmandiȝe. þonne ꝑæſ he mæȝeſte on þiſum lande. ⁊ hine he ſætte on cꝑeaꝛteꝛn. Betꝑẏx oðꝛum þinȝum nẏſ na to ꝼoꝛȝẏtane ꝥ ȝode ꝼꝛið þe he macode on þiſan lande. ſꝑa ꝥ an man þe himſẏlꝼ aht ꝑæꝛe mihte ꝼaꝛan oꝼeꝛ hiſ ꝛice mid hiſ boſum ꝼull ȝoldeſ unȝedeꝛad. ⁊ nan man ne doꝛſte ſlean oðeꝛne man. næꝼde he næꝼꝛe ſꝑa mẏcel ẏꝼel ȝedon ꝑið þone oðeꝛne. ⁊ ȝiꝼ hꝑilc caꝛl-man hæmde ꝑið ꝑimman hiꝛe unðanceſ. ſona he ꝼoꝛleaſ þa limu þe he mid pleaȝode. He ꝛixade oꝼeꝛ Enȝlæ-land. ⁊ hit mid hiſ ȝeapſcipe ſꝑa þuꝛh-ſmeade. ꝥ næſ an hid landeſ innan Enȝlæ-lande. ꝥ he nẏſte hꝑa heo hæꝼde. oððe hꝑæſ heo ꝑuꝛð ꝑæſ. ⁊ ſiððan on hiſ ȝeꝑꝛit ȝeſætt. Bꝛẏt-land him ꝑæſ on ȝeꝑealde. ⁊ he þæꝛ inne caſteleſ ȝeꝑꝛohte. and þet Mann-cẏnn mid ealle ȝeꝑealde. Sꝑẏlce eac Scotland he him undeꝛþædde ꝼoꝛ hiſ mẏcele ſtꝛenȝþe. Noꝛmandiȝe ꝥ land ꝑæſ hiſ ȝecẏnde. ⁊ oꝼeꝛ þone eoꝛl-dome þe Manſ iſ ȝehaten he ꝛixade. ⁊ ȝiꝼ he moſte þa ȝẏt tꝑa ȝeaꝛ libban. he hæꝼde Yꝛlande mid hiſ ꝑeꝛſcipe ȝeꝑunnon. ⁊ ꝑiðutan ælcon ꝑæꝑnon. Ꝑitodlice on hiſ timan hæꝼdon men mẏcel ȝeſꝑinc. ⁊ ſꝑiðe maniȝe teonan. Caſtelaſ he let ꝑẏꝛcean. ⁊ eaꝛme

scopal stall; and he was the foremost man of all to aggrandize the king. He had an earldom in England; and when the king was in Normandy, then was he the mightiest man in this land. Him he confined in prison. But amongst other things is not to be forgotten that good peace that he made in this land; so that a man of any account might go over his kingdom unhurt with his bosom full of gold. No man durst slay another, had he never so much evil done to the other; and if any churl lay with a woman against her will, he soon lost the limb that he played with. He truly reigned over England; and by his capacity so thoroughly surveyed it, that there was not a hide of land in England that he wist not who had it, or what it was worth, and afterwards set it down in his book[1]. The land of the Britons was in his power; and he wrought castles therein; and ruled Anglesey withal. So also he subdued Scotland by his great strength. As to Normandy, that was his native[2] land; but he reigned also over the earldom called Maine; and if he might have yet lived two years more, he would have won Ireland by his valour, and without any weapons. Assuredly in his time had men much distress, and very many sorrows. Castles he let men build, and miserably swink the poor. The king himself was so very rigid; and extorted

[1] This is certainly an evident allusion to the compilation of Doomsday book, already described A.D. 1085, as Gibson observes; and it is equally clear to me, that the composition of this part of the chronicle is by a different hand.

[2] "*Jure hæreditario*," Gibs. improperly.

men ſpiðe ſpencean. Se cẏnʒ þæſ ſpa ſpiðe ſteaꞃc. ⁊ benam of hiſ undeꞃ-þeoddan man maniʒ maꞃc ʒoldeſ. ⁊ ma hundꞃed punda ſeolfꞃeſ. þet he nam be ꞃihte ⁊ mid mẏcelan unꞃihte. of hiſ leode foꞃ littelꞃe neode. He þæſ on ʒit-ſunʒe befeallan. ⁊ ʒꞃædinæſſe he lu-fode mid eallan. He ſætte mẏcel deoꞃ-fꞃið. ⁊ he læʒde laʒa þæꞃ þið. ꝥ ſpa hpa ſpa ſloʒe heoꞃt oððe hinde. ꝥ hine man ſceolde blendian. He foꞃbead þa heoꞃ-taſ. ſpẏlce eac þa baꞃaſ. ſpa ſpiðe he lufode þa headeoꞃ. ſpẏlce he þæꞃe heoꞃa fæderꞃ. Eac he ſætte be þam haꞃan. ꝥ hi moſten fꞃeo faꞃan. Hiſ ꞃice men hit mændon. ⁊ þa eaꞃme men hit beceoꞃo-dan. Ac he þæſ ſpa ſtið ꝥ he ne ꞃohte heoꞃa eallꞃa nið. ac hi moſton mid ealle þeſ cẏnʒeſ pille folʒian. ʒif hi poldon libban. oððe land habban. land oððe eahta. oððe pel hiſ ſehta. Þa-la-þa ꝥ æniʒ man ſceolde modiʒan ſpa hine ſẏlf upp-ahebban. ⁊ ofeꞃ ealle men tellan. Se ælmihtiʒa God cẏþæ hiſ ſaule mild-heoꞃtniſſe. ⁊ do him hiſ ſẏnna foꞃ-ʒifeneſſe. Ðaſ þinʒ þe habbað be him ʒepꞃitene. æʒðeꞃ ʒe ʒode ʒe ẏfele. ꝥ þa ʒodan men niman æfteꞃ þeoꞃa ʒod-neſſe. ⁊ foꞃfleon mid ealle ẏfelneſſe. ⁊ ʒan on þone þeʒ þe uſ lett to heofo-nan ꞃice. Fela þinʒa þe maʒon pꞃitan þe on þam ilcan ʒeaꞃe ʒepoꞃdene þæꞃon. Spa hit þæſ on Den-meaꞃcan. ꝥ þa Dæ-neſcan. þe þæſ æꞃuꞃ ʒetealð eallꞃa folca ʒetꞃeopaſt. puꞃdon apende to þæꞃe meſte untꞃipðe. ⁊ to þam mæſ-ten ſpicdome þe æfꞃe mihte ʒepuꞃðan. Hi ʒecuꞃon ⁊ abuʒan to Cnute cẏnʒe. ⁊ him aðaſ ſpoꞃon. ⁊ ſiððan hine

from his subjects many marks of gold, and many hundred pounds of silver; which he took of his people, for little need, by right and by unright. He was fallen into covetousness, and greediness he loved withal. He made many deer-parks; and he established laws therewith; so that whosoever slew a hart, or a hind, should be deprived of his eyesight. As he forbade men to kill the harts, so also the boars; and he loved the tall deer as if he were their father. Likewise he decreed by the hares, that they should go free. His rich men bemoaned it, and the poor men shuddered at it. But he was so stern, that he recked not the hatred of them all; for they must follow withal the king's will, if they would live, or have land, or possessions, or even his peace. Alas! that any man should presume so to puff himself up, and boast over all men. May the almighty God show mercy to his soul, and grant him forgiveness of his sins! These things have we written concerning him, both good and evil; that men may choose the good after their goodness, and flee from the evil withal, and go in the way that leadeth us to the kingdom of heaven. Many things may we write that were done in this same year. So it was in Denmark, that the Danes, a nation that was formerly accounted the truest of all, were turned aside to the greatest untruth, and to the greatest treachery that ever could be. They chose and bowed to king Cnute, and swore him oaths, and afterwards das-

eaɲhlice oꝼꝼlogon ınnan anꝺe cỳncean. Ȝac peaɲꝺ on Iꝼꝼanıe. ꝺ̀ ꝺa hæꝺenan men ꝼoɲan. ⁊ heɲgoꝺan uppon ꝺam Cɲıꝼtenan mannan. ⁊ mỳcel abeȝꝺan to heoɲa anꝺealꝺe. Ac ꝛe Cɲıꝼtena cỳnȝ. Anꝺhoꝼ pæꝼ ȝehaten. he ꝼenꝺe oꝼeɲ eall ınto ælcan lanꝺe. ⁊ ȝỳnnꝺe ꝼultumeꝼ. ⁊ hım com to ꝼultum oꝼ ælcen lanꝺe ꝺe Cɲıꝼten pæꝼ. ⁊ ꝼeɲꝺon ⁊ oꝼꝼlogon anꝺ apeȝ aꝺɲıꝼan eall ꝺet hæꝺena ꝼolc. ⁊ ȝepunnon heoɲa lanꝺ ongean. ꝺuɲh Goꝺeꝼ ꝼultum. Ȝac on ꝺıꝼan ılcan lanꝺe. on ꝺam ılcan ȝeaɲe. ꝼoɲꝺꝼeɲꝺon maneȝa ɲice men. Stıȝanꝺ bıꝼcop oꝼ Cıceaꝼtɲe. ⁊ ꝛe abboꝺ oꝼ ꝼ̌e Auguꝼtıne. ⁊ ꝛe abboꝺ oꝼ Baꝺon. ⁊ ꝺe oꝼ Peɲꝼconan. ⁊ ꝺa heoɲa eallꝺa hlaꝼoɲꝺ. Ꝼıllelm Ȝnglæ-lanꝺeꝼ cỳnȝ. ꝺe pe æɲ beꝼoɲan embe ꝼpæcon. Æꝼteɲ hıꝼ ꝺeaꝺe hıꝼ ꝼune Ꝼıllelm hæꝺ eallꝼꝺa ꝺe ꝼæꝺeɲ. ꝼenȝ to ꝺam ɲice. ⁊ peaɲꝺ ȝebleꝺꝼoꝺ to cỳnȝe ꝼnam Lanꝺꝼnance aɲcebıꝼcope on Ꝼeꝼtmỳnꝼtɲe. ꝺɲeom ꝺaȝum æɲ Mıchaeleꝼ mæɲꝼeꝺæȝ. ⁊ ealle ꝺa men on Ȝnȝla-lanꝺe hım to abuȝon. ⁊ hım aꝺaꝼ ꝼpoɲon. Ðıꝼum ꝺuꝼ ȝeꝺone. ꝛe cỳnȝ ꝼeɲꝺe to Ꝼınceaꝼtɲe. ⁊ ꝼceapoꝺe ꝺ̀ maꝺmehuꝼ. ⁊ ꝺa ȝenꝼuman ꝺe hıꝼ ꝼæꝺeɲ æɲ ȝeȝaꝺeɲoꝺe. on ȝolꝺe ⁊ on ꝛeolꝼɲe. ⁊ on ꝼaton. ⁊ on pællan. ⁊ on ȝımman. ⁊ on manıȝe oꝺ̀ne ꝺeoɲꝺuɲꝺe ꝺınȝon. ꝺe eaɲꝼoꝺe ꝸỳnꝺon to ateallene. Se cỳnȝ ꝺỳꝺe ꝺa ꝼꝛa hıꝼ ꝼæꝺeɲ him bebeaꝺ æɲ he ꝺeaꝺ pæɲe. ꝺælꝺe ꝺa ȝenꝼuman ꝼoɲ hıꝼ ꝼæꝺeɲ ꝼaule to ælcen mỳnꝼtɲe ꝺe peꝼ ınnan Ȝnȝlelanꝺe. to ꝼuman mỳnꝼtɲe x. maɲc ȝolꝺeꝼ. to ꝼuman vı. to ælcen cỳncean

tardly slew him in a church. It happened also in Spain, that the heathens went and made inroads upon the Christians, and reduced much of the country to their dominion. But the king of the Christians, Alphonzo by name, sent every where into each land, and desired assistance. And they came to his support from every land that was Christian; and they went and slew or drove away all the heathen folk, and won their land again, through God's assistance. In this land also, in the same year, died many rich men; Stigand, bishop of Chichester, and the abbot of St. Augustine, and the abbot of Bath, and the abbot of Pershore, and, the lord of them all, William king of England, that we spoke of before. After his death his son, called William also as the father, took to the kingdom, and was blessed to king by archbishop Landfranc at Westminster three days ere Michaelmas day. And all the men in England submitted to him, and swore oaths to him. This being thus done, the king went to Winchester; and opened the treasure house, and the treasures that his father had gathered, in gold, and in silver, and in vases, and in palls, and in gems, and in many other valuable things that are difficult to enumerate. Then the king did as his father bade him ere he was dead; he there distributed treasures for his father's soul to each monastery that was in England; to some ten marks of gold, to some six, to each upland[1] church sixty pence. And

[1] uppe-land, Sax.—*i. e.* village-church—"*unicuique ecclesiæ rurali,*"—Gibs. "*ecclesiis in civitatibus vel villis suis.*"—Flor. Vid. p. 301. l. 26.

uppe-land LX. pænegas. ⁊ into ælcere scire man seonde hundred punda feos. to dælanne earme mannan for his saule. And ær he forðferd. he bead þ̄ man sceolde unlesan ealle þa menn þe on hæftnunge þæron under his anþealde. ⁊ se cýng þæs on þam midepintre on Lundene:

An. MLXXXVIII. On þisum geare þæs þis land spiðe astirad. ⁊ mid mýcele spicdome afýlled. spa þ̄ þa riceste Frencisce men þe þæron innan þisan lande. þolden spican heora hlaforde þam cýnge. ⁊ þoldon habban his broðer to cýnge Rodbeard þe þæs eorl on Normandige. On þisum ræde þæs ærest Oda biscop. ⁊ Gosfrið biscop. ⁊ Þillelm biscop on Dunholme. Spa þæll dýde se cýng be þam biscope. þ̄ eall Engla-land færde æfter his ræde. ⁊ spa spa he þolde. ⁊ he þohte to donne be him eall spa Iudas Scarioð dide be ure Drihtene. And Rogere eorl þæs eac æt þam unræde. ⁊ spiðe mýcel folc mid heom. ealle Frencisce men. ⁊ þæs unræd þærð geræd innan þam Lengtene. Sona spa hit com to þam Eastron. þa ferdon hi. ⁊ hergodon. ⁊ bærndon. ⁊ aþeston þæs cýnges feorme-hames. ⁊ eallra þæra manna land hi fordýdon þe þæron innan þæs cýnges hold-scipe. ⁊ heora ælc ferde to his castele. ⁊ þone mannoden ⁊ metsoden spa hig betst mihton. Gosfrið biscop. ⁊ Rodbeard amundbræg ferdon to Bricg-stope. ⁊ hergodon. ⁊ brohton to þam castele þa

into each shire were sent a hundred pounds of money to distribute amongst poor men for his soul. And ere he departed, he bade that they should release all the men that were in prison under his power[1]. And the king was on the midwinter in London.

A.D. 1088. In this year was this land much stirred, and filled with great treachery; so that the richest Frenchmen that were in this land would betray their lord the king, and would have his brother Robert king, who was earl in Normandy. In this design was engaged first bishop Odo, and bishop Gosfrith[2], and William bishop of Durham. So well did the king by the bishop [Odo] that all England fared according to his counsel, and as he would. And the bishop thought to do by him as Judas Iscariot did by our Lord. And earl Roger was also of this faction; and much people was with him, all Frenchmen. This conspiracy was formed in Lent. As soon as Easter came, then went they forth, and harrowed, and burned, and wasted the king's farms; and they despoiled the lands of all the men that were in the king's service. And they each of them went to his castle, and manned it, and provisioned it as well as they could. Bishop Gosfrith, and Robert the peace-breaker, went to Bristol, and plundered it, and brought the spoil to the castle. Afterwards they

[1] "*Fratrem nempe suum Odonem Baiocensem episcopum, comites Morcarum et Rogerum, Siwardum cognomento Barn, et Wulnothum regis Haraldi germanum,* &c."—Flor.

[2] "*Odo Baiocensis episcopus — Robertus comes Moritunensis—Gosfridus episcopus Constantiensis,—Rogerus comes Scrobbesbiriensis—Gulielmus episcopus Dunholmensis.*"—Flor.

heꞃgunge. And ꞅiddon ꞅoꞃon ut oꞅ þam caꞅtele ⁊ heꞃgodon Baðon. ⁊ eall þ land þæꞃ abutan. ⁊ eall Beoꞃclea hẏꞃneꞅꞅe hi apæꞅton. And þa men þe ẏldeꞅt þæꞃon oꞅ Heꞃeꞅoꞃde ⁊ eall þeo ꞅciꞃ ꞅoꞃþmid. ⁊ þa men oꞅ Scꞃobꞅciꞃe mid mẏcele ꞅolce oꞅ Bꞃẏt-lande. comon ⁊ heꞃgodon and bæꞃndon on Ꝑiðꞃeceaꞅtꞃeꞅciꞃe ꞅoꞃð þ hi comon to þam poꞃte ꞅẏlꞅan. And ꝑoldon þa þæne poꞃt bæꞃnen. ⁊ þ mẏnꞅteꞃ ꞃeaꞅian. ⁊ þæꞅ cẏngeꞅ caꞅtel geꞅinnan heom to handa. Ðaꞅ þing geꞅeonde ꞅe aꞃꞅuꞃða biꞅcop Ꝑulꞅꞅtan. ꝑeaꞃð ꞅꞅiðe gedꞃeꞅed on hiꞅ mode. ꞅoꞃðig him ꝑæꞅ betæhte þe caꞅtel to healdene. Ðeah hꝑeðeꞃ hiꞅ hiꞃed men ꞅeꞃdon ut mid ꞅeaꝑe mannan oꞅ þam caꞅtele. ⁊ þuꞃh Godeꞅ mild-heoꞃtneꞅꞅe. ⁊ þuꞃh þæꞅ biꞅcopeꞅ geeaꞃnunga. oꞅꞅlogon ⁊ gelæhton ꞅiꞅ hundꞃed manna. ⁊ þa oðꞃe ealle aꞅlẏmdon. Se biꞅcop oꞅ Dunholme dẏde to heaꞃme þ he mihte oꞅeꞃ eall be noꞃðan. Rogeꞃ het an oꞅ heom ꞅe hleop into þam caꞅtele æt Noꞃðꝑic. ⁊ dẏde git eallꞃa ꝑæꞃꞅt oꞅeꞃ eall þ land. Hugo eac an þe hit ne gebette nan þing. ne innan Lægꞃe-ceaꞅtꞃe-ꞅciꞃe. ne inna Noꞃðhamtune. Ðe biꞅcop Odo [a]þe þaꞅ cẏng oꞅ aꝑoc an" ꞅeꞃde into Cent to hiꞅ eoꞃldome. ⁊ ꞅoꞃdẏde hit ꞅꝑiðe. ⁊ þæꞅ cẏngeꞅ land ⁊ þæꞅ aꞃcebiꞅcopeꞅ mid ealle aꝑeꞅton. ⁊ bꞃohte eall þ god into hiꞅ caꞅtele on Hꞃoꞅe-ceaꞅtꞃe. Ða þe

went out of the castle, and plundered Bath, and all the land thereabout; and all the honor[1] of Berkeley they laid waste. And the men that eldest were of Hereford, and all the shire forthwith, and the men of Shropshire, with much people of Wales, came and plundered and burned in Worcestershire, until they came to the city itself, which it was their design to set on fire, and then to rifle the minster, and win the king's castle to their hands. The worthy bishop Wulfstan, seeing these things, was much agitated in his mind, because to him was betaken the custody of the castle. Nevertheless his hired men went out of the castle with few attendants, and, through God's mercy and the bishop's merits, slew or took five hundred men, and put all the others to flight. The bishop of Durham did all the harm that he could over all by the north. Roger was the name of one of them[2]; who leaped into the castle at Norwich, and did yet the worst of all over all that land. Hugh also was one, who did nothing better either in Leicestershire or in Northamptonshire. The bishop Odo being one, though of the same family from which the king himself was descended, went into Kent to his earldom, and greatly despoiled it; and having laid waste the lands of the king and of the archbishop withal, he brought the

[a] "*Vitium aliquod, opinor, huic subest lectioni. Certe quis sit ejus sensus, me omnino latet.*"—Gibs.

[1] hẏꞃneꞅꞅe, Sax.—*i. e.* jurisdiction. We have adopted the modern title of the district; but the Saxon term occurs in many of the ancient evidences of Berkeley castle.

[2] *i. e.* of the conspirators.

cýnȝ undeꝛȝeat ealle þaſ þinȝ. ⁊ hꝑilcne ſꝑicdom hi dýdon toꝑeaꝛd hiſ. þa ꝑeaꝛð he on hiſ mode ſꝑiðe ȝedꝛeꝼed. Sende þa æꝼteꝛ Enȝliſce mannan. ⁊ heom ꝼoꝛeſæde hiſ neode. ⁊ ȝýꝛnde heoꝛa ꝼultumeſ. ⁊ beheꝺ heom þa beꝺſta laȝa þe æꝼꝛe æꝛ ꝑæſ on þiſan lande. ⁊ ælc unꝛiht ȝeold he ꝼoꝛbead. ⁊ ȝeatte mannan heoꝛa ꝑudaſ ⁊ ſlætinȝe. ac hit ne ſtod nane hꝑile. Ac Enȝliſce men ſꝑa þeah ꝼenȝon to þam cýnȝe heoꝛa hlaꝼoꝛde on ꝼultume. Feꝛdon þa toꝑeaꝛd Hꝛoꝼe-ceaſtꝛe. ⁊ ꝑoldon þone biſcop Odan beȝýtan. þohtan ȝiꝼ hi hæꝼdon hine þe ꝑæſ æꝛuꝛ heaꝼod to þam unꝛæde ꝥ hi mihton þe bet beȝýtan ealla þa oðꝛe. Hi comon þa to þam caſtele to Tonebꝛicȝe. þa ꝑæꝛon innan þam caſtele Oda biſcopeſ cnihtaſ. ⁊ oðꝛe maniȝe þe hine healdon ꝑoldan onȝean þone cýnȝ. Ac þa Enȝliſce men ꝼeꝛdon. ⁊ tobꝛæcon þone caſtel. ⁊ þa menn þe þæꝛ inne ꝑæꝛon ȝꝛiðodon ꝑið þone cýnȝ. Se cýnȝ mid hiſ heꝛe ꝼeꝛde toꝑeaꝛd Hꝛoꝼe-ceaſtꝛe. ⁊ ꝑendon ꝥ ſe biſcop ꝑæꝛe þæꝛ inne. ac hit ꝑeaꝛð þam cýnȝe cuð ꝥ ſe biſcop ꝑæſ aꝼaꝛen to þam caſtele a'Peꝼeneſea. ⁊ ſe cýnȝ mid hiſ heꝛe ꝼeꝛde æꝼteꝛ. ⁊ beſætt þone caſtel abutan mid ſꝑiðe mýcele heꝛe ꝼulle ſix ꝑucan. Betꝑýx þiſſum ſe eoꝛl oꝼ Noꝛmandiȝe Rodbeaꝛd. þeſ cýnȝeſ bꝛoðeꝛ. ȝadeꝛode ſꝑiðe mýcel ꝼolc. ⁊ þohte to ȝeꝑinnane Enȝle-lande mid þæꝛa manna ꝼultume þe ꝑæꝛon innan þiſan lande onȝean þone cýnȝ. ⁊ he ſende oꝼ hiſ mannan to þiſum lande. ⁊ ꝑolde cuman himſýlꝼ æꝼteꝛ. Ac þa Enȝliſce men þe ꝑæꝛdedon þæꝛe ſæ.

booty into his castle at Rochester. When the king understood all these things, and what treachery they were employing against him, then was he in his mind much agitated. He then sent after Englishmen, described to them his need, earnestly requested their support, and promised them the best laws that ever before were in this land; each unright guild he forbade, and restored to the men their woods and chaces. But it stood no while. The Englishmen however went to the assistance of the king their lord. They advanced toward Rochester, with a view to get possession of the bishop Odo; for they thought, if they had him who was at first the head of the conspiracy, they might the better get possession of all the others. They came then to the castle at Tunbridge; and there were in the castle the knights of bishop Odo, and many others who were resolved to hold it against the king. But the Englishmen advanced, and broke into the castle, and the men that were therein agreed with the king. The king with his army went toward Rochester. And they supposed that the bishop was therein; but it was made known to the king that the bishop was gone to the castle at Pevensea. And the king with his army went after, and beset the castle about with a very large force full six weeks. During this time the earl of Normandy, Robert the king's brother, gathered a very considerable force, and thought to win England with the support of those men that were in this land against the king. And he sent some of his men to this land, in-

ȝelæhton ȯf þam mannon. ⁊ ſloȝon. ⁊ aðrenȝton ma þonne æniȝ man ꝑiſte to tellanne. Sẏððan heom ateorede mete ꝑiðinnan þam caſtele. þa ȝẏrndon hi ȝriðaſ. ⁊ aȝefan hine þam cẏnȝe. ⁊ ſe biſcop ſꝑor ꝥ he ꝑolde ut of Enȝle-lande faran. ⁊ na mare cuman on þiſan lande butan ſe cẏnȝ him æfter ſende. ⁊ ꝥ he ꝑolde aȝẏfan þone caſtel on Hrofe-ceaſtre. Ealſꝑa ſe biſcop ferde ⁊ ſceolde aȝifan þone caſtel. ⁊ ſe cẏnȝ ſende hiſ men mid him. þa ariſan þa menn þe ꝑæron innan þam caſtele. ⁊ namon þone biſcop ⁊ þeſ cẏnȝeſ men. ⁊ dẏdon hi on hæftnunȝe. Innan þam caſtele ꝑæron ſꝑiðe ȝode cnihtaſ. Euſtatiuſ þe iunȝa. ⁊ Roȝereſ eorleſ þreo ſunan. ⁊ ealle þa betſt boren men. þe ꝑæron innan þiſan lande. oððe on Norman-diȝe. Ða ſe cẏnȝ underȝeat þaſ þinȝ. þa ferde he æfter mid þam here þe he þær hæfde. ⁊ ſende ofer eall Enȝla-lande. ⁊ bæd ꝥ ælc man þe ꝑære unniðinȝ ſceolde cuman to him. Frenciſce ⁊ Enȝliſce. of porte ⁊ of uppe-lande. Him com þa mẏcel folc to. ⁊ he for Hrofe-ceaſtre. ⁊ beſætt þone caſtel. oððet hi ȝriðedon þe þær inne ꝑæron. ⁊ þone caſtel aȝeafon. Se biſcop Odo mid þam mannum þe innan þam caſtele ꝑæron ofer ſæ ferdon. ⁊ ſe biſcop ſꝑa forlet þone ꝑurðſcip þe he on þiſ land hæfde. Se cẏnȝ ſiððan ſende here to Dunholme. ⁊ let beſittan þone caſtel. ⁊ ſe biſcop ȝriðode ⁊ aȝeaf þone caſtel. ⁊ forlet hiſ biſcopric. ⁊ ferde to Normandiȝe. Eac maniȝe Frenciſce men forleton

tending to come himself after. But the Englishmen that guarded the sea lighted upon some of the men, and slew them, and drowned more than any man could tell. When provisions afterwards failed those within the castle, they earnestly besought peace, and gave themselves up to the king; and the bishop swore that he would depart out of England, and no more come on this land, unless the king sent after him, and that he would give up the castle at Rochester. Just as the bishop was going with an intention to give up the castle, and the king had sent his men with him, then arose the men that were in the castle, and took the bishop and the king's men, and put them into prison. In the castle were some very good knights; Eustace the young, and the three sons of earl Roger, and all the best born men that were in this land or in Normandy. When the king understood this thing, then went he after with the army that he had there, and sent over all England, and bade that each man that was faithful should come to him, French and English, from sea-port and from upland. Then came to him much people; and he went to Rochester, and beset the castle, until they that were therein agreed, and gave up the castle. The bishop Odo with the men that were in the castle went over sea, and the bishop thus abandoned the dignity that he had in this land. The king afterwards sent an army to Durham, and allowed it to beset the castle, and the bishop agreed, and gave up the castle, and relinquished his bishopric, and went to Normandy. Many

heoꝛa land. ⁊ ꝼeꝛdon oꝼeꝛ ſæ. ⁊ ſe cýnꝫ ꝫeaꝼ heoꝛa land þam mannum þe him holde þæꝛon:·

An. MLXXXIX. On þiſum ꝫeaꝛe ſe aꝛþuꝛða muneca ꝼeðeꝛ ⁊ ꝼꝛoueꝛ Landꝼꝛanc aꝛcebiſcop ꝫeþat oꝼ þiſſum liꝼe. ac þe hoþiað þ̃ he ꝼeꝛde to þ̃ heoꝼanlice ꝛice. Spilce eac ꝫeþaꝛð oꝼeꝛ eall Ɛnꝫle-land mýcel eoꝛð-ſtýꝛunꝫe. on þone dæꝫ III. Iduſ Auꝫ. ⁊ þæſ ſþiðe lætſum ꝫeaꝛ on coꝛne. ⁊ on ælceſ cýnneſ þæſtmum. ſþa þ̃ maniꝫ men ꝛæþon heoꝛa coꝛn onbuton Maꝛtineſ mæſſan ⁊ ꝫit latoꝛ:·

An. MXC. Indictione XIII. Ðiſſum þuſ ꝫeðon eall ſþa þæ æꝛ abuꝼan ſæðan be þam cýnꝫe. ⁊ be hiſ bꝛoðeꝛ. ⁊ be hiſ mannon. ſe cýnꝫ þæſ ſmæꝫende hu he mihte þꝛecon hiſ bꝛoðeꝛ Rodbeaꝛd. ſþiðoſt ſþencean. ⁊ Noꝛmandiꝫe oꝼ him ꝫeþinnan. Ðeah þuꝛh hiſ ꝫeapſcipe. oððe þuꝛh ꝫæꝛſuma. he beꝫeat þone caſtel æt ſc̃e Valeꝛi. ⁊ þa hæꝼenan. ⁊ ſþa he beꝫeat þone æt Albemaꝛe. ⁊ þaꝛ inne he ſette hiſ cnihtaſ. ⁊ hi dýðon heaꝛmeſ uppon þam lande on heꝛꝫunꝫe. ⁊ on bæꝛnete. Æꝼteꝛ þiſum he beꝫeat ma caſtelaſ innan þam lande. ⁊ þæꝛ inne hiſ ꝛideꝛaſ ꝫeloꝫode. Se eoꝛl oꝼ Noꝛmandiꝫe Rodbeaꝛd ſiððan he undeꝛꝫeat þ̃ hiſ ꝫeſþoꝛene men him tꝛuceðon. ⁊ aꝫeꝼon heꝛa caſtelaſ him to heaꝛme. þa ſende he to hiſ hlaꝼoꝛde Phillippe. Fꝛancena cýnꝫe. ⁊ he com to Noꝛmandiꝫe mið mýcelan heꝛe. ⁊ ſe cýnꝫ ⁊ ſe eoꝛl mið oꝛmætꝛe ꝼýꝛð beſæton þone caſtel abuton. þæꝛ þæſ cýnꝫeſ men

Frenchmen also abandoned their lands, and went over sea; and the king gave their lands to the men that were faithful to him.

A.D. 1089. In this year the venerable father and favorer of monks, archbishop Landfranc, departed this life; but we hope that he is gone to the heavenly kingdom. There was also over all England much earth-stirring on the third day before the ides of August, and it was a very late year in corn, and in every kind of fruits, so that many men reaped their corn about Martinmas, and yet later.

A. D. 1090. Indiction XIII. These things thus done, just as we have already said above, by the king, and by his brother, and by his men, the king was considering how he might wreak his vengeance on his brother Robert, harass him most, and win Normandy of him. And indeed through his craft, or through bribery, he got possession of the castle at St. Valeri, and the haven; and so he got possession of that at Albemarle. And therein he set his knights; and they did harm to the land in harrowing and burning. After this he got possession of more castles in the land; and therein lodged his horsemen. When the earl of Normandy, Robert, understood that his sworn men deceived him, and gave up their castles to do him harm, then sent he to his lord, Philip, king of the Franks; and he came to Normandy with a large army, and the king and the earl with an immense force beset the castle about, wherein were the men of the king of

of Engle-land inne pæron. Se cyng Pillelm of Engla-lande sende to Phillippe Francena cynge. ⁊ he for his lufan. oððe for his mycele gersuma. forlet spa his man þone eorl Rodbeard ⁊ his land. ⁊ ferde ongean to France. ⁊ let heom spa peorðan. And betpyx þisum þingum þis lande pæs spiðe fordon on unlaga gelde ⁊ on oðre manige ungelimpe:

An. MXCI. On þisum geare se cyng Pillelm heold his hired to Cristes messan on Pæst-minstre. ⁊ þær æfter to Candelmæssan he ferde for his broðær unþearfe ut of Engla-lande into Normandige. On mang þam þe he þær pæs heora sehte togædere eode. on ꝥ gerad ꝥ se eorl him to handan let Uescam. ⁊ þone eorldom æt Ou. ⁊ Kiæres-burh. ⁊ þær to eacan þes cynges men sacleas beon moston on þam castelan. þe hi ær þes eorles unþances begiten hæfdon. And se cyng him ongean þa manege behet þe ær heora fæder gepann. ⁊ þa fram þam eorle gebogen pæs gebygle[a] to donne. ⁊ eall ꝥ his fæder þær begeondan hæfde. butan þam þe he þa cynge þa geunnen hæfde. ⁊ ꝥ ealle þa þe on Engle-lande for þam eorle ærror heora land forlufon. hit on þisum sehte habban sceoldan. ⁊ se eorl on Engle-lande eall spa mycel spa on heora forepande pæs. ⁊ gif se eorl forðferde butan sunu be rihtre æpe. pære se cyng

England. But the king, William, of England, sent to Philip king of the Franks; and he for his love, or for his great treasure, abandoned thus his subject the earl Robert and his land; and returned again to France, and let them so remain. And in the midst of these things this land was much oppressed by unlawful exactions and by many other misfortunes.

A. D. 1091. In this year the king William held his court at Christmas in Westminster, and thereafter at Candlemas he went, for the annoyance[1] of his brother, out of England into Normandy. Whilst he was there, their reconciliation took place, on the condition, that the earl put into his hands Feschamp, and the earldom of Ou, and Cherbourg; and in addition to this, that the king's men should be secure in the castles that they had won against the will of the earl. And the king in return promised him those many [castles] that their father had formerly won, and also to reduce those that had revolted from the earl, also all that his father had there beyond, except those that he had then given the king, and that all those, that in England before for the earl had lost their land, should have it again by this treaty, and that the earl should have in England just so much as was specified in this agreement. And if the earl died without a son by lawful wedlock, the king

[a] So in MS. and so Manning in his Supplement to Lye's Saxon Dictionary; but Lye himself seems to have read gebylge here, and in p. 212, 45, Gibs. ed.

[1] unþearfe, literally *unthrift*, from þearfian, whence, by metathesis, to *thrive*.

ÿnre-numa of eallon Normandig. Be þirre rÿlran forepande. gif re cyng rpulte. pære re eorl ÿnre-numa eallef Engla-landef. Dar forepande gerporan xii. þa betrte of þef cyngef healfe. ⁊ xii. of þef eorlef. þeah hit riððan litle hpile rtode. On mang þirum ræhte peanð Eadgar æþeling belandod of þam þe re eorl him æfter þæn to handa gelæten hæfde. ⁊ ut of Normandig forð to þam cynge hir [a]aðume to Scotlande. ⁊ to hir rpurtor. On mang þam þe re cyng Pillelm ut of Engle-lande pær. ferde re cyng Melcolm of Scotlande hiden into Englum. ⁊ hir mycelne dæl ofen-hergode. oð þ þa gode mæn þe þir lande bepirton him fÿnde ongean rændon. ⁊ hine gecÿndon. Da þa re cyng Pillelm into Normandige þir gehÿnde. þa gearcode he hir fare. ⁊ to Engle-lande com. ⁊ hir bróðer re eorl Rodbeard mid him. ⁊ rona fÿnde het ut abeodan. ægðer rcip-fÿnde ⁊ landfÿnde. ac reo rcipfÿnde. ær he to Scotlande cuman mihte. ælmæft eanmlic forfor. feopan dagon toforan rče Michæleř mærran. And re cyng ⁊ hir bróðer mid þære landfÿnde ferdon. ac þa þa re cyng Melcolm gehÿnde þ hine man mid fÿnde recean pold. he for mid hir fÿnde ut of Scotlande into Loðene on Engla-land ⁊ þær abad. Da ða re cyng Pillelm mid hir fÿnde genealehte. þa ferdon betpux Rodbeard eorl ⁊ Eadgar æþeling. ⁊ þæra cynga rehte rpa gema-

should be heir of all Normandy; and by virtue of this same treaty, if the king died, the earl should be heir of all England. To this treaty swore twelve of the best men of the king's side, and twelve of the earl's, though it stood but a little while afterwards. In the midst of this treaty was Edgar etheling deprived of the land that the earl had before permitted him to keep in hand; and he went out of Normandy to the king, his sister's husband, in Scotland, and to his sister. Whilst the king William was out of England, the king Melcolm of Scotland came hither into England, and overran a great deal of it, until the good men that governed this land sent an army against him and repulsed him. When the king William in Normandy heard this, then prepared he his departure, and came to England, and his brother, the earl Robert, with him; and he soon issued an order to collect a force both naval and military; but the naval force, ere it could come to Scotland, perished almost miserably, a few days before St. Michael's mass. And the king and his brother proceeded with the land-force; but when the king Melcolm heard that they were resolved to seek him with an army, he went with his force out of Scotland into Lothaine in England, and there abode. When the king William came near with his army, then interceded between them earl Robert and Edgar etheling, and so made

[a] "*Vox ea non hic, ut fere, reddendum est per generum, si quidem Melcolmus Eadgari sororem, (ut testatur nostri Chronici An.* MLXVII.) *non vero filiam duxerit uxorem.*"—Gibs.

cedon. ꝥ ſe cyng Melcolm to uran cynge com. ⁊ hiſ man peard. to eall ſpylcne gehyrſumniſſe ſpa he ær hiſ fæder dyde. ⁊ ꝥ mid aðe geſeſtnode. ⁊ ſe cyng Villelm him behet on lande ⁊ on eallon þinge þæſ þe he under hiſ fæder ær hæfde. On þiſum ſehte peard eac Edgar eþeling pið þone cyng geſæhtlad. ⁊ þa cyngaſ þa mid mycclum ſehte tohpurfon. ac ꝥ litle hpile ſtod. And ſe eorl Rodbeard her oð Criſteſ mæſſe forneah mid þam cynge punode. ⁊ litel ſoðeſ þær on mang of heora forepaṛde onfand. ⁊ tpam dagon ær þære tide on Viht ſcipode. ⁊ into Norrmandig for. ⁊ Eadgar æþeling mid him.

An. MXCII. On þiſum geare ſe cyng Villelm mid mycelre fyrde ferde nord to Carleol. ⁊ þa burh ge-æðſtaþelede. ⁊ þone caſtel arerde. ⁊ Dolfin utadraf þe æror þær þeſ landeſ peold. ⁊ þone caſtel mid hiſ mannan geſette. ⁊ ſiððan hider ſuð gepænde. ⁊ mycele mænige cyrliſceſ folceſ mid piſan ⁊ mid orfe þyder ſænde. þær to punigenne ꝥ land to tilianne.

An. MXCIII. On þiſum geare to þam Længtene pard ſe cyng Villelm on Gleapceaſtre to þam ſpiðe geſeclod. ꝥ he pæſ oferr eall dead gecyd. And on hiſ broke he gode fela behæſa behet. hiſ agen lif on riht to lædene. and

the peace of the kings, that the king Melcolm came to our king, and did homage[1], promising all such obedience as he formerly paid to his father; and that he confirmed with an oath. And the king William promised him in land and in all things whatever he formerly had under his father. In this settlement was also Edgar etheling united with the king. And the kings then with much satisfaction departed; yet that stood but a little while. And the earl Robert tarried here full nigh until Christmas with the king, and during this time found but little of the truth of their agreement; and two days before that tide he took ship in the isle of Wight, and went into Normandy, and Edgar etheling with him.

A. D. 1092. In this year the king William with a large army went north to Carlisle[2], and restored the town, and reared the castle, and drove out Dolphin that before governed the land, and set his own men in the castle, and then returned hither southward. And a vast number of rustic[3] people with wives and with cattle he sent thither, to dwell there in order to till the land.

A. D. 1093. In this year, during Lent, was the king William at Glocester so sick, that he was by all reported dead. And in his illness he made many good promises—to lead his own life aright; to grant peace and protection

[1] Literally "became his man"—"Ic becom eorr man" was the formula of doing homage. See ancient court-rolls *passim*.

[2] *Ad civitatem, quæ Britannice Kairleu, Latine Legubalia vocatur.*—Flor.

[3] cyrliſceſ folceſ. Gibson finding in the MS. Eyrliſceſ, proposes to read Engliſceſ, and translates it "*multitudinem* Anglorum"—but it is presumed that the slight alteration of e into c will give a more natural sense to the passage.

Godes cýrcean grıðıan ⁊ frıðıan. ⁊ næfre ma eft þıð feo gesýllan. ⁊ ealle rıhte lage on hıs þeode to habbene. ⁊ þ̄ arcebıscoprıce on Cantþar-býrıg þe ær on hıs agenre hand stod. Anselme betæhte. se þæs ær abbot on Bæc. ⁊ Rodbeard hıs cancelere þ̄ bıscoprıce on Lıncolne. ⁊ to manegan mýnstren land geuðe. ac þ̄ he sıððan ætbræd. þa hım gebotad þæs. ⁊ ealle þa gode laga forlæt þe he us ær behet. Ða æfter þıssron sende cýng of Scotlande. ⁊ þære forepaŋde gýrnde þe hım behaten þæs. ⁊ se cýng Þıllelm hım steofnode to Glope-ceastre. ⁊ hım to Scotlande gıslas sende. ⁊ Eadgar æþelıng æft ⁊ þa men sıððan ongean. þe hıne mıd mýcclon þurðscıpe to þam cýnge brohtan. Ac þa þa he to þam cýnge com. ne mıhte he beon þeorðe naðre ne ure cýnges spæce. ne þæra forepaŋde þe hım ær behatene þæron. ⁊ forði hı þa mıd mýcelon unsehte tohþurfon. ⁊ se cýng Melcolm ham to Scotlande gepænde. Ac hraðe þæs þe he ham com. he hıs fýrde gegaderode. ⁊ ınto Engle-lande hergende mıd maran unræde ferde þone hım abehofode. ⁊ hıne þa Rodbeard se eorl of Norðhýmbran mıd hıs mannan unþæres besýrede ⁊ ofsloh. Hıne sloh Moræl of Bæbbaburh. se þæs þæs eorles stıþard. ⁊ Melcomes cýnges godsıb. Mıd hım þæs eac Edþard hıs sune ofslagen. se æfter hım cýng beon sceolde. gıf

to the churches of God, and never more again with fee to sell; to have none but righteous laws amongst his people. The archbishopric of Canterbury, that before remained in his own hand, he transferred to Anselm, who was before abbot of Bec; to Robert his chancellor the bishopric of Lincoln; and to many minsters he gave land; but that he afterwards took away, when he was better, and annulled all the good laws that he promised us before. Then after this sent the king of Scotland, and demanded the fulfilment of the treaty that was promised him. And the king William cited him to Glocester, and sent him hostages to Scotland; and Edgar etheling, afterwards, and the men returned, that brought him with great dignity to the king. But when he came to the king, he could not be considered worthy either of our king's speech, or of the conditions that were formerly promised him. For this reason therefore they parted with great dissatisfaction, and the king Melcolm returned to Scotland. And soon after he came home, he gathered his army, and came harrowing into England with more hostility than behoved him; and Robert the earl of Northumberland surrounded him unawares with his men, and slew him. Morel of Bamborough slew him, who was the earl's steward, and a baptismal friend[1] of king Melcolm. With him was also slain Edward

[1] Literally a *gossip*; but such are the changes which words undergo in their meaning as well as in their form, that a title of honour formerly implying a spiritual relationship in God, is now applied only to those whose conversation resembles the contemptible tittle-tattle of a Christening. Gibson translates it "*susceptor*," *i. e.* an "undertaker."

he hit ȝelifode. Ða þa ſeo ȝode cpen Marȝarita þiſ ȝehẏrde hire þa leofſtan hlaford ⁊ ſunu þuſ beſpikene. heo peard oð deað on mode ȝeancſumed. ⁊ mid hire prieſtan to cẏrcean eode. ⁊ hire ȝerihtan underfenȝ. ⁊ æt Gode abæd. ꝥ heo hire ȝaſt aȝeaf. And þa Scottaſ þa Dufenal to cẏnȝe ȝecuron Melcolmeſ broðer. ⁊ ealle þa Enȝliſce utadræfdon. þe ær mid þam cẏnȝe Melcolme pæron. Ða þa Dunecan Melcolmeſ cẏnȝeſ ſunu þiſ eall ȝehẏrde þuſ ȝefaren. ſe on þæſ cẏnȝeſ hẏrede Pillelmeſ pæſ. ſpa ſpa hiſ fæder hine ureſ cẏnȝeſ fæder ær to ȝiſle ȝeſeald hæfde. ⁊ her ſpa ſiððan belaf. he to þam cẏnȝe com. ⁊ ſpilce ȝetrẏpða dẏde. ſpa ſe cẏnȝ æt him habban polde. ⁊ ſpa mid hiſ unne to Scotlande for. mid þam fultume þe he beȝẏtan mihte Enȝliſcra ⁊ Frenciſcra. ⁊ hiſ mæȝe Dufenal þeſ riceſ benam. ⁊ to cẏnȝe peard underfanȝen. Ac þa Scottaſ hi eft ſume ȝeȝaderoden. ⁊ forneah ealle hiſ mænu ofſloȝan. ⁊ he ſẏlf mid feapum ætbærſt. Siððan hi purdon ſehte on þa ȝerad. ꝥ he næfre eft Enȝliſce ne Frenciſce into þam lande ne ȝeloȝiȝe:

his son; who after him should have been king, if he had lived. When the good queen Margaret heard this—her most beloved lord and son thus betrayed—she was in her mind almost distracted to death. She with her priests went to church, and performed her rites, and prayed before God, that she might give up the ghost. And the Scots then chose[1] Dufenal to king, Melcolm's brother, and drove out all the English that formerly were with the king Melcolm. When Duncan, king Melcolm's son, heard all that had thus taken place (he was then in the king William's court, because his father had given him as a hostage to our king's father, and so he lived here afterwards), he came to the king, and did such fealty as the king required at his hands; and so with his permission went to Scotland, with all the support that he could get of English and French, and deprived his uncle Dufenal of the kingdom, and was received as king. But the Scots afterwards gathered some force together, and slew full nigh all his men; and he himself with a few made his escape[2]. Afterwards they were reconciled, on the condition that he never again brought into the land English or French.

An. MXCIV. Her hæfde ſe cẏnȝ Pillelm to Criſteſ mæſſan hiſ hirede æt Gleape-ceaſtre. ⁊ him þider fram hiſ broðer Rodbearde of Normandiȝ

A.D. 1094. This year the king William held his court at Christmas in Glocester; and messengers came to him thither from his brother Robert of Nor-

[1] From this expression it is evident, that though preference was naturally and properly given to hereditary claims, the monarchy of Scotland, as well as of England, was in principle *elective*. The doctrine of hereditary, of divine, of indefeasible *right*, is of modern growth.

[2] See the following year towards the end, where Duncan is said to be slain.

boðan coman. þa cýððon ꝥ hiſ bꞃoðeꞃ ʒꞃið ⁊ ꝼoꞃeꝼaꞃðe eall æꝼteꞃ-cꝼæð. butan ſe cýnʒ ʒelæſtan ꝼolðe eall þet hi on ꝼoꞃeꝼaꞃðe hæꝼðon æꞃ ʒeꝼꞃohte. ⁊ uppon ꝥ hine ꝼoꞃſꝼoꞃenne ⁊ tꞃýꝼleaſne clýꝼoðe. buton he þa ꝼoꞃeꝼaꞃðe ʒeheolðe. oððe þiðeꞃ ꝼeꞃðe ⁊ hine þæꞃ betealðe þæꞃ ſeo ꝼoꞃeꝼaꞃðe æꞃ ꝼæſ ʒeꝼꞃoht anð eac ʒeſꝼoꞃen. Ða ꝼeꞃðe ſe cýnʒ to Hæſtinʒan to þam Canðel-mæſſan. ⁊ on manʒ þam þe he þæꞃ ꝼeðeꞃeſ abað. he let halʒian ꝥ mýnſteꞃ æt þæꞃe Bataille. anð Heꞃbeaꞃðe Loſanʒe þam biſcope oꝼ Ðeotꝼoꞃðan hiſ ſtæꝼ benam. anð þæꞃ æꝼteꞃ to mið Lenʒtene oꝼeꞃ ſæ ꝼoꞃ into Noꞃmanðiʒe. Sýððan he þiðeꞃ com. he ⁊ hiſ bꞃoðeꞃ Roðbeaꞃð ſe eoꞃl ʒecꝼæðan. ꝥ hi mið ʒꞃiðe toʒæðeꞃe cuman ſceolðan. ⁊ ſꝼa ðýðon. ⁊ ʒeſemeðe beonne mihtan. Sýððan eꝼt hi toʒæðeꞃe coman mið þam ilcan mannan þe æꞃ ꝥ loc makeðon. ⁊ eac þa aðaſ ſꝼoꞃen. ⁊ ealne þone bꞃýce uppon þone cýnʒ tealðon. ac he nolðe þæſ ʒeþaꝼa beon. ne eac þa ꝼoꞃeꝼaꞃðe healðan. ⁊ ꝼoꞃþam hi þa mið mýcelon unſehte tocýꞃðon. Anð ſe cýnʒ ſýððan þone caſtel æt Buꞃeſ ʒeꝼann. ⁊ þeſ eoꞃleſ men þæꞃ inne ʒenam. þa ſume hýðeꞃ to lanðe ſenðe. Ðæꞃ toʒeaneſ ſe eoꞃl mið þeſ cýnʒeſ ꝼultume oꝼ Fꞃance ʒeꝼann þone caſtel æt Aꞃʒentſeſ. ⁊ þeaꞃ inne Roʒʒeꞃ Peiteuin ʒenam. ⁊ ſeoꝼen hunðꞃeð þeſ cýnʒeſ cnihta mið him. ⁊ ſýððan

mandy; who said that his brother renounced all peace and conditions, unless the king would fulfil all that they had stipulated in the treaty; and upon that he called him forsworn and void of truth, unless he adhered to the treaty, or went thither and explained himself there, where the treaty was formerly made and also sworn. Then went the king to Hastings at Candlemas; and whilst he there abode waiting the weather, he let hallow the minster at Battel[1], and deprived Herbert Losang the bishop of Thetford of his staff; and thereafter about mid-Lent went over sea into Normandy. After he came thither, he and his brother Robert the earl said that they should come together in peace (and so they did), and might be united. Afterwards they came together with the same men that before made the treaty, and also confirmed it by oaths; and all the blame of breaking the treaty they threw upon the king; but he would not confess this, nor even adhere to the treaty; and for this reason they parted with much dissatisfaction. And the king afterwards won the castle at Bures, and took the earl's men therein; some of whom he sent hither to this land. On the other hand the earl, with the assistance of the king of France, won the castle at Argence, and took therein Roger of Poitou[2], and seven hundred of the king's knights with him; and

[1] *Ecclesiam de Bello.*—Flor. *i. e.* Battel-abbey, in Sussex.

[2] Peitevin, which is the connecting link between *Pictaviensem* and *Poitou.*

þone æt Hulme. ⁊ oft ræðlice heora æȝðer uppon oðerne tunas bærnde ⁊ eac menne læhte. Ða sende cyng hider to lande. ⁊ het abeodan ut xx. þusenda Englisscra manna him to fultume to Normandiȝ. ac þa hi to sæ coman. þa het hi man cyrran. ⁊ feoh syllan to þæs cynges behofe þe hi ȝenumen hæfdon. þet þæs ælc man healf punda. ⁊ hi sþa dydon. And se eorl innon Normandiȝ æfter þison mid þam cynȝe of France. ⁊ mid eallon þan þe hi ȝeȝaderian mihton ferdon toþarder Ou. þær se cyng Þillelm inne þæs. ⁊ þohtan hine inne to besittanne. ⁊ sþa foran oð hi coman to Lunȝeuile. Ðær þearð se cyng of France þurh ȝesmeah ȝecyrred. ⁊ sþa sydðan eal seo fyrdinȝ tohþearf. Her on manȝ þison se cyng Þillelm sende æfter his broðer Heanriȝe se þæs on þam castele æt Damfront. ac forþi þe he mid friðe þurh Normandiȝ faran ne mihte. he him sende scipon æfter. ⁊ Huȝo eorl of Ceastre. Ac þa þa hi toþarder Ou faran sceoldan þær se cyng þæs. hi foran to Engle-lande. ⁊ upp coman æt Hamtune on ealra halȝena mæsseæfne. ⁊ her sydðon þunedon. ⁊ to Cristes mæssan þæron on Lunden. Eac on þisum ilcan ȝeare þa Þylisce menn hi ȝeȝaderodon. ⁊ þið þa Frencisce þe on Þalon oððe on þære neaþiste þæron. ⁊ hi ær belandedon. ȝeþinn uppahofon. ⁊ maniȝe festena ⁊ castelas abræcon. ⁊ menn ofslogon. ⁊ sydðan

afterwards that at Hulme; and oft readily did either of them burn the towns of the other, and also took men. Then sent the king hither to this land, and ordered twenty thousand Englishmen to be sent out to Normandy to his assistance; but when they came to sea, they then had orders to return, and to pay to the king's behoof the fee that they had taken; which was half a pound each man; and they did so. And the earl after this, with the king of France, and with all that he could gather together, went through the midst of Normandy, towards Ou, where the king William was, and thought to besiege him within; and so they advanced until they came to Luneville. There was the king of France through cunning turned aside; and so afterwards all the army dispersed. In the midst of these things the king William sent after his brother Henry, who was in the castle at Damfront; but because he could not go through Normandy with security, he sent ships after him, and Hugh earl of Chester. When however they should have gone towards Ou where the king was, they went to England, and came up at Hamton[1], on the eve of the feast of All Saints, and here afterwards abode; and at Christmas they were in London. In this same year also the Welshmen gathered themselves together, and with the French that were in Wales, or in the neighbourhood, and had formerly seized their land, stirred up war,

[1] Now called Southampton, to distinguish it from Northampton; but the common people in both neighbourhoods generally say "Hamton" to this day.

heoꞃa ȝeꝼẏlce ꝑeox. hí hí on ma to-dældon. Ꝑiđ ſum þæꞃa dæle ȝeꝼeaht Huȝo eoꞃl oꝼ Scꞃob-ſciꞃe ⁊ hi aꝼlẏmde. Ac þeah-hꝑeđeꞃ þa ođꞃe ealleſ þæſ ȝeaꞃeſ naneſ ẏꝼeleſ ne ȝeſꝑicon þe hi don mihton. Điſeſ ȝeaꞃeſ eac þa Scottaſ heoꞃa cẏnȝ Dunecan beſẏꞃedon ⁊ oꝼſloȝan. ⁊ heom ſẏđđan eꝼt ođꞃe ſẏđe hiſ ꝼædeꞃan Duꝼenal to cẏnȝe ȝenamon. þuꞃ þeſ laꞃe ⁊ to-tihtinȝe he ꝑeaꞃđ to deađe beſꝑicen:·

and broke into many fastnesses and castles, and slew many men. And when their followers had increased, they divided themselves into larger parties. With some part of them fought Hugh earl of Shropshire [1], and put them to flight. Nevertheless the other part of them all this year omitted no evil that they could do. This year also the Scots ensnared their king Duncan, and slew him; and afterwards, the second time, took his uncle Dufenal to king, through whose instruction and advice he was betrayed to death.

An. MXCV. On þiſum ȝeaꞃe ꝑæſ ſe cẏnȝ Ꝑillelm to Cꞃiſteſ mæſſan þa ꝼeoꝑeꞃ ꝼoꞃeꝑaꞃde daȝaſ on Hꝑitſand. ⁊ æꝼteꞃ þam ꝼeoꞃđan dæȝe hideꞃ to lande ꝼoꞃ. ⁊ upp com æt Doꝼeꞃan. And Heanꞃiȝ þeſ cẏnȝeſ bꞃođeꞃ heꞃ on lande ođ Lenȝten ꝑunode. ⁊ þa oꝼeꞃ ſæ ꝼoꞃ to Noꞃmandiȝ mid mẏcclon ȝeꞃſuman. on þæſ cẏnȝeſ heldan. uppon heoꞃa bꞃođeꞃ Rodbeaꞃd eoꞃl. ⁊ ȝelomlice uppon þone eoꞃl ꝑann. ⁊ him mẏcelne heaꞃm æȝđeꞃ on lande ⁊ on mannan dẏde. And þa to Eaſtꞃan heold ſe cẏnȝ hiſ hiꞃed on Ꝑinceaſtꞃe. ⁊ ſe eoꞃl Rodbeaꞃd oꝼ Noꞃđ-hẏmbꞃan nolde to hiꞃede cuman. ⁊ ſe cẏnȝ ꝼoꞃđan ꝑeaꞃđ ꝑiđ hine ſꝑiđe aſtẏꞃod. ⁊ him to ſænde ⁊ heaꞃdlice bead. ȝiꝼ he ȝꞃiđeſ ꝑeoꞃđe beon ꝑolde. ꝥ he to Pentecoſten to hiꞃed come. On þiſum ȝeaꞃe ꝑæꞃon Eaſtꞃon on VIII. kl. Apꞃ. ⁊ þa uppon Eaſtꞃon. on ſc̃e Ambꞃo-

A.D. 1095. In this year was the king William the first four days of Christmas at Whitsand, and after the fourth day came hither, and landed at Dover. And Henry the king's brother abode in this land until Lent, and then went over sea to Normandy with much treasure, on the king's behalf, against their brother, earl Robert, and frequently fought against the earl, and did him much harm, both in land and in men. And then at Easter held the king his court in Winchester; and the earl Robert of Northumberland would not come to court. And the king was much stirred to anger with him for this, and sent to him, and bade him harshly [2], if he would be worthy of protection, that he would come to court at Pentecost. In this year was Easter on the eighth day before the calends of April; and upon Easter, on the night of the feast

[1] The title is now earl of Shrewsbury.

[2] The Saxon is heaꞃdlice, hardly—but *harsh*, in fact, is a derivative from *hard*, being probably contracted from *hardish*.

ſiuſ mæſſe niht. ꝥ iſ II. Non. Apr. þæſ ȝeſeþen ꝼoꞃneah oꝼeꞃ eall þiſ land ſþilce ꝼoꞃneah ealle þa niht ſþiðe mæni-ꝼealdliçe ſteoꞃꞃan oꝼ heoꝼenan ꝼeollan. naht be anan oððe tþam. ac ſþa þiclice ꝥ hit nan mann ateallan ne mihte. Heꞃ æꝼteꞃ to Pentecoſten þæſ ſe cẏnȝ on Þindleſoꞃan. ⁊ eall hiſ þitan mid him. butan þam eoꞃle oꝼ Noꞃð-hẏmbꞃan. ꝼoꞃðam ſe cẏnȝ him naðeꞃ nolde ne ȝiſlaſ ſẏllan. ne uppon tꞃẏþðan ȝeunnon ꝥ he mid ȝꞃiðe cumon moſte ⁊ ꝼaꞃan. And ſe cẏnȝ ꝼoꞃði hiſ ꝼẏꞃde bead. ⁊ uppon þone eoꞃl to Noꞃð-hẏmbꞃan ꝼoꞃ. ⁊ ſona þeſ þe he þideꞃ com. he maneȝe ⁊ ꝼoꞃneah ealle þa betſte oꝼ þæſ eoꞃleſ hiꞃede innan anan ꝼæſtene ȝeþann. ⁊ on hæꝼtene ȝedẏde. And þone caſtel æt Tine-muðan beſæt oððet he hine ȝeþann. ⁊ þæſ eoꞃleſ bꞃoðeꞃ þæꞃ inne. ⁊ ealle þa þe him mid þæꞃon. ⁊ ſẏððan ꝼeꞃde to Bebbabuꞃh. ⁊ þone eoꞃl þæꞃ inne beſæt. Ac þa þa ſe cẏnȝ ȝeſeah ꝥ he hine ȝeþinnan ne mihte. þa het he makian ænne caſtel toꝼoꞃan Bebbabuꞃh. ⁊ hine on hiſ ſpæce Malueiſin het. ꝥ iſ on Enȝliſc ẏꝼel nehhebuꞃ. ⁊ hine ſþiðe mid hiſ mannan ȝeſætte. and ſẏððan ſuðþeaꞃd ꝼoꞃ. Ða ſona æꝼteꞃ þam þe ſe cẏnȝ þæſ ſuð aꝼaꞃen. ꝼeoꞃde ſe eoꞃl anꞃe nihte ut oꝼ Bebbabuꞃh

of St. Ambrose, that is, the second before the Nones of April[1], nearly over all this land, and almost all the night, numerous and manifold stars were seen to fall from heaven; not by one or two, but so thick in succession, that no man could tell it. Hereafter at Pentecost was the king at Windsor, and all his council[2] with him, except the earl of Northumberland; for the king would neither give him hostages, nor own[3] upon truth, that he might come and go with security. And the king therefore ordered his army, and went against the earl to Northumberland; and soon after he came thither, he won many and nearly all the best of the earl's clan in a fortress, and put them into custody; and the castle at Tinemouth he beset until he won it, and the earl's brother therein, and all that were with him; and afterwards went to Bamborough, and beset the earl therein. But when the king saw that he could not win it, then ordered he his men to make a castle before Bamborough, and called it in *his* speech "*Malveisin;*" that is in English, "Evil Neighbour[4]." And he fortified it strongly with his men, and afterwards went southward. Then, soon after that the king was gone south, went the earl one night out of Bamborough

[1] The fourth of April. Vid. *Ord. Vit.*

[2] hiſ þitan, his *wights*, his wise men, his council, or, þitena-ȝemote.

[3] ȝeunnon, an Anglo-Norman corruption of ȝeunnan, the usual termination of the infinitive in the pure Saxon; in which it remarkably coincides with the Greek. By a similar corruption, *vice versâ*, *an* is sometimes substituted in the third person plural of the indicative for *on*.

[4] "*Quod est Anglice* malus vicinus."—Gibs.

toþaṛðeṛ Tinemuðan. ac þa þe innan þam niþan caṛtele þæṛon hiṛ ȝeþæṛ þuṛðon. ⁊ him æfteṛ foṛan ⁊ onfuhton. ⁊ hine ȝeþunðeðon. ⁊ ṛýððan ȝelæhton. ⁊ þa þe mið him þæṛon ṛume ofṛloȝan. ṛume lifeṛ ȝefenȝon. On manȝ þiṛon þeaṛð þam cýnȝe cuð. ꝥ þa Þýliṛce men on Þealon ṛumne caṛtel hæfðon tobṛoken Muntȝumṛi hatte. ⁊ Huȝon eoṛleṛ menn ofṛlaȝene þe hine healðon ṛceolðan. anð he foṛði oðṛe fýṛðe het feaṛlice abannan. ⁊ æfteṛ ṛc̃e Michaeleṛ mæṛṛe into Þealan feṛðe. ⁊ hiṛ fýṛðe to-ṛcýfte. ⁊ ꝥ land eall þuṛhfoṛ. ṛþa ꝥ ṛeo fýṛðe eall toȝæðeṛe com to eallṛa halȝena to Snaþðune. Ac þa Þýliṛce á tofoṛan into muntan ⁊ moṛan feṛðan. ꝥ heom man to cuman ne mihte. ⁊ ṛe cýnȝ þa hampeaṛð ȝeþenðe. foṛðam he ȝeṛeah ꝥ he þæṛ þeṛ þintṛeṛ maṛe ðon ne mihte. Ða þa ṛe cýnȝ onȝean com. þa het he niman þone eoṛl Rotbeaṛð of Noṛð-hýmbṛan ⁊ to Bæbbabuṛh læðan. ⁊ æȝðeṛ eaȝe ut aðon. buton þa þe þæṛ inne þæṛon þone caṛtel aȝýfan þolðan. Hine heolðan hiṛ þiṛ ⁊ Moṛeal ṛe þæṛ ṛtiþaṛð ⁊ eac hiṛ mæȝ. Ðuṛh þiṛ þeaṛð ṛe caṛtel þa aȝýfen. ⁊ Moṛeal þeaṛð þa on þæṛ cýnȝeṛ hiṛeðe. ⁊ þuṛh hine þuṛðon maneȝe æȝðeṛ ȝe ȝehaðoðe ⁊ eac læþeðe ȝeýpte. þe mið heoṛa ṛæðe on þeṛ cýnȝeṛ unheldan þæṛon. Ða ṛe cýnȝ ṛume æṛ þæṛe

towards Tinemouth; but they that were in the new castle were aware of him [1], and went after him, and fought him, and wounded him, and afterwards took him. And of those that were with him some they slew, and some they took alive. Among these things it was made known to the king, that the Welshmen in Wales had broken into a castle called Montgomery, and slain the men of earl Hugo, that should have held it. He therefore gave orders to levy another force immediately, and after Michaelmas went into Wales, and shifted his forces, and went through all that land, so that the army came all together by All Saints to Snowdon. But the Welsh always went before into the mountains and the moors [2], that no man could come to them. The king then went homeward; for he saw that he could do no more there this winter. When the king came home again, he gave orders to take the earl Robert of Northumberland, and lead him to Bamborough, and put out both his eyes [3], unless they that were therein would give up the castle. His wife held it, and Morel who was steward, and also his relative. Through this was the castle then given up; and Morel was then in the king's court [4]; and through him were many both of the clergy and laity surrendered, who with their counsels had conspired against the king. The king

1 "*hujus* rei *præmoniti*"—Gibs. incorrectly.

2 "*Paludes*"—Gibs. improperly, as usual, confounding *moors*, or high ground, with *meres*, or lakes.

3 "æȝðeṛ eaȝe," literally "either eye"—Gibson might have hazarded the same idiom in, Latin, "*utroque oculo*"—In English, I fear, at present, the expression would imply "a choice of *one*."

4 Vid. *Ord. Vital.* sub anno.

tiðe het on hæftneðe ȝebrinȝan. ⁊ sẏððan spiðe ȝemahlice ofer eall þis land beoðan. ꝥ ealle þa þe of þam cẏnȝe land heoldan. eall spa hi friðes peorðe beon poldan. ꝥ hi on hirede to tiðe pæron. ⁊ þone eorl Rotbert het se cẏnȝ to Vindlesoran læðan. ⁊ þær innan þam castele healdan. Eac on þis ẏlcan ȝeare. toȝeanes Eastron. com þæs Papan sande hiðer to lande. ꝥ pæs Valtear bisceop. spiðe ȝoð lifes man. of Albin þære ceastre. ⁊ þam arcebiscope Anselme uppon Pentecosten. of þæs Papan healfe Urbanus. his Pallium ȝeaf. ⁊ he hine underfenȝ æt his arcestole on Cantpara-bẏriȝ. And se biscop Valtear her on lande þæs ȝeares sẏððan lanȝe punoðe. ⁊ man sẏððan ꝥ Rom-ȝesceot be him sende spa man manegan ȝearan æror ne dẏde. Ðises ẏlcan eac ȝeares pæron spiðe untið ȝepiðera. ⁊ forði ȝeond eall þis land purðon eorðpæstmas eall to meðemlice ȝepende:

An. MXCVI. On þison ȝeare heold se cẏnȝ Villelm his hired to Cristes mæssan on Vindlesoran. ⁊ Villelm biscop of Dunholme þær forðferde to ȝeares dæȝe. ⁊ on Octab. Epiphan. pæs se cẏnȝ ⁊ ealle his pitan on Sear-bẏriȝ. Ðær beteah Gosfrei Bainard Villelm of Ou þæs cẏnȝes mæȝ ꝥ he hæfde ȝebeon on þes cẏnȝes spicdome. and hit him onȝefeaht. ⁊ hine on orreste

had before this time commanded some to be brought into prison, and afterwards had it very strictly proclaimed over all this country, "That all who held land of the king, as they wished to be considered worthy of protection, should come to court at the time appointed." And the king commanded that the earl Robert should be led to Windsor, and there held in the castle. Also in this same year, against Easter, came the Pope's nuncio hither to this land. This was bishop Walter, a man of very good life, of the town of Albano; and upon the day of Pentecost on the behalf of Pope Urban he gave archbishop Anselm his pall, and he received him [1] at his archiepiscopal stall in Canterbury. And bishop Walter remained afterwards in this land a great part of the year; and men then sent by him the Rome-scot [2], which they had not done for many years before. This same year also the weather was very unseasonable; in consequence of which throughout all this land were all the fruits of the earth reduced to a moderate crop.

A.D. 1096. In this year held the king William his court at Christmas in Windsor; and William bishop of Durham died there on new-year's day; and on the octave of the Epiphany was the king and all his councillors at Salisbury. There Geoffry Bainard challenged William of Ou, the king's relative, maintaining that he had been in the conspiracy against the king. And he fought with him, and

[1] So *Annal. Waverl.* and again *infrà* A. D. 1115.

[2] Commonly called *Peter-pence.*

oꝼeꝛcom. ⁊ ꝸýððan he oꝼeꝛcumen pæꝛ. him heꝳ ꝛe cýnꝫ þa eaꝫan utadon. ⁊ ꝸýððan beliꝛnian. ⁊ hiꝛ ꝛtiꝼaꝛð Pillelm hatte ꝛe pæꝛ hiꝛ moðꝛian ꝛunu. heꝳ ꝛe cýnꝫ on ꝓoðe ahon. Ða peaꝛð eac Eoda eoꝛl oꝼ Campaine þæꝛ cýnꝫeꝛ aðum ⁊ maneꝫe oðꝛe belenðe. ⁊ ꝛumne man to Lunðene læðde ⁊ þæꝛ ꝛpilðe. Ðiꝛeꝛ ꝫeaꝛeꝛ eac to þam Eaꝛtꝛan peaꝛð ꝛpiðe mycel ꝛtýꝛnunꝫ ꝫeonð ealle þaꝛ þeoðe. ⁊ ꝼela oðꝛa þeoðan. þuꝛh Uꝛbanuꝛ ꝛe pæꝛ Papa ꝫehaten. þeah þe he þæꝛ ꝛetleꝛ naþinꝫ næꝼðe on Rome. ⁊ ꝼeꝛðe unaꝛimeðlice ꝼolc miþ piꝼan ⁊ cilðan to þi þ hi uppon hæðene þeoðan pinnan polðan. Ðuꝛh þaꝛ ꝼaꝛe peaꝛð ꝛe cýnꝫ ⁊ hiꝛ bꝛoðoꝛ Roðbeaꝛð eoꝛl ꝛehte. ꝛꝛa þ ꝛe cýnꝫ oꝼeꝛ pæ ꝼoꝛ. ⁊ eall Noꝛmanðiꝫ æt him miþ ꝼeo alýðe. ꝛꝛa ꝛꝛa hi þa ꝛehte pæꝛon. And ꝛe eoꝛl ꝛýððan ꝼeꝛðe. ⁊ miþ him ꝛe eoꝛl oꝼ Flanðꝛan. ⁊ ꝛe oꝼ Bunan. ⁊ eac maniꝫe oðꝛe heaꝼoð men. ⁊ ꝛe eoꝛl Roðbeaꝛð. ⁊ þa þe miþ him ꝼeꝛðon. þone pinteꝛ on Puille punedon. Ac þeꝛ ꝼolceꝛ þe be Ðunꝫꝛie ꝼoꝛ ꝼela ðuꝼenða ðæꝛ anð be pæꝫe eaꝛnlice ꝼoꝛꝼoꝛꝛan. anð ꝼela hꝛeoꝓlice ⁊ hunꝫeꝛbitene onꝫean pinteꝛ ham tuꝫon. Ðiꝛ pæꝛ ꝛpiðe heꝛiꝫ-time ꝫeaꝛ ꝫeonð eall Anꝫel-cýn. æꝫðeꝛ ꝫe þuꝛh mæniꝫꝼealðe ꝫýlða. ⁊ eac þuꝛh ꝛpiðe heꝛiꝫ-

overcame him in single combat; and after he was overcome, the king gave orders to put out his eyes, and afterwards to emasculate him; and his steward, William by name, who was the son of his stepmother, the king commanded to be hanged on a gibbet. Then was also Eoda, earl of Champagne, the king's son-in-law, and many others, deprived of their lands; whilst some were led to London, and there killed[1]. This year also, at Easter, there was a very great stir through all this nation and many others, on account of Urban, who was declared Pope, though he had nothing of a see at Rome. And an immense multitude went forth with their wives and children, that they might make war upon the heathens. Through this expedition were the king and his brother, earl Robert, reconciled; so that the king went over sea, and purchased all Normandy of him, on condition that they should be united. And the earl afterwards departed; and with him the earl of Flanders, and the earl of Boulogne, and also many other men of rank[2]. And the earl Robert, and they that went with him, passed the winter in Apulia[3]; but of the people that went by Hungary many thousands miserably perished there and by the way. And many drag-

[1] Gibson improperly says, "*ibi* interfecit," as if the king killed them with his own hand. The original says 'man læðde—anð ꝛpilðe.' It is well known that in the Saxon idiom the prefix 'man' is used with a singular verb like the French *on*, i. e. *om*, now *homme*. Thus the phrase above may be rendered "*on menoit et tuoit.*"

[2] Literally "head-men, or chiefs." The term is still retained with a slight variation in the north of Europe, as the *hetman* Platoff of celebrated memory.

[3] "On Puille," N. S. from the Italian "La 'Puglia," without the article,—*en Puille*, Fr.

timne hungeꝛ þe þiſne eaꝛð þæſ geaꝛeſ ſpiðe geðꝛehte. Eac on þiſon geaꝛe þa heaꝼoð men þe þiſ land heoldan oꝼtꝛæðlice ꝼẏꝛðe into Ꝑealon ſendon. ⁊ mænig man mið þam ſpiðe geðꝛehtan. ac man þæꝛ ne geſpæðde. butan man-mẏꝛꝛinge. ⁊ ꝼeoh-ſpillinge:

An. MXCVII. Heꝛ on þiſon geaꝛe ꝑeaſ ſe cẏng Ꝑillelm to Cꝛiſteſ mæſſan on Noꝛmandig. ⁊ þa togeaneſ Eaſtꝛon hideꝛ to lande ꝼoꝛ. ꝼoꝛðam he þohte hiſ hiꝛeð on Ꝑinceaſtꝛe to healdenne. ac he ꝑeaꝛð þuꝛh ꝑeðeꝛ gelet oððet Eaſtꝛe æꝼen. ꝥ he uppcom æꝛoſt æt Aꝛundel. ⁊ ꝼoꝛði hiſ hiꝛeð æt Ꝑindleſoꝛan heold. And þæꝛ æꝼteꝛ mið mẏcclum heꝛe into Ꝑealon ꝼeꝛðe. ⁊ ꝥ land ſpiðe mið hiſ ꝼẏꝛðe þuꝛhꝼoꝛ. þuꝛh ſume þa Ꝑẏliſcean þe him to ꝑæꝛon cumen. ⁊ hiſ lædteoꝑaſ ꝑæꝛon. ⁊ þæꝛ inne ꝑunoðe ꝼꝛam miðſumeꝛan ꝼoꝛneah oð Auguſt. ⁊ mẏcel þæꝛ inne ꝼoꝛleaſ on mannan ⁊ on hoꝛſan. ⁊ eac on manegan oðꝛan þingan. Ða Ꝑẏliſce men. ſẏððon hi ꝼꝛam þam cẏnge gebugon. heom manege ealdꝛaſ oꝼ heom ſẏlꝼan gecuꝛon. ſum þæꝛa ꝑæſ Caduugaun gehaten. þe heoꝛa ꝑeoꝛðaſt ꝑæſ. ſe ꝑæſ Gꝛiꝼꝼineſ bꝛoðeꝛ ſunu cẏngeſ. And þa þa ſe cẏng geſeah ꝥ he nan þinge hiſ ꝑilleſ þæꝛ geꝼoꝛðian ne mihte. he

ged themselves home rueful and hunger-bitten on the approach of winter. This was a very heavy-timed year through all England, both through the manifold tributes, and also through the very heavy-timed hunger that severely oppressed this earth in the course of the year. In this year also the principal men who held this land, frequently sent forces into Wales, and many men thereby grievously afflicted, producing no results but destruction of men, and waste of money.

A.D. 1097. In this year was the king William at Christmas in Normandy; and afterwards against Easter he embarked for this land; for that he thought to hold his court at Winchester; but he was weather-bound until Easter-eve, when he first landed at Arundel; and for this reason held his court at Windsor. And thereafter with a great army he went into Wales, and quickly penetrated that land with his forces, through some of the Welsh who were come to him, and were his guides; and he remained in that country from midsummer nearly until August, and suffered much loss there in men and in horses, and also in many other things. The Welshmen, after they had revolted from the king, chose them many elders from themselves; one of whom was called Cadwgan[1], who was the worthiest of them, being brother's son to king Griffin. And when the king saw that he could do nothing in furtherance of his

[1] This name is now written, improperly, Cadogan; though the ancient pronunciation continues. "Cadung," *Ann. Wav.* erroneously, perhaps, for "*Cadugn.*"

onȝean into þiſon lande ꝼoꝛ. ⁊ hꝛaðe æꝼteꝛ þam he be þam ȝemæꝛon caſtelaſ let ȝemakian. Ða uppon ſc̃e Michaeleſ mæſſan. iv. Non. Octob. ætẏꝑde an ſelcuð ſteoꝛꝛa on æꝼen ſcẏnende ⁊ ſona to ſetle ȝanȝende. He ꝑæſ ȝeſeꝑen ſuð-ꝑeaſt. ⁊ ſe leoma þe him oꝼſtod ꝑæſ ſꝑiðe lanȝ ȝeþuht. ſuð-eaſt ſcinende. ⁊ ꝼoꝛneah ealle þa ꝑucan on þaſ ꝑiſan ætẏꝑde. Maneȝe men leton ꝥ hit cometa ꝑæꝛe. Sona æꝼteꝛ þiſon ſe aꝛcebiſcop Anſealm oꝼ Cantꝑaꝛ-bẏꝛiȝ leaꝼe æt þam cẏnȝe nam. þeah hit þam cẏnȝe unȝeꝑill ꝑæꝛe. þæſ þe men leton. ⁊ qꝼeꝛ ſæ ꝼoꝛ. ꝼoꝛðam him þuhte ꝥ man on þiſne þeodan lẏtel æꝼteꝛ ꝛihte ⁊ æꝼteꝛ hiſ dẏhte dẏde. And ſe cẏnȝ þæꝛ æꝼteꝛ uppon ſc̃e Maꝛtineſ mæſſan oꝼeꝛ ſæ into Noꝛmandiȝ ꝼoꝛ. ac þa hꝑile ðe he ꝑedeꝛeſ abad. hiſ hiꝛed innon þam ſciꝛan ðæꝛ hi laȝon. ðone mæſton heaꝛm dẏdon ðe æꝼꝛe hiꝛed oððe heꝛe innon ꝼꝛið-lande don ſceolde. Ðiſ ꝑæſ on eallon þinȝan ſꝑiðe heꝼiȝ-tẏme ȝeaꝛ. ⁊ oꝼeꝛ ȝeſꝑincꝼull on unȝeꝑedeꝛan. þa man oððe tilian ſceolde. oððe eꝼt tilða ȝeȝadeꝛian. and on unȝẏldan þa næꝼꝛe ne ablunnon. Ꞓac maneȝe ſciꝛan. þe mid ꝑeoꝛce

will, he returned again into this land; and soon after that he let his men build castles on the borders. Then upon the feast of St. Michael, the fourth day before the Nones of October[1], appeared an uncommon star, shining in the evening. and soon hastening to set. It[2] was seen south-west, and the ray that stood off from it was thought very long, shining south-east. And it appeared on this wise nearly all the week. Many men supposed that it was a comet. Soon after this the archbishop Anselm of Canterbury obtained leave[3] of the king (though it was contrary to the wishes of the king, as men supposed[4]), and went over sea; because he thought[5] that men in this country did little according to right and after his instruction. And the king thereafter upon St. Martin's mass went over sea into Normandy; but whilst he was waiting for fair weather, his court in the county where they lay, did the most harm that ever court or army could do in a friendly and peaceable land. This was in all things a very heavy-timed year, and beyond measure laborious from badness of weather, both when men attempted to till the land, and afterwards to gather the

[1] It was evidently, therefore, not on Michaelmas day, which would probably have been æt or to; but during the continuance of the mass or festival which was celebrated till the octave following. "Upon" also sometimes signifies "soon after." See below.

[2] In the original "he;" so that the Saxons agreed with the Greeks and Romans with respect to the gender of a comet.

[3] Literally "took leave:" hence the modern phrase to signify the departure of one person from another, which in feudal times could not be done without *leave* or *permission* formally obtained.

[4] "leton," in the same sense as above, "men leton þæt hit cometa ꝑæꝛe." Gibson translates the words "*hunc populum relinquendi*," &c.

[5] In the original, "*him thought*," him þuhte; "methought" is still retained from the Saxon idiom. Vid. *Επεα πτεροεντα*, vol. ii. p. 406.

to Lundenne belumpon. purdon þærle gedrehte. þurh þone peall þe hi porhton on butan þone tur. ⁊ þurh þa bricge þe forneah eall to flotan pæs. ⁊ þurh þæs cýnges healle gepeorc þe man on Pestmýnstre porhte. ⁊ mænige men þær mid gedrehte. Eac on þisum ýlcan geare sona uppon sc̃e Michaeles mæssan ferde Eadgar æþeling mid fýrde þurh þæs cýnges fultum into Scotlande. ⁊ þet land mid strangliсum feohte gepann. ⁊ þone cýng Dufenal ut adræfde. ⁊ his mæg Eadgar. se pæs Melcolmes sunu cýnges ⁊ Margarite þære cpenan. he þær on þæs cýnges Pillelmes heldan to cýnge gesette. and siððan ongean into Engleland for:·

An. MXCVIII. On þisum geare to Cristes mæssan pæs se cýng Pillelm on Normandig. ⁊ Palcelin biscop on Pinceastre ⁊ Baldepine abbot on sc̃e Ædmund innan þære tide bægen forðferdan. And on þisum geare eac Turold abbot of Burh forðferde. Ðises geares eac to þam sumeran innan Barrucscire æt Finchamstæde an mere blod peoll. spa spa manige trýpe men sædan þe hit geseon sceoldan. And Hugo eorl pearð ofslagen innan Anglesege fram utpikingan. ⁊ his broðer Rodbert pearð his ýrfe-numa. spa spa he hit æt þam cýnge of-eode.

fruits of their tilth; and from unjust contributions they never rested. Many counties also that were confined to London by work, were grievously oppressed on account of the wall that they were building about the tower, and the bridge that was nearly all afloat, and the work of the king's hall that they were building at Westminster; and many men perished thereby. Also in this same year soon after Michaelmas went Edgar etheling with an army through the king's assistance into Scotland, and with hard fighting won that land, and drove out the king Dufnal; and his nephew Edgar, who was son of king Melcolm and of Margaret the queen, he there appointed king in fealty to the king William; and afterwards again returned to England.

A.D. 1098. In this year at Christmas was the king William in Normandy; and Walkelin bishop of Winchester, and Baldwin abbot of St. Edmund's, within this tide[1] both departed. And in this year also died Turold abbot of Peterborough. In the summer of this year also, at Finchamstead in Berkshire, a pool welled with blood, as many true men said that should see[2] it. And earl Hugh was slain in Anglesey by foreign pirates[3], and his brother Robert was his heir, as he had settled it before with the king. Before Michaelmas the heaven was of

[1] That is, within the twelve days after Christmas, or the interval between Christmas day, properly called the Nativity, and the Epiphany; the whole of which was called Christmas-tide or Yule-tide, and was dedicated to feasting and mirth.

[2] —"*qui hoc videre* debuerunt." *Ann. Wav.* an evident translation from the Saxon.

[3] The king of Norway and his men. *Vid.* Flor.

Toꝼoꞃan ꞅc̃e Mıchaeleꞅ mæꞅꞅan ætẏꝑde ꞅeo heoꝼon ꞅꝑılce heo ꝼoꞃneah ealle þa nıht bẏꞃnende ꝑæꞃe. Ðıꞅ ꝑæꞅ ꞅꝑıðe ʒeꞅꝑıncꝼull ʒeaꞃe þuꞃh manıʒꝼealð unʒẏlð. ⁊ þuꞃh mẏcele ꞃenaꞅ ðe ealleꞅ ʒeaꞃeꞅ ne ablunnon ꝼoꞃneah ælc tılð on meꞃꞅc-lande ꝼoꞃꝼeꞃde:·

An. MXCIX. Heꞃ ꝑæꞅ ꞅe cẏnʒ Ꝑıllelm to mıde-ꝑıntꞃa on Noꞃmandıʒ. and to Eaꞅtꞃon hıdeꞃ to lande com. ⁊ to Pentecoꞅten ꝼoꞃman ꞅıðe hıꞅ hıꞃed ınnan hıꞅ nıꝑan ʒebẏttlan æt Ꝑeꞅtmẏnꞅtꞃe heold. ⁊ þæꞃ Rannulꝼe hıꞅ capellane ꝥ bıꞅcopꞃıce æt Dunholme ʒeaꝼ. þe æꞃoꞃ ealle hıꞅ ʒemot oꝼeꞃ eall Enʒle-land dꞃaꝼ ⁊ beꝑıꞅte. ⁊ ꞅona þæꞃ æꝼteꞃ oꝼeꞃ ꞅæ ꝼoꞃ. ⁊ þone eoꞃl Elıaꞅ oꝼ þæꞃe Manıʒe adꞃaꝼ. ⁊ hı ꞅıððan on hıꞅ ʒeꝑealð ʒeꞅætte. ⁊ ꞅꝑa to ꞅc̃e Mıchaeleꞅ mæꞅꞅan eꝼt hıdeꞃ to lande com. Ðıꞅeꞅ ʒeaꞃeꞅ eac on ꞅc̃e Maꞃtıneꞅ mæꞅꞅe-dæʒ aꞅpꞃanʒ up to to þan ꞅꝑıðe ꞅæ-ꝼlod. ⁊ ꞅꝑa mẏcel to heaꞃme ʒedẏde. ꞅꝑa nan man ne ʒemunet ꝥ hıt æꝼꞃe æꞃoꞃ dẏde. ⁊ ꝑæꞅ þæꞅ ẏlcan dæʒeꞅ luna pꞃıma. And Oꞅmond bıꞅcop oꝼ Seaꞃbẏꞃıʒ ınnon Aduent ꝼoꞃðꝼeꞃde:·

An. MC. On þıꞅon ʒeaꞃe ꞅe cẏnʒ Ꝑıllelm heold hıꞅ hıꞃed to Cꞃıꞅteꞅ

such an hue, as if it were burning, nearly all the night. This was a very troublesome year through manifold impositions; and from the abundant rains, that ceased not all the year, nearly all the tilth in the marsh-lands perished.

A.D. 1099. This year was the king William at midwinter in Normandy, and at Easter came hither to land, and at Pentecost held his court the first time in his new building at Westminster; and there he gave the bishopric of Durham to Ranulf his chaplain, who had long directed and governed his councils over all England[1]. And soon after this he went over sea, and drove the earl Elias out of Maine, which he reduced under his power, and so by Michaelmas returned to this land. This year also, on the festival of St. Martin, the sea-flood sprung up to such a height, and did so much harm, as no man remembered that it ever did before. And this was the first day of the new moon. And Osmond bishop of Salisbury died in Advent.

A. D. 1100. In this year the king William held his court at Christmas

[1] "*Qui prius tenuerat placita sua per totam Angliam.*" *Ann. Wav. p.* 141.

From the words "dꞃaꝼ hıꞅ ʒemot," &c. he appears to have been a sort of *justice itinerant*, or judge of assize, who went through all England to redress grievances, to hear and determine causes, and to receive appeals, &c. In the Latin chronicle of Peterborough, published by Sparke *typis* Bowyer, fol. 1723. p. 57, there is a curious notice of this Ranulph at the conclusion of the year 1099—*Ranulphus, Regis Placitator, fit episcopus Dunelmensis: iste conscripsit quendam librum, quem titulavit,* De Legibus Angliæ." He may therefore be safely called the father of English lawyers, or at least law-writers. How many Lives of Saints might be surrendered in exchange for such a book, if it could be recovered. It was probably the foundation of the later works of Bracton, Fleta, Fortescue, and others.

mæſſa on Gleaꝑe-ceaſtꝛe. ⁊ to Eaſtꝛon on Ꝑinceaſtꝛe. ⁊ to Pentecoſten on Ꝑeſtmẏnſtꝛe. And to þam Pentecoſten ꝑæſ ȝeſeꝑen innan Baꝛꝛucſciꝛe æt anan tune blod ꝑeallan of eoꝛðan. ſꝑa ſꝑa mænigе ſædan þe hit ȝeſeon ſceoldan. And þæꝛ æfteꝛ on moꝛȝen æfteꝛ hlammæſſe dæȝe ꝑeaꝛð ſe cẏnȝ Ꝑillelm on huntnoðe fꝛam hiſ anan men mid anꝛe fla ofſceoten. ⁊ ſiððan to Ꝑinceaſtꝛe ȝebꝛoht. ⁊ on þam biſcopꝛice bebẏꝛȝed. ꝥ ꝑæſ þæſ þꝛeotteðan ȝeaꝛeſ þe he ꝛice onfenȝ. He ꝑæſ ſꝑiðe ſtꝛanȝ ⁊ ꝛeðe ofeꝛ hiſ land ⁊ hiſ mænn. ⁊ ꝑið ealle hiſ neahhebuꝛaſ. ⁊ ſꝑiðe ondꝛædendlic. ⁊ þuꝛh ẏfelꝛa manna ꝛædaſ þe him æfꝛe ȝecꝑeme ꝑæꝛan. ⁊ þuꝛh hiſ aȝene ȝitſunȝa. he æfꝛe þaſ leode mid heꝛe ⁊ mid unȝẏlde tẏꝛꝑiȝende ꝑæſ. foꝛðan þe on hiſ daȝan ælc ꝛiht afeoll. ⁊ ælc unꝛiht foꝛ Gode ⁊ foꝛ ꝑoꝛulde upaꝛaſ. Godeſ cẏꝛcean he nẏðeꝛade. ⁊ þa biſcopꝛiceſ ⁊ abbotꝛiceſ þe þa ealdꝛaſ on hiſ daȝan feollan. ealle he hi oððe ꝑið feo ȝeſealde. oððe on hiſ aȝenꝛe hand heold. and to ȝafle ȝeſette. foꝛðan þe he ælceſ manneſ ȝehadodeſ ⁊ læꝑedeſ ẏꝛfe-numa beon ꝑolde. ⁊ ſꝑa ꝥ þæſ dæȝeſ þe he ȝefeoll. he hæfde on hiſ aȝenꝛe hand ꝥ aꝛcebiſcopꝛice on Cantꝑaꝛ-bẏꝛiȝ. ⁊ ꝥ biſcopꝛice on Ꝑinceaſtꝛe. ⁊ ꝥ on Seaꝛbẏꝛiȝ. ⁊ xi. abbotꝛiceſ. ealle to ȝafle ȝeſette. ⁊ þeah þe ic hit lænȝ ẏlde.

in Glocester, and at Easter in Winchester, and at Pentecost in Westminster. And at Pentecost was seen in Berkshire at a certain town[1] blood to well from the earth; as many said that should see it. And thereafter on the morning after Lammas day was the king William shot in hunting, by an arrow from his own men, and afterwards brought to Winchester, and buried in the cathedral[2]. This was in the thirteenth year after that he assumed the government. He was very harsh and severe over his land and his men, and with all his neighbours; and very formidable; and through the counsels of evil men, that to him were always agreeable, and through his own avarice, he was ever tiring this nation with an army, and with unjust contributions. For in his days all right fell to the ground, and every wrong rose up before God and before the world. God's church he humbled; and all the bishoprics and abbacies, whose elders fell in his days, he either sold in fee, or held in his own hands, and let for a certain sum; because he would be the heir of every man, both of the clergy and laity; so that on the day that he fell he had in his own hand the archbishopric of Canterbury, with the bishopric of Winchester, and that of Salisbury, and eleven abbacies, all let for a sum; and (though I may be tedious) all that was

[1] Q. Finchamstead? Vid. An. 1098 and 1103.

[2] "*In choro monachorum ante majus altare.*" —*Ann. Waverl.* His monument is still to be seen there, a plain gravestone of black marble, of the common shape called "*dos d'âne;*" such as are now frequently seen, though of inferior materials, in the church-yards of villages; and are only one remove from the grassy sod.

eall þet þe Goðe þæs lað. ⁊ ꝛihtfull mannan. eall ꝥ þæs ȝeþunelic on þisan lande on his tȳman. ⁊ foꝛði he þæs foꝛneah ealꝛe his leoðe lað. ⁊ Goðe andsæte. sþa sþa his ænde ætȳþde. foꝛðan þe he on miðde-þaꝛðan his unꝛihte buten behꝛeoþsunȝe ⁊ ælceꝛe dæð-bote ȝeþat. On þæne þunꝛesdæȝ he þæs ofslaȝen. ⁊ þæs on moꝛȝen bebȳꝛȝeð. ⁊ siððan he bebȳꝛȝeð þæs. þa þitan. þe þa neh handa þæꝛon. his bꝛoðeꝛ Heanꝛiȝ to cȳnȝe ȝecuꝛan. ⁊ he þæꝛ ꝛihte ꝥ biscopꝛice on Þinceastꝛe Þillelme Giffaꝛðe ȝeaf. and siððan to Lundene foꝛ. and on þan sunnan dæȝe þæꝛ æfteꝛ toforan þam þeofoðe on Þestmȳnstꝛe Goðe and eallan folce behet eallan þa unꝛihte to aleȝȝenne þe on his bꝛoðeꝛ timan þæꝛan. and þa betstan laȝan to healdene þe on æniȝes cȳnȝes dæȝe toforan him stoðan. and hine siððan æfteꝛ þan se biscop of Lundene Mauꝛicius to cȳnȝe ȝehalȝoðe. ⁊ him ealle on þeosan lande to abuȝan. ⁊ aðas sþoꝛan. ⁊ his men þuꝛðon. And se cȳnȝ sona æfteꝛ þam be þæꝛe ꝛæðe þe him abutan þæꝛan. þone biscop Rannulf of Dunholme let niman. ⁊ into þam tuꝛe on Lundene let ȝebꝛinȝon. ⁊ þæꝛ healdan. Ða toforan sc̃e Michaeles mæssan com se aꝛcebiscop Anselm of Cantþaꝛ-bȳꝛiȝ hideꝛ to lande. sþa sþa se cȳnȝ Heanꝛiȝ be his

loathsome to God and righteous men, all *that* was customary in this land in his time. And for this he was loathed by nearly all his people, and odious to God, as his end testified:—for he departed in the midst of his unrighteousness, without any power of repentance or recompense for his deeds. On the thursday he was slain; and in the morning afterwards buried; and after he was buried, the statesmen that were then nigh at hand, chose his brother Henry to king. And he immediately[1] gave the bishopric of Winchester to William Giffard; and afterwards went to London; and on the Sunday following, before the altar at Westminster, he promised God and all the people, to annul all the unrighteous acts that took place in his brother's time, and to maintain the best laws that were valid in any king's day before him. And after this the bishop of London, Maurice, consecrated him king; and all in this land submitted to him, and swore oaths, and became his men. And the king, soon after this, by the advice of those that were about him, allowed men to take the bishop Ranulf of Durham, and bring him into the tower of London, and hold him there. Then, before Michaelmas, came the archbishop Anselm of Canterbury hither to this land; as the king Henry by the advice of his minis-

[1] *i. e.* before he left Winchester for London; literally "there-right"—an expression still used in many parts of England. Neither does the word "directly," which in its turn has almost become too vulgar to be used, nor its substitute, "immediately," which has nearly superseded it, appear to answer the purpose so well as the Saxon, which is equally expressive with the French "*sur le champ.*" The author of *Ann. Wav.* translates it "*illicò.*"

ꝑıtena ꝛæde hım æfteꝛ ſende. foꝛþan þe he ꝑæſ ut of þiſ lande ȝefaꝛen. foꝛ þan mẏcelan unꝛıhte þe ſe cẏnȝ Ꝑıllelm hım dẏde. And ſıððan ſona heꝛ æfteꝛ ſe cẏnȝ ȝenam Mahalde hım to ꝑıfe. Malcolmeſ cẏnȝeſ dohteꝛ of Scotlande ⁊ Maꝛȝaꝛeta þæꝛe ȝoda cꝑæne Edꝑaꝛdeſ cẏnȝeſ maȝan. and of þan ꝛıhtan Ænȝla-landeſ kẏne-kẏnne. ⁊ on ſc̃e Maꝛtıneſ mæſſe-dæȝ heo ꝑeaꝛð hım mıd mẏcelan ꝑeoꝛðſcıpe foꝛȝıfen on Ꝑeſtmẏnſtꝛe. ⁊ ſe aꝛce-bıſcop Anſealm hı hım beꝑæddade. ⁊ ſıððan to cꝑene ȝehalȝode. ⁊ ſe aꝛce-bıſcop Domaſ of Eofeꝛꝑıc heꝛ æfteꝛ ſona foꝛðfeꝛde. Deoſeſ ẏlceſ ȝeaꝛeſ eac ınnan hæꝛfeſt com ſe eoꝛl Rotbeꝛt ham ınto Noꝛmandı. ⁊ ſe eoꝛl Rotbeꝛt of Flandꝛeſ. ⁊ Euſtatıuſ eoꝛl of Bunan. fꝛam Ieꝛuſalem. ⁊ ſona ſꝑa ſe eoꝛl Rotbeꝛt ınto Noꝛmandıȝ com. he ꝑeaꝛð fꝛam eallan þam folce blıðelıce undeꝛfanȝen. butan þam caſtelan þe ꝑæꝛon ȝeſætte mıd þæſ cẏnȝeſ Heanꝛıȝeſ manna. toȝeaneſ þan he maneȝa ȝeꝑealc ⁊ ȝeꝑınn hæfde:

An. MCI. Heꝛ on þıſum ȝeaꝛe to Cꝛıſteſ mæſſan heold ſe cẏnȝ Heanꝛıȝ hıſ hıꝛed on Ꝑeſtmınſtꝛe. ⁊ to Eaſtꝛan on Ꝑıncеaſtꝛe. And þa ſona þæꝛ æfteꝛ ꝑuꝛdon þa heafod-men heꝛ on lande ꝑıðeꝛꝛæden toȝeaneſ þam cẏnȝe. æȝðeꝛ ȝe foꝛ heoꝛan aȝenan mẏcelan unȝetꝛẏꝑðan. ⁊ eac þuꝛh þone eoꝛl Rodbeꝛt of Noꝛmandıȝ. þe

ters had sent after him, because he had gone out of this land for the great wrongs that the king William did unto him. And soon hereafter the king took him to wife Maud, daughter of Malcolm king of Scotland, and of Margaret the good queen, the relative of king Edward, and of the right royal[1] race of England. And on Martinmas day she was publicly given to him with much pomp at Westminster, and the archbishop Anselm wedded her to him, and afterwards consecrated her queen. And the archbishop[2] Thomas of York soon hereafter died. During the harvest of this same year also came the earl Robert home into Normandy, and the earl Robert of Flanders, and Eustace earl of Boulogne, from Jerusalem. And as soon as the earl Robert came into Normandy, he was joyfully received by[3] all his people; except those of the castles that were garrisoned with the king Henry's men. Against them he had many contests and struggles.

A. D. 1101. In this year at Christmas held the king Henry his court in Westminster, and at Easter in Winchester. And soon thereafter were the chief[4] men in this land in a conspiracy against the king; partly from their own great infidelity, and also through the earl Robert of Normandy, who with hostility aspired to the invasion of

[1] This expression shows the adherence of the writer to the Saxon line of kings, and his consequent satisfaction in recording this alliance of Henry with the daughter of Margaret of Scotland.

[2] IV. *Cal. Decembris, die Dominica.*—Flor.

[3] Or, "he experienced a blithe reception *from*," &c.

[4] "*Barones hujus terræ.*"—Ann. Wav.

mid unfriðe hiðer to lande fundode. And se cýnz siððan scipa ut on sæ sende his broðer to dære ⁊ to lættinze. ac hi sume æft æt þære neode abruðon. ⁊ fram þam cýnze zecýrdon. ⁊ to þam eorle Rotberte zebuzan. Ða to middesumeran ferde se cýnz ut to Pefenesæ mid eall his fýrde tozeanes his broðer. ⁊ his þær abad. Ac on manz þison com se eorl Rotbert up æt Portes-muðan xii. nihtan toforan Hlaf-mæssan. ⁊ se cýnz mid ealre his fýrde him tozeanes com. Ac þa heafod-men him betþenan foran. ⁊ þa broðra zesehtodan on þa zerad. þet se cýnz forlet eall ꝥ he mid strenzðe innan Normandiz tozeanes þam eorl heold. ⁊ ꝥ ealle þa on Enzle-lande heora land onzean hæfdon. þe hit ær þurh þone eorl forluron. ⁊ Eustaties eorl eac eall his fæder-land her on lande. ⁊ þet se eorl Rotbert ælce zeare sceolde of Enzla-lande þreo þusend marc seolfres habban. ⁊ loc hþeðer þæra zebroðra oðerne oferbide. þære ýrfeþeard ealles Enzla-landes ⁊ eac Normandizes. buton se forðfarena ýrfenuman hæfde be rihtre æþe. ⁊ þis þa mid aðe zefestnodan xii. þa hihste of æzðre healfe. ⁊ se eorl siððan oððet ofer sc̃e Michaeles mæsse her on lande þunode. ⁊ his men mýcel to hearme æfre zedýdon sþa hi zeferdon. þa hþile þe se eorl her on lande þunode. Ðises zeares eac se biscop Rannulf to þam Candel-mæssan ut of þam ture on

this land. And the king afterwards sent ships out to sea, to thwart and impede his brother; but some of them in the time of need fell back[1], and turned from the king, and surrendered themselves to the earl Robert. Then at midsummer went the king out to Pevensey with all his force against his brother, and there awaited him. But in the mean time came the earl Robert up at Portsmouth twelve nights before Lammas; and the king with all his force came against him. But the chief men interceded between them, and settled the brothers on the condition, "that the king should forgo all that he held by main strength in Normandy against the earl; and that all then in England should have their lands again, who had lost it before through the earl, and earl Eustace also all his patrimony in this land; and that the earl Robert every year should receive from England three thousand marks of silver; and particularly, that whichever of the brothers should survive the other, he should be heir of all England and also of Normandy, except the deceased left an heir by lawful wedlock." And this twelve men of the highest rank on either side then confirmed with an oath. And the earl afterwards remained in this land till after Michaelmas; and his men did much harm wherever they went, the while that the earl continued in this land. This year also the bishop Ranulf at Candlemas burst out of the tower of

[1] æft, Sax. *aft* and *abaft* are now expressions strictly nautical. They are, however, pure English.

Lunden nihtes oðbærst. þær he on hæftneðe wæs. ⁊ to Normandige for. þurh þes macunge mæst ⁊ tosprýttinge se eorl Rotbert þises geares þis land mid unfriðe gesohte:

An. MCII. On þisum geare to Natiuiteð wæs se cýng Heanrig on Westmýnstre. ⁊ to Eastron on Wincearstre. And sona þær æfter wurdon unsæhte se cýng ⁊ se eorl Rotbert of Bælæsme se hæfde þone eorldom her on lande on Scrobbesbýrig. þe his fæder Roger eorl ær ahte. ⁊ micel rice þærto ægðer ge beheonon þa sæ. ge begeondon. And se cýng ferde ⁊ besæt þone castel æt Arundel. ac þa he hine swa hraðe gewinnan ne mihte. he let þær toforan castelas gemakian. ⁊ hi mid his mannan gesette. ⁊ siððan mid ealre his fýrde ferde to Brigge. ⁊ þær wunode oððet he þone castel hæfde ⁊ þone eorl Rotbert belænde. ⁊ ealles benæmde þes he on Engla-lande hæfde. ⁊ se eorl swa ofer sæ gewat. and se fýrde sýððan ham cýrde. Ða þær æfter to sc̃e Michaeles mæssan wæs se cýng æt Wæstmýnstre ⁊ ealle þa heafod men on þis lande. gehadode ⁊ læwede. ⁊ se arcebiscop Ansealm heold gehadodra manna sinoð. ⁊ hi þær manega beboda setton þe to Cristendome belimpað. ⁊ ægðer manige Frencisce

London by night, where he was in confinement, and went into Normandy; through whose contrivance and instigation mostly the earl Robert this year sought this land with hostility[1].

A. D. 1102. In this year at the Nativity was the king Henry at Westminster, and at Easter in Winchester. And soon thereafter arose a dissention between the king and the earl Robert of Belesme[2], who held in this land the earldom of Shrewsbury, that his father, earl Roger, had before, and much territory therewith both on this side[3] and beyond the sea. And the king went and beset the castle at Arundel; but when he could not easily win it, he allowed men to make castles before it, and filled them with his men; and afterwards with all his army he went to Bridgenorth, and there continued until he had the castle, and deprived the earl Robert of his land, and stripped him of all that[4] he had in England. And the earl accordingly went over sea, and the army afterwards returned home. Then was the king thereafter by Michaelmas at Westminster; and all the principal men in this land, clergy and laity. And the archbishop Anselm held a synod of clergy; and there they established many canons that belong to Christianity. And many[5], both French

[1] "*Erant et alii plurimi, qui ad idem stimulabant.*"—*Chron. Petrob. à* Sparke, *p.* 58.

[2] Hence, by corruption, the name of Bellamy.

[3] "beheonon," Sax. I have not ventured on the phrase "*bchither* and *beyond*," though nothing is more common in the language of our English rustics.—*Ultra citraque*, Lat.

[4] "þes," the genitive case: literally "*of all of that he had.*" A complete Atticism; whereby the relative is made to agree with the antecedent in *case* as well as in gender and number.

[5] *Scilicet Guido Persorensis, Aldwinus Ramesiensis, Wimundus Tauestokensis, Haimo de Cernel, et ille de Wiceleneia, Ægelricus de Middeltuna, Godricus de Burgo, Ricardus de Heli, Robertus de sancto Eadmundo.*—Flor.

⁊ Englisce þær heora stafas ⁊ rice forluron þe hi mid unrihte begeaton. oþþe mid þoge þær on lifedon. And on þisum ẏlcan geare on Pentecosten mæssan þuce. þa coman þeofas. sum of Aluearnie. sum of France. ⁊ sum of Flandres. ⁊ breokan þa mẏnstre of Burh. ⁊ þær inne naman mẏcel to gode on golde ⁊ on seolfre. þet þæron roden ⁊ calicen and candelsticcan :·

and English, were there deprived of their staves[1] and dignity, which they either obtained with injustice, or enjoyed with dishonour. And in this same year, in the week of the feast of Pentecost[2], there came thieves, some from Auvergne[3], some from France, and some from Flanders, and broke into the minster of Peterborough, and therein seized much property in gold and in silver; namely, roods, and chalices, and candlesticks.

An. MCIII. Her on þisum geare to mide-þintra þæs se cẏng Heanrig æt Þæstmẏnstre. And þær æfter sona ferde se biscop Þillelm Giffard ut of þis land. forðan þe he ongean riht nolde his hades onfon æt þam arcebiscop Girarde of Eoferþic. And þa to þan Eastran heold se cẏng his hired on Þinceastre. ⁊ þær æfter ferde se arcebiscop Ansealm of Cantþar-bẏrig to Rome. sþa sþa him ⁊ þam cẏnge geþearð. Ðises geares eac com se eorl Rotbert of Normandig to sþrecene þið þone cẏng her on lande. ⁊ ær he heonne ferde he forgeaf þa þreo þu-

A. D. 1103. In this year, at midwinter, was the king Henry at Westminster. And soon afterwards departed the bishop William Giffard out of this land; because he would not against right[4] accept his hood at the hands of the archbishop Gerard of York. And then at Easter held the king his court at Winchester, and afterwards went the archbishop Anselm from Canterbury to Rome[5], as was agreed between him and the king. This year also came the earl Robert of Normandy to speak with the king in this land; and ere he departed hence he forgave the king Henry the

[1] "stafas."—*i. e.* their *pastoral* staves. The writer alludes to some abbots who lost their abbacies, and whose names are preserved by Florence of Worcester. See the preceding page.

[2] "On Pentecosten mæssan þuce." We now say briefly "*Whitsun-week*, *Whitsun-tide*," &c.

[3] *Auvergne* at that time was an independent province, and formed no part of France. About the middle of the 14th century we find Jane, countess of Auvergne and Boulogne, and queen of France, assisting in the dedication of the church of the Carmelites at Paris, together with queen Jeanne d'Evreux, third wife and widow of Charles IV., Blanche of Navarre, widow of Philip VI., and Jeanne de France, queen of Navarre.—Felib. *Histoire de Paris*, *vol.*1. *p.* 356.

[4] There is an ambiguity in the original, perhaps not altogether undesigned: for, according to the order of the words, it may be literally translated thus: "for that he, contrary to right, would not accept," &c.; which would transfer the blame to bishop Giffard. The Latin histotorians, however, being in general good catholics, have extolled the bishop for his refusal to accept his investiture from any other hands than those of the Pope, or such as were legitimately empowered by his holiness.

[5] *Quinto Cal. Maii.*—Flor.

ſenð maꝛc þe him ſeo cẏnʒ Heanꝛiʒ be ꝼoꝛeþeaꝛð ælce ʒeaꝛe ʒiꝼan ſceolðe. On þiſum ʒeaꝛe eac æt Heamſteðe innan Baꝛꝛucſciꝛe þæſ ʒeſeþen bloð oꝼ eoꝛðan. Ðiſ þæſ ſþiðe ʒeðeoꝛꝼſum ʒeaꝛ heꝛ on lanðe þuꝛh mæniꝼealðe ʒẏlð. ⁊ þuꝛh oꝛꝼ-cþealm. ⁊ þæſtma ꝼoꝛþeoꝛðeneſſe æʒðeꝛ ʒe on coꝛne. ⁊ eac on eallon tꝛeoþ-þæſtman. Eac on moꝛʒen uppon ſc̃e Lauꝛentiuſ mæſſeðæʒ ʒeðẏðe ſe þind ſþa mẏcel to heaꝛme heꝛ on lanðe on eallon þæſtman. ſþa nan man ne ʒemunðe ꝥ æꝼꝛe æniʒ æꝛ ʒeðẏðe. On þiſum ẏlcan ʒeaꝛe Maðiaſ abbot oꝼ Buꝛh ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛðe. ſe ne lẏꝼoðe na lenʒ þam an ʒeaꝛe ſẏððan he abbot þæſ. Æꝼteꝛ ſc̃e Michaeleſ mæſſan on XII. kl. Nov. he þæſ mið Pꝛoceſſion unðeꝛꝼanʒan to abbot. ⁊ on þam ẏlcan ðæʒe þeſ oðꝛeſ ʒeaꝛeſ he þeaꝛðe ðeað on Gleaþ-ceaſtꝛe. ⁊ þæꝛ bebẏꝛʒeð:-

An. MCIV. Heꝛ on þiſum ʒeaꝛe to Cꝛiſteſ mæſſan heolð ſe cẏnʒ Heanꝛiʒ hiſ hiꝛeð æt Þeſtminſtꝛe. ⁊ to Eaſtꝛon on Þinceaſtꝛe. ⁊ to Pentecoſten eꝼt on Þeſtmẏnſtꝛe. Ðiſeſ ʒeaꝛeſ þæſ ſe ꝼoꝛma Pentecoſteſ ðæʒ on Non. Jun. ⁊ on þam tiþæſðæʒe þæꝛ æꝼteꝛ ætẏþðan ꝼeoþeꝛ ciꝛculaſ to þam mið-ðæʒe onbutan þæꝛe ſunnan hþiteſ hiþeſ. ælc unðeꝛ oðꝛan ʒebꝛoiðen ſþẏlce hi ʒemette þæꝛon. Ealle þe hit

three thousand marks that he was bound by treaty to give him each year. In this year also at Hamstead[1] in Berkshire was seen blood [to rise] from the earth. This was a very calamitous year in this land, through manifold impositions, and through murrain of cattle, and deficiency of produce, not only in corn, but in every kind of fruit. Also in the morning, upon the mass day of St. Laurence, the wind did so much harm here on land to all fruits, as no man remembered that ever any did before. In this same year died Matthias abbot of Peterborough, who lived no longer than one year after he was abbot. After Michaelmas, on the twelfth day before the calends of November, he was in full Procession received as abbot; and on the same day of the next year he was dead at Glocester, and there buried.

A.D. 1104. In this year at Christmas held the king Henry his court at Westminster, and at Easter in Winchester, and at Pentecost again at Westminster. This year was the first day of Pentecost on the Nones of June[2]; and on the Tuesday following were seen four circles at mid-day about the sun, of a white hue, each described under the other as if they were measured[3]. All that saw it wondered; for they

[1] Q. Finchamstead? Vid. An. 1100.

[2] "*Nono Junii*," erroneously, in the Annals of Waverley, from the abbreviation "NON. IVN." *i.e. Nonis Junianis.*

[3] Gibson, from Florence of Worcester, says, "*quasi essent picti.*" So Matth. Westm.—"*albi*, picti, *et mirabiliter implicati.*" The writer means, that they were as accurately defined as if drawn with a pair of compasses. A white cross is said to have been observed in the heavens in 1815 with its angles precisely defined.

ȝeſaþon þunðrеðon. ꝼorðan hı næꝼre ær ſþılce ne ȝemunðon. Ðer æꝼter þurðon ſehte ſe eorl Rotbert oꝼ Normanðıȝ ⁊ Rotbert ðe Bælæſme. þe ſe cẏnȝ Heanrıȝ ærror belænð hæꝼðe. ⁊ oꝼ Enȝla-lanðe aðrıꝼen. ⁊ þurh heora ſehte þurðon þıðer-ræðe ſe cẏnȝ oꝼ Enȝla-lanðe ⁊ ſe eorl oꝼ Normanðıȝ. Anð ſe cẏnȝ hıſ ꝼolc oꝼer ſæ ınto Normanðıȝ ſenðe. ⁊ þa heaꝼoð-men þer on lanðe hı unðerꝼenȝon. ⁊ on heora hlaꝼorðeſ þæſ eorleſ ſþıcðome ınto heora caſtelan ȝeloȝoðan. þanon hı manıȝe ȝeðrecеðnıſſa on herȝunȝa ⁊ on bærnınȝe þam eorle ȝeðẏðon. Eac þıſeſ ȝearеſ Þıllelm eorl oꝼ Moretonn heonon oꝼ lanðe ınto Normanðıȝ ꝼor. ac ſẏððan he aꝼaren þeſ. he þıð þone cẏnȝ ȝeþorhte. ꝼor hþan hıne ſe cẏnȝ ealleſ benæmðe ⁊ belænðe þæſ þe he her on lanðe hæꝼðe. Nıſ eaðe to aſecȝenne þıſeſ landeſ earmða þe hıt to þıſan tıman ðreoȝenðe þæſ þurh mıſtlıce ⁊ mænıȝ-ꝼealðlıce unrıht ⁊ ȝẏlð. þe næꝼre ne ȝeſþıcan ne ne ateorodon. ⁊ æꝼre eal ſþa ſe cẏnȝ ꝼor. ꝼul herȝunȝ þurh hıſ hıred uppon hıſ þreccea ꝼolc þæſ. ⁊ þær on manȝ ꝼor oꝼt bærneta ⁊ man-ſlıhtaſ. Eall þıſ þæſ God mıð to ȝremıenne. ⁊ þaſ arme leoðe mıð to treȝıenne:·

never remembered such before. Afterwards were reconciled the earl Robert of Normandy and Robert de[1] Belesme, whom the king Henry had before deprived of his lands, and driven from England; and through their reconciliation the king of England and the earl of Normandy became adversaries. And the king sent his folk over sea into Normandy; and the head-men in that land received them, and with treachery to their lord, the earl, lodged them in their castles, whence they committed many outrages on the earl in plundering and burning. This year also William earl of Moreton[2] went from this land into Normandy; but after he was gone he acted against the king; because[3] the king stripped and deprived him of all that he had here in this land. It is not easy to describe the misery of this land, which it was suffering through various and manifold wrongs and impositions, that never failed nor ceased; and wheresoever the king went, there was full licence given to his company to harrow and oppress his wretched people; and in the midst thereof happened oftentimes burnings and manslaughter. All this was done to the displeasure of God, and to the vexation of this unhappy people.

[1] The Latino-Franco-Norman particle ðe is here used, I believe for the first time, instead of the Saxon oꝼ.

[2] A title taken from a town in Normandy, now generally written Moretaine, or Moretagne; de Moreteon, de Moritonio, Flor. The name has been corruptly printed in many books, Moretoil, Moretail, Mortul, *de Moritolio*, &c.

[3] "ꝼor hþan." This is the first time that the modern form of the relative appears: and it seems to be here used *improperly* for þan; a common practice when a novelty of expression is introduced. It is not unlike the Atticisms ὧν ἕνεκα, ανθ' ὧν, &c. "*quia*"—*Ann. Wav.* So below we have a Græcism, ταυτης της γης την δυστυχιαν, ἣν ἐπαθε, κ.τ.λ.

An. MCV. On þiſum ȝeaꞃe to Natiuiteð heold ſe cẏnȝ Heanꞃiȝ hiſhiꞃeð æt Ꝑindleſoꞃan. ⁊ þæꞃ æfteꞃ to þam Lenȝtene he foꞃ ofeꞃ ſæ into Noꞃmandiȝ uppon hiſ bꞃoðeꞃ Rotbeꞃt eoꞃl. And on manȝ þam þe he þæꞃ ꝑunode he ȝeꝑann of hiſ bꞃoðeꞃ Caþum ⁊ Baiuſ. ⁊ mæſt ealle þa caſtelaſ ⁊ þa heafod-men þæꞃ on lande him ꝑuꞃdon undeꞃ-þeodde. ⁊ ſe ſiððan to heꞃfeſt eft onȝean hideꞃ to lande com. And ꝥ he on Noꞃmandiȝ ȝeꝑunen hæfde. ſẏððan on ſibbe ⁊ him ȝebẏȝle ꝑunode. butan þa þe þam eoꞃle Ꝑillelme of Moꞃtoin ahꝑæꞃ neah ꝑunedon. þa he ȝelomlice ȝeſꝑæncte ſꝑa he ſꝑiðoſt mihte foꞃ hiſ land-lẏꞃe heꞃ on lande. And þa tofoꞃan Cꞃiſteſ mæſſan com Rotbeꞃt de Bæleſme hideꞃ to lande to þam cẏnȝe. Ðiſ ꝑæſ ſꝑiðe ȝedẏꞃfſum ȝeaꞃ heꞃ on lande þuꞃh ꝑæſtma foꞃꝑoꞃdeneſſa. ⁊ þuꞃh þa mæniȝfealde ȝẏld þe næfꞃe ne ȝeſꝑican æꞃ ſe cẏnȝ ofeꞃfoꞃe. ⁊ þa hꝑile þe he þæꞃ ꝑæſ. ⁊ eft ſẏððan he onȝean com:

An. MCVI. Heꞃ on þiſon ȝeaꞃe ꝑæſ ſe cẏnȝ Henꞃiȝ to Natiuiteð on Ꝑeſtmẏnſtꞃe. ⁊ þæꞃ hiſ hiꞃeð heold. ⁊ uppon þæꞃe tide Rotbeꞃt de Bæleſme mid unſehte fꞃam þam cẏnȝe ut of þiſon lande into Noꞃmandiȝe foꞃ. Ða heꞃ æfteꞃ on foꞃan Lænȝtene ꝑæſ ſe cẏnȝ æt Noꞃðhamtune. ⁊ ſe eoꞃl Rotbeꞃt hiſ bꞃoðeꞃ of Noꞃmandiȝ þẏdeꞃ to him com. ⁊ foꞃðam ſe cẏnȝ him nolde aȝifan ꝥ þe he on Noꞃmandiȝe

A. D. 1105. In this year, on the Nativity[1], held the king Henry his court at Windsor; and afterwards in Lent he went over sea into Normandy against his brother earl Robert. And whilst he remained there he won of his brother Caen and Baieux; and almost all the castles and the chief men in that land were subdued. And afterwards by harvest he returned hither again; and that which he had won in Normandy remained afterwards in peace and subjection to him; except that which was any where near the earl William of Moretaine. This he often demanded as strongly as he could for the loss of his land in this country. And then before Christmas came Robert de Belesme hither to the king. This was a very calamitous year in this land, through loss of fruits, and through the manifold contributions, that never ceased before the king went over [to Normandy], or while he was there, or after he came back again.

A. D. 1106. In this year was the king Henry on the Nativity at Westminster, and there held his court; and at that season Robert de Belesme went unreconciled from the king out of this land into Normandy. Hereafter before Lent was the king at Northampton; and the earl Robert his brother came thither from Normandy to him; and because the king would not give him back that which he had taken from

[1] "Natiuiteð," N. S. from *Nativitas*. Vid. An. 1102; where, I believe, is the earliest appearance of this word; instead of which the older Saxons used *Christmas* or *Midwinter*.

uppon him ȝenumen hæfde. hie mid unsehte tohpurfon. ⁊ se eorl ferd ofer sé sona eft onȝean. On þære forman Lænȝten pucan on þone friȝedæȝ xiv. kl. Mar. on æfen ætýpde an unȝepunelic steorra. ⁊ lanȝe stunde þær æfter pæs ælce æfen ȝesepen hpile scinende. Se steorra ætýpde innon þ̄ suð-pest. he pæs litel ȝeþuht ⁊ deorc. ac se leoma þe him fram stod pæs spiðe beorht ⁊ spilce ormæte beam ȝeþuht norð-east scinende. ⁊ sumne æfen pæs ȝesepen spilce se beam onȝeanpearder pið þes steorran pard fýrcliende pære. Gehpýlce sædon þ̄ hiȝ ma on þison timon uncuðra steorra ȝesapon. ac pe hit openlicor ne apriton forðam þe pe hit sýlfe ne sapon. On þa niht þe on morȝen pæs cena Domini. þ̄ is se þunresdæȝ toforan Eastran. pæron ȝesepen tpeȝen monan on þære heofonan toforan þam dæȝe. oðer be eastan. ⁊ se oðer be pestan. beȝen fulle. ⁊ þæs ýlcan dæȝes pæs se mona xiv. To Eastran pæs se cýnȝ æt Baðan. ⁊ to Pentecosten æt Searbýriȝ. forðam þe he nolde on his fundunȝe ofer sæ hired healdan. Ðær æfter toforan Auȝust ferde se cýnȝ ofer sæ into Normandiȝ. ⁊ ealle mæst þe þær on lande pæron him on his pillan to ȝebuȝon. piðuton Rotbert de Bælesme. and þam eorle of Moretoin. ⁊ feapa oðre of þam heafodmannan þe mid þam eorle of Norman-

him in Normandy, they parted in hostility; and the earl soon went over sea back again. In the first week of Lent, on the Friday, which was the fourteenth before the calends of March, in the evening appeared an unusual star; and a long time afterwards was seen every evening shining awhile. The star appeared in the south-west; it was thought little and dark; but the train of light which stood from it was very bright, and appeared like an immense beam[1] shining north-east; and some evening this beam was seen[2] as if it were moving itself forwards against[3] the star. Some said that they saw more of such unusual stars at this time; but we do not write more fully about it, because we saw it not ourselves. On the night preceding the Lord's supper[4], that is, the Thursday before Easter, were seen two moons in the heavens before day, the one in the east, and the other in the west, both full; and it was the fourteenth day of the moon. At Easter was the king at Bath, and at Pentecost at Salisbury; because he would not hold his court when he was beyond the sea. After this, and before August, went the king over sea into Normandy; and almost all that were in that land submitted to his will, except Robert de Belesme, and the earl of Moretaine, and a few others of the principal persons who yet held with the earl of Normandy.

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[1] "*quasi ingens trabes.*"—Flor.

[2] pæs ȝesepen. So *videbatur* Lat. *i.e.* seemed or appeared as if, &c.

[3] Or, "in opposition to."

[4] "*cena Domini,*"—commonly called Maundy Thursday.

ðiȝe þe ȝýt heoldan. ⁊ forðan se cýnȝ sýððan mid fýrde for. ⁊ besæt þæs eorles ænne castel of Moretoin. Tenercebrai hatte. On manȝ þam þe se cýnȝ þone castel besæt. com se eorl Rotbert of Normandiȝ on sc̃e Michaeles mæsse æfen uppon þone cýnȝ mid his fýrde. ⁊ mid him Rotbert de Bælesme. ⁊ Villelm eorl of Moretoin. ⁊ ealle þa þe mid heom voldan. ac seo strenoȝðe ⁊ se siȝe veard þæs cýnȝes. Ða veard se eorl of Normandiȝ ȝefanȝen. ⁊ se eorl of Moretoin. ⁊ Rotbert de Stutteuile. ⁊ to Enȝla-lande sýððan ȝesende. ⁊ on hæftneðe ȝebrohte. Rotbert de Bælesme þær veard aflýmed. ⁊ Villelm Crispin ȝelæht. ⁊ maniȝe forðmid. Eadȝar æþeliȝ. þe litle ær fram þam cýnȝe to þam eorl væs ȝefaren. þær væs eac ȝefanȝen. þone let se cýnȝ sýððan sacleas faran. Sýððan ȝeeode se cýnȝ eall ꝥ on Normandiȝe væs. ⁊ hit on his villan ⁊ ȝevealde ȝesette. Ðises ȝeares eac væron svið hefiȝe and sinlice ȝevinne betvux þam Casere of Sexlande and his sunu. ⁊ on manȝ þam ȝevinnan se fæder forðferde. ⁊ se sunu fenȝ to þam rice:

An. MCVII. On þisum ȝeare to Cristes mæssan væs se cýnȝ Henri on Normandiȝ. ⁊ ꝥ land on his ȝevealð dihte. ⁊ sette. ⁊ þær æfter to Lænȝtene hider to lande com. ⁊ to Eastran his hired on Vindlesoran heold. and to Pentecosten on Vestmýnstre. And sýððan eft to Auȝustes anȝinne on Vestmýnstre væs. ⁊ þær þa biscop-

For this reason the king afterwards advanced with an army, and beset a castle of the earl of Moretaine, called Tenerchebrai [1]. Whilst the king beset the castle, came the earl Robert of Normandy on Michaelmas eve against the king with his army, and with him Robert of Belesme, and William earl of Moretaine, and all that would be with them; but the strength and the victory were the king's. There was the earl of Normandy taken, and the earl of Moretaine, and Robert of Stutteville, and afterwards sent to England, and put into custody. Robert of Belesme was there put to flight, and William Crispin was taken, and many others forthwith. Edgar etheling, who a little before had gone over from the king to the earl, was also there taken, whom the king afterwards let go unpunished. Then went the king over all that was in Normandy, and settled it according to his will and discretion. This year also were heavy and sinful conflicts between the emperor of Saxony and his son, and in the midst of these conflicts the father fell, and the son succeeded to the empire.

A.D. 1107. In this year at Christmas was the king Henry in Normandy; and, having disposed and settled that land to his will, he afterwards came hither in Lent, and at Easter held his court at Windsor, and at Pentecost in Westminster. And afterwards in the beginning of August he was again at Westminster, and there gave away and

[1] Now Tinchebrai.

ꝛicen ⁊ abbodꝛicen ȝeaꝼ ⁊ ſette þe on Enȝle-lande oððe on Noꝛmandiȝe buton ealdꝛe ⁊ hẏꝛde. Ðeꝛa þæꝛon ſþa ꝼela ſþa nan man næſ þe ȝemunde ꝥ æꝼꝛe æꝛ ſþa ꝼela toȝædeꝛe ȝẏꝼene þæꝛon. And æt þeſ ẏlcan ſẏðe. on manȝ þa oððꝛe þe abbotꝛiceſ undeꝛꝼenȝon. Eꝛnulꝼ þe æꝛ þæſ þꝛioꝛ on Cantþaꝛ-bẏꝛiȝ. ꝼenȝ to þam abbotꝛice on Buꝛh. Ðiſ þæſ ꝛihtlice ẏmb vii. ȝeaꝛ þæſ þe ſe cẏnȝ Henꝛi cẏnedomeſ onꝼenȝ. ⁊ þæſ ꝥ an ⁊ ꝼoþeꝛtiȝeðe ȝeaꝛ þæſ þe Fꝛancan þiſeſ landeſ þeoldan. Maneȝe ſædon þet hi on þam monan þiſeſ ȝeaꝛeſ miſtlice tacna ȝeſaþon. ⁊ onȝean cẏnde hiſ leoman þexende ⁊ þaniende. Ðiſeſ ȝeaꝛeſ ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛdon Mauꝛiciuſ biſcop on Lunden. ⁊ Rotbeaꝛt abbot on ſc̃e Eadmundeſbẏꝛiȝ. ⁊ Ricaꝛd abbot on Eliȝ. Ðiſeſ ȝeaꝛeſ eac ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛde ſe cẏnȝ Eadȝaꝛ on Scotlande Iduſ Januaꝛ. ⁊ ꝼenȝ Alexandeꝛ hiſ bꝛoðeꝛ to þam ꝛice ſþa ſe cẏnȝ Henꝛi him ȝeuðe.

An. MCVIII. Heꝛ on þiſum ȝeaꝛe þæſ ſe cẏnȝ Henꝛi to Natiuiteð on Þeſtmẏnſtꝛe. ⁊ to Eaſtꝛon on Þinceaſtꝛe. ⁊ to Pentecoſten eꝼt on Þeſtmẏnſtꝛe. ⁊ þæꝛ æꝼteꝛ toꝼoꝛan Auȝ. he ꝼeꝛde into Noꝛmandiȝ. And ſe cẏnȝ oꝼ Fꝛance Philippuſ ꝼoꝛðꝼeꝛde Non. Auȝ. ⁊ ꝼenȝ hiſ ſunu Loðeþiſ to þam ꝛice. ⁊ þuꝛdon ſẏððon maneȝe ȝeþinn betþux þam cẏnȝe oꝼ Fꝛance ⁊ þam oꝼ Enȝle-lande. þa hþile þe he on Noꝛmandiȝ þunode. On þiſum ȝeaꝛe

settled the bishoprics and abbacies that either in England or in Normandy were without elders and pastors. Of these there were so many, that there was no man who remembered that ever so many together were given away before. And on this same occasion, among the others who accepted abbacies, Ernulf, who before was prior at Canterbury, succeeded to the abbacy in Peterborough. This was nearly about seven years after the king Henry undertook the kingdom, and the one and fortieth year since the Franks governed this land. Many said that they saw sundry tokens in the moon this year, and its[1] orb increasing and decreasing contrary to nature. This year died Maurice bishop of London, and Robert abbot of St. Edmund's bury, and Richard abbot of Ely. This year also died the king Edgar in Scotland, on the ides of January, and Alexander his brother succeeded to the kingdom, as the king Henry granted him.

A. D. 1108. In this year was the king Henry on the Nativity at Westminster, and at Easter at Winchester, and by Pentecost at Westminster again. After this, before August, he went into Normandy. And Philip the king of France died on the Nones of August, and his son Louis succeeded to the kingdom. And there were afterwards many struggles between the king of France and the king of England, while the latter remained in Normandy. In

[1] "hiſ," Sax. the moon being of the masculine gender, as in Arabic, and the sun of the feminine. *Vid. an.* 1110.

eac forðferð se arcebiscop Girard of Eoferpic toforan Pentecosten. ⁊ pearð sÿððan Domas þær to gesett:

An. MCIX. Her on þison geare þæs se cÿng Henri to Cristes mæssan ⁊ to Eastron on Normandig. ⁊ toforan Pentecosten hider to lande com. ⁊ his hired on Þestmÿnstre heold. Ðær þurdon þa forepearda fullþorhte. ⁊ þa aðas gesþorene his dohter þam Casere to gifene. Ðises geares geþurdon sþiðe fela þunra. ⁊ þa sþiðe ægeslice. ⁊ se arcebiscop Ansealm of Cantþara-bÿrig forðferde on þam dæge xi. kl. Apr. ⁊ þæs se forma Easter dæg on Letania maior:

An. MCX. On þisum geare heold se cÿng Henri his hired to Cristes mæssan æt Þestmÿnstre. ⁊ to Eastron he þæs æt Mærlebeorge. ⁊ to Pentecosten forman siðe his hired on þam niþan Þindlesoran heold. Ðises geares send se cÿng toforan Lænztene his dohter mid mænigfealdan madman ofer sæ. ⁊ hi þam Casere forgeaf. On þære fiftan nihte on Maies monðe. ætÿþde se mona on æfen beorhte scinende. ⁊ siððan litlan ⁊ litlan his leoht þanode. sþa þ̄ he sona nihtes to þam sþiðe mid ealle acþanc. þ̄ naðer ne leoht. ne trændel. ne nan þing mid ealle of him þæs gesæþen. ⁊ sþa þurh-þunode fulneah oð dæg. ⁊ sÿððan full ⁊ beorhte scinende ætÿþde. he þæs þæs ÿlcan dæges feoþer-

this year also died the archbishop Girard of York, before Pentecost, and Thomas was afterwards appointed thereto.

A. D. 1109. In this year was the king Henry at Christmas and at Easter in Normandy; and before Pentecost he came to this land, and held his court at Westminster. There were the conditions fully settled, and the oaths sworn, for giving his daughter[1] to the emperor[2]. This year were very frequent storms of thunder, and very tremendous; and the archbishop Anselm of Canterbury died on the eleventh day before the calends of April; and the first day of Easter was on "Litania major."

A. D. 1110. In this year held the king Henry his court at Christmas in Westminster, and at Easter he was at Marlborough, and at Pentecost he held his court for the first time in New Windsor. This year before Lent the king sent his daughter with manifold treasures over sea, and gave her to the emperor. On the fifth night in the month of May appeared the moon shining bright in the evening, and afterwards by little and little its light diminished, so that, as soon as night came[3], it[4] was so completely extinguished withal, that neither light, nor orb[5], nor any thing at all of it[6] was seen. And so it continued nearly until day, and then appeared shining full and bright. It[7] was this same day a

[1] Matilda, Mathilde, or Maud.
Henry V. of Germany, the son of Henry IV.
[3] Or, "in the early part of the night," &c.
[4] "he," Sax. *Vid. an.* 1107.
[5] "trændel," Sax. whence the modern word "trendle," and, by corruption, "trundle."
[6] "of him," Sax. *Vid an.* 1107.
[7] "he," Sax. See above, and *an.* 1107.

tẏne nihta ealð. Ealle þa niht pæs seo lẏft spiðe clene. ⁊ þa steorran ofer eall þa heofon spiðe beorhte scinende. ⁊ treop-pæstmas purðon þæne nihte þurh forste spiðe fornumene. Ðær æfter on Junies monðe ætẏpde an steorra norðan-eastan. ⁊ his leoma stoð toforan him on þet suð-pest. ⁊ þus maneza niht pæs zesepen. ⁊ furðor nihtes. sẏððan he ufor astah. he pæs zesepen on bæc on þ̄ norð-pest zanzende. Ðises zeares purðon belænde Philippus de Brause. ⁊ Pillelm Mallet. ⁊ Pillelm Bainart. Eac þises zeares forðferde Elias eorl. þe þa Mannie of þam cẏnze Heanri zeheold. ⁊ on [a]cpeop". ⁊ æfter his forsiðe fenz to se eorl of Anzeop. ⁊ hi tozeanes þam cẏnze heold. Ðis pæs spiðe zedeorfsum zear her on lande þurh zẏld þe se cẏnz nam for his dohter zẏfte. ⁊ þurh unzepædera for hpan eorðpestmas purðon spiðe amẏrde. ⁊ treop-pestmas ofer eall þis land forneah eall forpurðon. Ðises zeares me bezan ærost to peorcenne on þam nipan mẏnstre on Ceortesæze:

An. MCXI. On þison zeare ne bær se cẏnz Henri his coronan to Cristes mæssan. ne to Eastron. ne to Pente-

fortnight old. All the night was the firmament very clear, and the stars over all the heavens shining very bright. And the fruits of the trees were this night sorely nipt by frost. Afterwards, in the month of June, appeared a star north-east, and its train stood before it towards the south-west. Thus was it seen many nights; and as the night advanced, when it rose higher, it was seen going backward toward the north-west. This year were deprived of their lands Philip of Braiose[1], and William Mallet, and William Bainard. This year also died earl Elias, who held Maine in fee-tail[2] of king Henry; and after his death the earl of Anjou succeeded to it, and held it against the king. This was a very calamitous[3] year in this land, through the contributions which the king received for his daughter's portion, and through the badness of the weather, by which the fruits of the earth were very much marred, and the produce of the trees over all this land almost entirely perished. This year men began first to work at the new minster at Chertsey.

A.D. 1111. This year the king Henry bare not his crown at Christmas, nor at Easter, nor at Pentecost. And in

[a] Gibson says, "*Lectio fortasse vitiosa: certè vocabuli significatio me latet.*"—Gibs.

[1] "*De Braiosa,*"—Ord. Vit. *Vid. an.* 1112.

[2] That is, the territory was not a *fee simple*, but subject to *taillage* or taxation; and that particular species is probably here intended which is called in old French "*en queuage,*" an expression not very different from that in the text above.

[3] zeðeorfsum—the same as zeþearfsum. The author of the *Waverley Annals* seems to have read zeðeorsum, or to have understood the word as synonymous with ðeor or zeðeor: for in the passage which is an evident translation of this, he says, "*Hic annus erat valde* carus," &c.

coſten. And innan Auguſt he ferde ofer ſæ into Normandig. for unſehte þe þið him hæfdon ſume be þam gemæran of France. ⁊ ſþiðoſt for þam eorle of Angeop þe þa Mannie togeaneſ him heold. ⁊ ſiððan he þider ofer com. manega unrada ⁊ bærnetta ⁊ hergunga hi heom betþeonan gedȳdan. On þiſon geare forðferde ſe eorl Rotbert of Flandran. ⁊ feng hiſ ſunu Baldeþine þærto. Ðiſeſ gearеſ þæſ ſþiðe lang þinter ⁊ hefig time ⁊ ſtrang. ⁊ þurh ꝑ eorðþæſtmaſ þurdon ſþiðe amȳrde. ⁊ geþearð ſe mæſta orfcþealm þe ænig mann mihte gemunan:·

An. MCXII. Eall þiſ gear þunode ſe cȳng Henri on Normandig for þære unſehte þe he hæfde þið France. ⁊ þið þone eorl of Angeop þe þa Mannie togeaneſ him heold. And on mang þam þe he þær þæſ. he belænde þone eorl of Eureuſ. ⁊ Þillelm Criſpin. ⁊ ut of Normandi adraf. ⁊ Philippe de Brauſ hiſ land ageaf. þe ær þæſ belænd. ⁊ Rotbert de Bæleſme he let niman. ⁊ on priſune don. Ðiſ þæſ ſþiðe god gear ⁊ ſþiðe þiſtfull on þudan ⁊ on feldan. ac hit þæſ ſþiðe hefig time ⁊ ſorhfull þurh ormætne mancþealm:·

An. MCXIII. Her on þiſon geare þæſ ſe cȳng Henri to Natiuiteð ⁊ to Eaſtron ⁊ to Pentecoſten on Normandig. And þær æfter to ſumeran he ſænde hider to lande Rotbert de Bæleſme

August he went over sea into Normandy, on account of the broils that some had with him by the confines of France, and chiefly on account of the earl of Anjou, who held Maine against him. And after he came over thither, many conspiracies, and burnings, and harrowings, did they between them. In this year died the earl Robert of Flanders, and his son Baldwin succeeded thereto [1]. This year was the winter very long, and the season heavy and severe; and through that were the fruits of the earth sorely marred, and there was the greatest murrain of cattle that any man could remember.

A.D. 1112. All this year remained the king Henry in Normandy on account of the broils that he had with France, and with the earl of Anjou, who held Maine against him. And whilst he was there, he deprived of their lands the earl of Evreux, and William Crispin, and drove them out of Normandy. To Philip of Braiose he restored his land, who had been before deprived of it; and Robert of Belesme he suffered to be seized, and put into prison. This was a very good year, and very fruitful, in wood and in field; but it was a very heavy time and sorrowful, through a severe mortality amongst men.

A.D. 1113. In this year was the king Henry on the Nativity and at Easter and at Pentecost in Normandy. And after that, in the summer, he sent hither Robert of Belesme into the

[1] *i.e.* to the earldom of Flanders.

into þam castele to Þærham. ⁊ himsylf sona þær æfter hider to lande com:·

An. MCXIV. On þison geare heold se cyng Henri his hired to Natiuiteð on Þindlesoran. ⁊ þæs geares sýððan he ne heold hired nan oftar. And to middan sumeran he ferde mid fýrde into Þealon. ⁊ þa Þýliscean coman ⁊ þið þone cyng griðedon. ⁊ he let þær inne castelas þeorcean. ⁊ þær æfter. innan September. he for ofer sæ into Normandig. Ðises geares. on æftepard Mai. þæs gesepen an selcuð steorra mid langan leoman manege niht scinende. Ꞓac on þis ýlcan geare þæs spa mýcel ebba æghþær anes dæges. spa nan man æror ne gemunde. ⁊ spa þ̄ man ferde ridende ⁊ gangende ofer Tæmese be eastan þære brigge on Lunden. Ðises geares þæron spiðe mýcele þindas on October monðe. ac he þæs ormæte mýcel on þa niht Octab. sancti Martini. ⁊ þ̄ gehþær on þudan ⁊ on tunan gecýdde. Ꞓac on þisum geare se cyng geaf þ̄ arcebiscoprice on Cantþara-býrig Raulfe. se þæs æror biscop on Hrofeceastre. ⁊ se arcebiscop on Ꞓoferþic Ðomas forðferde ⁊ feng Turstein þærto. se þæs æror þæs cýnges capelein. On þæs ýlcan týme feorde se cyng toþeard þone sæ. ⁊ ofer þolde. ac þæder him lætte. þa hþile þa sende he his þrit æfter þone abbot Ꞓrnulf of Burh. ⁊ bebead him þ̄ he efeostlice scolde to him cuman.

castle at Wareham, and himself soon [1] afterwards came hither to this land.

A.D. 1114. In this year held the king Henry his court on the Nativity at Windsor, and held no other court afterwards during the year. And at midsummer he went with an army into Wales; and the Welsh came and made peace with the king. And he let men build castles therein. And thereafter, in September, he went over sea into Normandy. This year, in the latter end of May, was seen an uncommon star with a long train, shining many nights. In this year also was so great an ebb of the tide every where in one day, as no man remembered before; so that men went riding and walking over the Thames eastward of London bridge. This year were very violent winds in the month of October; but it [2] was immoderately rough in the night of the octave of St. Martin; and that was every where manifest both in town and country [3]. In this year also the king gave [4] the archbishopric of Canterbury to Ralph, who was before bishop of Rochester; and Thomas [5] archbishop of York died; and Turstein [6] succeeded thereto, who was before the king's chaplain. About this same time went the king toward the sea, and was desirous of going over, but the weather prevented him; then meanwhile sent he his writ after the abbot Ernulf [7] of Pe-

[1] *Mense Julio.*—Flor.

[2] "he," Sax. So the French idiom has "il *fait froid*," &c.

[3] Literally, "in woods and in towns."

[4] iv. *Cal. Maii, die Dominica.*—Flor.

[5] vi. *Cal. Maii, feria tertia.*—Flor.

[6] *Die Assumptionis sanctæ Mariæ.*—Flor.

[7] *Vid. an.* 1107, *p.* 330.

ꝼoꞃðı ꝥ he ꝑolde ſpꞃecon mıd hım dæꞃne ſpꞃece. Ða he to hım com. þa neodde he hım to þam bıſcopꞃıce oꝼ Hꞃoꝼe-ceaſtꞃe. ⁊ þa aꞃcebıſcopeſ ⁊ bıſcopeſ ⁊ ꝥ duȝeð ꝥ ꝑæſ on Enȝlalande ꝼoꞃð mıd ſe cýnȝ. ⁊ he lanȝe ꝑıðſtod. ac hıt ne ꝼoꞃheol naht. ⁊ ſe cýnȝ þa bebead þone aꞃcebıſcop ꝥ he ſceolde hım læden to Cantꝑaꞃa-býꞃıȝ. ⁊ bletſon hım to bıſcop ꝑolde he nolde he. Ðıſ ꝑæſ don on þæꞃe tuna þa man cleopad Buꞃne. ꝥ ꝑæſ þeſ dæȝeſ xvii. kal. Octob. Ða þe munecaſ oꝼ Buꞃch hıt heꞃdon ſæȝen. þa ꝑæꞃon hı ſꝑa ſaꞃı ſꝑa hı næꝼꞃe æꞃ ne ꝑæꞃon. ꝼoꞃðı ꝥ he ꝑæſ ſꝑıðe ȝod ⁊ ſoꝼte man. ⁊ dýde mýcel to ȝode ꝑıðınnan ⁊ ꝑıðutan þa hꝑıle þe he þæꞃ ꝑunode. God ælmıhtıȝ ꝑunıe æꝼꞃe mıd hım. Ða ſona þæꞃ æꝼteꞃ þa ȝeaꝼ ſe cýnȝ þone abbotꞃıce an munec oꝼ Sæıſ Johan ꝑæſ ȝehaten. þuꞃh þæſ aꞃceb ȝeaꞃnunȝe oꝼ Cantꝑaꞃ-býꞃıȝ. And ſona þæꞃ æꝼteꞃ ſende ſe cýnȝ hım ⁊ ſe aꞃcebıſcop oꝼ Cantꝑaꞃ-býꞃıȝ to Rome æꝼteꞃ þæſ æꞃceb Pallıum. ⁊ an munec mıd hım. Ꝑaꞃneꞃ ꝑæſ ȝehaten. ⁊ þone æꞃcedıæcne Johan þæſ æꞃcebıſcopeſ neaꝼe. ⁊ hı þæꞃ ꝑell ſꝑæddon. Ðıſ ꝑæſ don þeſ dæȝeſ xi. kal. Octob. on þone tuna þe man cleopað Ruȝenoꞃe. ⁊ þæſ ýlceſ dæȝeſ eode ſe cýnȝ on ſcıpa on Poꞃteſmuðe:

terborough, and bade that he should come to him quickly, for that he wished to speak with him on an interesting subject. When he came to him, he appointed him to the bishopric of Rochester; and the archbishops and bishops and all the nobility that were in England coincided with the king. And he long withstood, but it availed nothing. And the king bade the archbishop that he should lead him to Canterbury, and consecrate him bishop whether he would or not[1]. This was done in the town called Bourne[2] on the seventeenth day before the calends of October. When the monks of Peterborough heard of this, they felt greater sorrow than they had ever experienced before; because he was a very good and amiable man, and did much good within and without whilst he abode there. God almighty abide ever with him. Soon after this gave the king the abbacy to a monk of Sieyes, whose name was John, through the intreaty of the archbishop of Canterbury. And soon after this the king and the archbishop of Canterbury sent him to Rome after the archbishop's pall, and a monk also with him, whose name was Warner, and the archdeacon John, the nephew of the archbishop. And they sped well there. This was done on the seventh day before the calends of October, in the town that is yclept Rowner. And this same day went the king on board ship at Portsmouth.

[1] We have still the form of saying "*Nolo episcopari*," when a see is offered to a bishop.

[2] *i.e.* East Bourne in Sussex; where the king was waiting for a fair wind to carry him over sea.

An. MCXV. Þeр pær ре cyng Henri to Natiuiteð on Normandiz, ond manz þam þe he þæn pær. he dyde þ ealle þa heapod mæn on Normandiz dydon manpæden and holdaðar hir punu Pillelme þe he be hir cpene hæfde. ⁊ æftep þan fyðdan innon Julier monðe hiden into lande com. Ðiper zeaper pær pa ftpanz pintep mid fnape ⁊ mid fonfte. fpa nan man þe þa lifode æn þan nan ftpengpe ne zemunde. ⁊ peapð þuph þ unzemæte onfcpealm. On þiron zeape rænde re papa Paſchalir Raulfe ancebiſcop on Cantpapa-byrig pallium hiden to lande. ⁊ he hir onfenz mid myccelan punðpcipe æt hir ancerfole on Cantpapa-byrig. Ðine bpohte Anfealm abbot of Rome. re pær nefa Anfealmer ænceb. ⁊ re abb Johan. of Burh:

A. D. 1115. This year was the king Henry on the Nativity in Normandy. And whilst he was there, he contrived that all the head men in Normandy did homage and fealty to his son William, whom he had by his queen. And after this, in the month of July, he returned to this land. This year was the winter so severe, with snow and with frost, that no man who was then living ever remembered one more severe; in consequence of which there was great destruction of cattle. During this year the pope Paschalis sent the pall into this land to Ralph archbishop of Canterbury; and he received it with great worship at his archiepiscopal stall in Canterbury[1]. It was brought hither from Rome by abbot Anselm, who was the nephew of archbishop Anselm, and the abbot John of Peterborough.

An. MCXVI. On þiron zeape pæf re cyng Henri to Natiuiteð æt fce Albane. ⁊ þæn let þ mynfter halzian. ⁊ to Eaftpon on Pudiham. And per eac þyfer zeaper fpiðe hefiz-tyme pinter. ⁊ ftpanz ⁊ lanz. pið orf ⁊ pið ealle þinz. And re cyng æftep Eaftpon fona fepde ofer fæ into Normandiz. ⁊ pupdon maneza unpaba. ⁊ pæfunza. and caftelar zenumene. betpux Fpance ⁊ Normandiz. Mæft þir unfehte pæf fonðan þe re cyng Henri fylfte hir nefan þam eorle Tæðbalde de Blaif. þe þa pynne hæfde togeaner hir hlafonde þam cynze of Fpance Loðepiz. Ðif pæf fpiðe zefpincfull zeap ⁊ byfterfull

A. D. 1116. In this year was the king Henry on the Nativity at St. Alban's, where he permitted the consecration of that monastery; and at Easter he was at Odiham. And there was also this year a very heavy-timed winter, strong and long, for cattle and for all things. And the king soon after Easter went over sea into Normandy. And there were many conspiracies and robberies, and castles taken betwixt France and Normandy. Most of this disturbance was because the king Henry assisted his nephew, Theobald de Blois, who was engaged in a war against his lord, Louis, the king of France. This was a-

[1] v. *Calend. Julii, die Dominica.*—Flor.

on eorðpæstman þurh þa ormæte reinas þe coman sona onforan August. ⁊ spiðe gedrehton ⁊ gespencton þe git þe com Candel-mæssan. Eac þis gear þæs spa [a]gæsne on mæstene". spa þ on eallon þison lande ne eac on Þealon ne gehyrde me of nanan segcean. Þis land ⁊ þas leodan þurdon eac þises geares oftræðlice sare gespencte þurh þa gyld þe se cyng nam. ægðer ge binnan burgan ⁊ butan. On þisum ylcan gearе bærnde eall þ mynstre of Burh. ⁊ eallæ þa husas butan se captel-hus ⁊ se slæpperne. ⁊ þær to eac bærnde eall þa mæste dæl of þa tuna. Eall þis belamp on an frigdæg. þ þæs II. Non. Augt.:

An. MCXVII. Eall þis gear þunode se cyng Henri on Normandig. for þes cinges unsehte of France ⁊ his oðra nehhebura. And þa to þan sumeran com se cyng of France ⁊ se eorl of Flandra mid him mid fyrde into Normandig. ⁊ ane niht þær inne þunedon. ⁊ on morgen butan gefeohte ongean ferden. And Normandig þearð spiðe gedreht ægðer ge þurh gyld ge þurh fyrde þe se cyng Henri þær ongean gaderode. Eac þeos þeode þurh þis ylce. þurh manigfealde gyld. þearð strange gespenct. Þises geares eac on þære nihte kl. Decembris þurdon ormætlica þæðera mid þunre. ⁊ lihtinge. ⁊ reine. ⁊ hagole. And on þære

very vexatious and destructive year with respect to the fruits of the earth, through the immoderate rains that fell soon after the beginning of August, harrassing and perplexing men till Candlemas-day. This year also was so deficient in mast, that there was never heard such in all this land or in Wales. This land and nation were also this year oft and sorely swincked by the guilds which the king took both within the boroughs and without. In this same year was consumed by fire the whole monastery of Peterborough, and all the buildings, except the chapter-house and the dormitory, and therewith also all the greater part of the town. All this happened on a Friday, which was the second day before the Nones of August.

A. D. 1117. All this year remained the king Henry in Normandy, on account of the hostility of the king of France and his other neighbours. And in the summer came the king of France and the earl of Flanders with him with an army into Normandy. And having stayed therein one night, they returned again in the morning without fighting. But Normandy was very much afflicted both by the exactions and by the armies which the king Henry collected against them. This nation also was severely oppressed through the same means, namely, through manifold exactions. This year also, in the night of the calends of December, were immoderate storms with

[a] "*Harum vocum significationem ignoro.*"—Gibs. The Waverley Annals omit the passage; but *gizened* and *wizened* are still understood in Scotland.

nihte III. Idus Decembris. þeard se mona lange nihtes spylce he eall blodig þæne. ⁊ sydðan aþistrode. Eac on þæne nihte XVII. kl Janr. þæs seo heofon spyðe read gesepen. spylce hit brynе þæne. And on octab. sc̃i Johannis Euangelistæ þæs seo mycele eorðbyfung on Lumbardige. for hpan manega mynstras ⁊ turas ⁊ huses gefeollon. ⁊ mycelne hearm on mannan gedydon. Ðis þæs spiðe bynstful gear on corne. þurh þa renas þe forneh ealles geares ne gespicon. And se abbot Gilebert of Westmynstre forðferde VIII. Idus Decembris. ⁊ Faritz abbot of Abbandune VII. kl Martii. And on þisum ylcan geare.....

thunder, and lightning, and rain, and hail. And in the night of the third day before the Ides of December was the moon, during a long time of the night, as if covered with blood, and afterwards eclipsed. Also in the night of the seventeenth day before the calends of January, was the heaven seen very red, as if it were burning. And on the octave of St. John the Evangelist was the great earthquake in Lombardy; from the shock of which many minsters, and towers, and houses fell, and did much harm to men. This was a very blighted year in corn, through the rains that scarcely ceased for nearly all the year. And the abbot Gilbert of Westminster died on the eighth day before the Ides of December; and Faritz[1] abbot of Abingdon, on the seventh day before the calends of March. And in this same year.....

An. MCXVIII. Her eall þis gear punode se cyng Henri on Normandig for þes cynges pyrre of France. and þæs eorles of Angeop. ⁊ þæs eorles of Flandran. And se eorl of Flandra pard innan Normandig gepundod. ⁊ spa gepundon into Flandran for. Ðurh þisra unsehte pearð se cyng spiðe gedreht. ⁊ mycel forleas ægðer ge on feoh ⁊ eac on lande. ⁊ mæst hine drýfdon his agene men þe him gelome fram bugon ⁊ spicon. ⁊ to his feondan cyrdon. ⁊ heom to þæs cynges hearme ⁊ spicdome heora castelas ageafon. Eall þis strange gebohte Engla-land þurh þa mænigfealdlice gyld þe ealles

A.D. 1118. All this year abode the king Henry in Normandy on account of the war of the king of France and the earl of Anjou, and the earl of Flanders. And the earl of Flanders was wounded in Normandy, and went so wounded into Flanders. By this war was the king much exhausted, and he was a great loser both in land and money. And his own men grieved him most, who often from him turned, and betrayed him; and going over to his foes surrendered to them their castles, to the injury and disappointment of the king. All this England dearly bought through the manifold guilds that all this year

[1] Faricius—*Ann. de Margan.*

þiſeſ ȝeaꞃeſ ne ȝeſþicon. On þiſon ȝeaꞃe. on þæꞃe þucon Deophanie. þæſ aneſ æfeneſ ſþýðe mýcel lihtinȝe. ⁊ unȝemetlice ſlæȝe þæꞃ æfteꞃ. And ſeo cþen Mahald foꞃðfeꞃde on Þeſtmýnſtꞃe þæſ dæȝeſ kl Mai. ⁊ þæꞃ þæſ bebýꞃȝed. And ſe eoꞃl Rotbeꞃt of Mellent þiſeſ ȝeaꞃeſ eac foꞃðfeꞃde. Eac on þiſon ȝeaꞃe to ſc̃e Domaſ mæſſe. þæſ ſþa ſþiðe unȝemetlice mýcel þind ꝥ nan man þe þa lifode nænne maꞃan ne ȝemunde. ⁊ ꝥ þæſ æȝhþæꞃ ȝeſeone. æȝðeꞃ ȝe on huſan. ⁊ eac on tꞃeoþan. Điſeſ ȝeaꞃeſ eac foꞃðfeꞃde ſe Papa Paſchaliſ. ⁊ feng Johan of Gaitan to þam Papdome þam þæſ oðeꞃ nama Gelaſiuſ:

An. MCXIX. Điſ ȝeaꞃ eall þunode ſe cýnȝ Henꞃi on Noꞃmandiȝ. ⁊ þæſ þuꞃh þæſ cýnȝeſ þýꞃꞃe of Fꞃance. ⁊ eac hiſ aȝenꞃa manna þe him mid ſþicdome fꞃam þæꞃon. mid abuȝon oftꞃædlice. ſþiðe ȝedꞃeht. oððet þa tþeȝen cýnȝaſ innan Noꞃmandiȝe mid heoꞃan folcan coman toȝædeꞃe. Đæꞃ þeaꞃð ſeo cýnȝ of Fꞃance aflýmed. ⁊ ealle hiſ betſte mæn ȝenumene. ⁊ ſýððan þæſ cýnȝeſ mæn Heanꞃiȝeſ maneȝa him to ȝebuȝen ⁊ þið hine acoꞃdedan. þe æꞃoꞃ mid heoꞃa caſtelan him toȝeaneſ þæꞃon. ⁊ ſume þa caſtelaſ he mid ſtꞃenȝþe ȝenam. Điſeſ ȝeaꞃeſ feꞃde Þillelm. þæſ cýnȝeſ ſunu Heanꞃiȝeſ ⁊ þæꞃe cþen Mahalde. into

abated not. This year, in the week of the Epiphany [1], there was one evening a great deal of lightning, and thereafter unusual thunder. And the queen Matilda died at Westminster on the calends of May, and there was buried. And the earl Robert of Mellent died also this year. In this year also, on the feast of St. Thomas, was so very immoderately violent a wind, that no man who was then living ever remembered any greater; and that was every where seen both in houses and also in trees. This year [2] also died Pope Paschalis; and John of Gaëta succeeded to the popedom, whose other name was Gelasius.

A.D. 1119. All this year continued the king Henry in Normandy; and he was greatly perplexed by the hostility of the king of France, and also of his own men, who with treachery deserted from him, and oft readily betrayed him; until the two kings came together in Normandy with their forces. There was the king of France [3] put to flight, and all his best men taken. And afterwards many of king Henry's men returned to him, and accorded with him, who were before, with their castellans [4], against him. And some of the castles he took by main strength. This year went William, the son of king Henry and queen Matilda, into Normandy to his

[1] "Theophany," according to the original; "*La vigile de la Thephan*," occurs in old French. See Wheatley's *Illust. Com. Prayer*.

[2] xiv. *Calend. Februarii.*—Florentii Contin.

[3] Louis le Gros.

[4] "*Châtellans*," Fr. from "*Castellani*," Lat. "those who form the garrison of a castle." Gibson translates, "*castella adversùs illum tenuerunt*;" confounding "caſtelan" with "caſtelaſ" in the next sentence.

Normandige to his fæder. ⁊ þær þeard him forgifen ⁊ to þife beþeddod þæs eorles dohter of Angeoþ. On sc̃e Michaeles mæsse æfen þæs mycel eorðbifung on suman steodan her on lande. þeah sþiðost on Gloþeceastre-scire. ⁊ on Þigreceastre-scire. On þis ylcan geare forðfende se Papa Gelasius on þas halfe þære muntan. ⁊ þæs on Clunig bebyrged. ⁊ æfter him se arcebiscop of Uiana þeard to Papan gecoren. þam þeard nama Calixtus. Se sýððan to sc̃e Lucas mæssan Euangelista com into France to Ræms ⁊ þær heold Concilium. ⁊ se arcebiscop Turstein of Eoferþic þyder ferde. ⁊ forði þe he togeanes rihte. ⁊ togeanes þam arcestole on Cantþara-byrig. ⁊ togeanes þæs cynges þillan his had æt þam Papan underfeng. him þiðcþæð se cyng ælces geanfares to Engla-lande. ⁊ he þus his arcebiscoprices þærnode. ⁊ mid þam Papan toþarder Rome for. Eac on þison geare forðferde se eorl Baldeþine of Flandran of þam þundan þe he innan Normandige gefeng. ⁊ æfter him feng Carl his faða sunu to þam rice. se þæs Cnutes sunu þæs haligan cynges of Denmarcan:

An. MCXX. Ðises geares þurdon sehte seo cyng of Engle-lande ⁊ se of

father, and there was given to him, and wedded to wife, the daughter of the earl of Anjou. On the eve[1] of the mass of St. Michael was much earth-heaving in some places in this land; though most of all in Glocestershire and in Worcestershire. In this same year died the pope Gelasius, on this side of the Alps, and was buried at Clugny. And after him the archbishop of Vienna was chosen pope, whose name was Calixtus. He afterwards, on the festival of St. Luke the Evangelist, came into France to Rheims, and there held a council[2]. And the archbishop Turstin of York went thither; and, because that he against right, and against the archiepiscopal stall in Canterbury, and against the king's will, received his hood at the hands of the pope, the king interdicted him from all return to England. And thus he lost his archbishopric, and with the pope went towards Rome. In this year also died the earl Baldwin of Flanders of the wounds that he received in Normandy. And after him succeeded to the earldom Charles, the son of his uncle by the father's side, who was son of Cnute, the holy king of Denmark.

A.D. 1120. This year were reconciled the king of England and the king

[1] "On sc̃e Michaeles mæsse æfen," Sax.—"on Michaelmas eve;" which Gibson improperly translates, "*In S. Michaelis festo, vesperi,*"—"on Michaelmas day, in the evening;" whereas it ought to have been "*In* vigiliâ *S. Michaelis.*" "iv. kal. Octobris,"—Cont. Flor. Vig. &c. *an.* 1119. So far was it also from being in the *evening*, that the authority above cited states the earthquake to have been felt "*circa horam diei tertiam*;" *i. e.* "about nine o'clock in the morning."

[2] Of this council see a full account in the *Histoire de Reims* by Anquetil, i. 266. *Sim. Dun.* inter. x. Script. p. 240.

Fpancoj ⁊ æfter heopa ſehte acoꝛdedan ealle þæꝛ cyngeꝛ Deanigeꝛ agene men ꝓiðhinenan Noꝛmandige ⁊ ſe eoꝛlaſcꝛi Flandꝛana ⁊ ſe of Puntiꝛ. Syððan he hi æfter ſætte ſe cyng Denꝛig hiꝛ eaꝛtelaꝛ ⁊ hiꝛ land on Noꝛmandi æfter hiꝛ pillan. ⁊ ſpa toꝛoꝛan Aduent hideꝛ to lande ſoꝛ. And on þam ſaſe ſundon adꝛucene[a] þæꝛ cyngeꝛ tpegen ſunan Pillelm ⁊ Ricaꝛd. ⁊ Ricaꝛd eoꝛl oꝛ Ceaꝛtꝛe. ⁊ Ottuel hiꝛ bꝛoðoꝛ. ⁊ ſꝛiðe manega oꝛ þæꝛ cyngeꝛ hiſeð. ſtiſaꝛdaꝛ. ⁊ buꝛðenaꝛ. ⁊ bỳꝛlaꝛ. ⁊ oꝛ mỳꝛtlicean ꝓican. and unzeꝛim ſꝛiðe ænlicef ꝓolcef ſoꝛð mið. Ðỳꝛꝛa deað þæꝛ heoꝛa ſneondan tpỳſealdlic ſaꝛ. an þ hi ſꝛa ſeaꝛlice þiꝛef liꝛef loꝛedan. oðeꝛ þ ſeapa heoꝛa lichaman ahpæꝛ ſỳððan ſundena pæꝛon. Diꝛef zeaꝛef com þet leoht to Sepulchꝛum Domini innan Ieꝛuſalem tpizeꝛ. æneꝛ to Eaſtꝛon. ⁊ oðꝛe ſiðe to Aſſumptio ſce Maꝛie. ſꝛa ſꝛa zeleaffulle ſædon þe þanon coman. And ſe ancebiꝛcop Tuꝛſtein oꝛ Eoꝛeꝛꝛic peaꝛð þuꝛh þone Papan ꝓið þone cyng acoꝛdad. and hideꝛ to lande com. and hiꝛ biꝛcoꝛꝛicef onſeng. þeah hit þam ancebiꝛcope oꝛ Cantꝛaꝛa-bỳꝛig ſꝛiðe unzeꝛille pæꝛe:

of France; and after their reconciliation all the king Henry's own men accorded with him in Normandy, as well as the earl of Flanders and the earl of Ponthieu. From this time forward the king Henry settled his castles and his land in Normandy after his will; and so before Advent came to this land. And in this expedition were drowned the king's two sons, William and Richard, and Richard earl of Chester, and Ottuel his brother, and very many of the king's household, stewards, and chamberlains, and butlers, and men of various abodes; and with them a countless multitude of very incomparable folk besides. Sore was their death to their friends in a twofold respect; one, that they so suddenly lost this life; the other, that few[1] of their bodies were found any where afterwards. This year came that light to the sepulchre of the Lord in Jerusalem twice; once at Easter, and the other time on the assumption of St. Mary, as credible persons said who came thence. And the archbishop Turstin of York was through the pope reconciled with the king, and came to this land[2], and recovered his bishopric, though it was very undesirable to the archbishop of Canterbury.

An. MCXXI. Deꝛ pæꝛ ſe cyng Denꝛi to Cꝛiſtef mæſſan on Bꝛamtune. ⁊ þæꝛnæfteꝛ. toꝛoꝛan Candel-mæſſan. on Pindleꝛoꝛan him to pife ſonzỳfen

A. D. 1121. This year was the king Henry at Christmas at Bramton, and afterwards, before Candlemas, at Windsor was given him to wife Athe-

[a] *L.* aduncene.

[1] Amongst those few was the body of Richard earl of Chester, according to *Ordericus Vitalis*; who uses the Greek word σωματα, instead of *corpora*. "*Pernices viri—quærentes* somata *perditorum, avidè discurrunt per litora maris*, &c." *an.* 1119.

[2] ii. *Nonas Januarii.*—Flor. Cont.

Aðelis. ⁊ siððan to cpene gehalgoð. seo pæs þæs heretogan dohtor of Luuain. And se mona aþýstrode on þære nihte None Aprilis. ⁊ pæs xiv. luna. And se cýng pæs to Eastran on Beorclea. ⁊ þær æfter to Pentecosten he heold mýcelne hýred on Þestmýnstre. ⁊ sýððan þæs sumeres mid fýrde into Þealan for. ⁊ þa Þýlisceán him ongean coman. ⁊ æfter þes cýnges pillan hi pið hine acordedan. Ðises geares com se eorl of Angeop fram Ierusalem into his lande. ⁊ sýððan hider to lande sende. ⁊ his dohter let feccean. seo pæs Þillelme þes cýnges sune æror to pife forgýfan. And on þære nihte uigilia Natalis Domini pæs spiðe mýcel pind ofer eall þis land. ⁊ þet peard on manegan þingan spiðe gesene:

An. MCXXII. On þis geare pæs se cýng Heanri on Cristes mæssan on Norhtpic. ⁊ on Pasches he peas on Norht-hamtune. And on þone Lenten týde þær toforen forbearn se burch on Gleapeceastre. þa hpile þe þa munecas sungen þære messe. ⁊ se dæcne hafde ongunnan þone Godspell "Præteriens Iesus." þa com se fýr on ufenpeard þone stepel. ⁊ forbærnde ealle þe mýnstre. ⁊ ealle þa

lis[1]; soon afterwards consecrated queen, who was daughter of the duke of Louvain[2]. And the moon was eclipsed in the night of the Nones of April, being a fortnight old. And the king was at Easter at Berkley; and after that at Pentecost he held a full court at Westminster; and afterwards in the summer went with an army into Wales. And the Welsh came against him; and after the king's will they accorded with him. This year came the earl of Anjou from Jerusalem into his land; and soon after sent hither to fetch his daughter, who had been given to wife to William the king's son. And in the night of the eve of *Natalis Domini*[3] was a very violent wind over all this land; and that was in many things evidently seen.

A. D. 1122. In this year was the king Henry at Christmas in Norwich, and at Easter in Northamton. And in the Lent-tide before[4] that, the town of Glocester was on fire: the while that the monks were singing their mass, and the deacon had begun the gospel, "Præteriens Jesus," at that very moment came the fire from the upper part of the steeple[5], and burned all the minster, and all the treasures that

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[1] *Atheleida.*—Flor. Cont.

[2] *Lotharingæ.*—Flor. Cont.

[3] A new term; hitherto "Christmas," or the "Nativity."

[4] "þær toforen," Sax.—theretofore or thentofore: the latter expression occurs in legal documents of no very distant date. The alteration of an to en is here also remarkable; and is an additional proof of the gradual introduction of the Franco-Norman orthography. The whole paragraph relating to the fire of Glocester is an addition by a different hand.

[5] By "steeple" we are here to understand not a *spire*, but a *tower*; spires not being then invented. I believe speap is the word in Saxon to express what we mean by a spire; stepel, or steopel, signifying only a steep, lofty or perpendicular structure: and our old antiquaries very properly make a distinction between a "*spire*-steeple" and a "*tower*-steeple."

ȝeꞃſumeſ, þe þæꞃ bınnen ꝑæꞃon. ꝼoꞃuton ꝼeaꝑe beç. ⁊ III. meſſehakeleſ. þet ꝑeſ þeſ ðæıeſ VIII. Iðuſ Maꞃt. Anð þæꞃ æꝼteꞃ. þe Tıꝑeſðæı æꝼteꞃ Palmeſ Sunenðæı. ꝑæſ ſꝑıðe mẏcel ꝑınð on ꝥ ðæı XI. kł Apꞃ. þæꞃ æꝼteꞃ comen ꝼeale tacne ꝑıðe hꝑeaꞃ on Enȝle-lanð. ⁊ ꝼeole ðꝑılð ꝑeaꞃen ȝeſeoȝen ⁊ ȝeheoꞃð. Anð þeſ nıht VIII. kł Auȝ. ꝑæſ ſꝑıðe mıcel eoꞃððẏne oꝼeꞃ eall Sumeꞃſeteſcıꞃe. ⁊ on Gleaꝑeceſtꞃeſcıꞃe. Sıððon on þæſ ðæı VI. Iðuſ. Sept. þet ꝑæſ on ſc̃e Maꞃıe mæſſe-ðæı. þa ꝑeaꞃð ſꝑıðe mıcel ꝑınð ꝼꞃam þa unðeꞃn-ðæıeſ to þa ſꝑaꞃte nıhte. Ðeoſ ılce ȝeaꞃeſ ꝼoꞃðꝼeꞃðe Raulꝼ ſeo aꞃçebıſcop oꝼ Cantꝑaꞃabẏꞃıȝ. ꝥ ꝑæſ on þæſ ðæıeſ XIII. kł. Nouemb. Ðæꞃ æꝼteꞃ ꝑæꞃon ꝼeole ſcıꝑmen on ſæ. ⁊ on ꝑæteꞃ. ⁊ ſæðon ꝥ hı ſæȝon on noꞃð-eaſt ꝼıꞃ mıcel ⁊ bꞃað ꝑıð þone eoꞃðe. ⁊ ꝑeax on lenȝþe up on an to þam ꝑolcne. anð ſe ꝑolcne unðıðe on ꝼoꝑeꞃ healꝼe. ⁊ ꝼaht þæꞃ toȝeaneſ. ſꝑılc hıt ſcolðe á cꝑencen. ⁊ ſe ꝼıꞃ ꝑeax na þa ma up to þe heouene. Ðæt ꝼıꞃ hı ſeaȝon ın ðe ðæı-ꞃıme anð læſte ſꝑa lanȝe ꝥ hıt ꝑæſ lıht oꝼeꞃ eall. þet ꝑæſ þæſ ðæıeſ VII. Iðuſ Decemb:

were there within; except a few books, and three mass-hackles. That was on the eighth[1] day before the Ides of March. And thereafter, the Tuesday after Palm-Sunday, was a very violent wind on the eleventh day before the calends of April; after which came many tokens far and wide in England, and many spectres were both seen and heard. And the eighth night before the calends of August was a very violent earthquake over all Somersetshire, and in Glocestershire. Soon after, on the sixth day before the Ides of September, which was on the festival of St. Mary[2], there was a very violent wind from the fore part of the day to the depth of the night. This same year died Ralph the archbishop of Canterbury; that was on the thirteenth[3] day before the calends of November. After this there were many shipmen on the sea, and on fresh water, who said, that they saw in the north-east, level with the earth, a fire huge and broad, which anon waxed in length up to the welkin; and the welkin undid itself in four parts, and fought against it, as if it would quench it; and the fire waxed never the less up to the heaven. The fire they saw in the day-dawn; and it lasted until it was light over all. That was on the seventh day before the Ides of December.

An. MCXXIII[a]. On þẏſſum ȝeaꞃe ꝑæſ ſe kınȝ Henꞃı on Cꞃıſteſ tıðe æt Duneſtaple. ⁊ þæꞃ comen þeſ

A.D. 1123. In this year was the king Henry at Christmas-tide at Dunstable; and there came to him the am-

[a] In *C.T.* B. iv. there is a paper transcript by Joscelin, which begins here, and ends, after some omissions, with the year 1131; but it is of no great value, and differs but little from Gibson's edition.

[1] vii.—Flor. Cont.

[2] The nativity of the Virgin Mary.

[3] xiv.—Flor. Cont.

eorles sandesmen of Angeop to him. ⁊ þeonen he ferde to Pudestoke. ⁊ his biscopes ⁊ his hird eall mid him. Ða tidde hit on an Podnesda. þet pæs on IV. Idus Januar. ꝥ se king rad in his der-fald. ⁊ se biscop Rogen of Senesbýrig on an half him. ⁊ se biscop Rotbert Bloet of Lincolne on oþer half him. and riden þær sprecende. Ða aseh dune se biscop of Lincolne ⁊ seide to þam kýng. Lafend kýng. ic spelte. ⁊ se kýng alihte dune of his hors. ⁊ alehte hine betpux his earmes. and let hine beran ham to his inne. ⁊ peard þa sone dead. ⁊ man ferode hine to Lincolne mid micel purðscipe. ⁊ bebýrigde hine toforen sc̃e Marie pefod. ⁊ hine bebýrigde se biscop of Ceastre Rotbert Pecceð pæs gehaten. Ða sona þær æfter sende se kýng hise prite ofer eall Engla-lande. ⁊ bed hise biscopes ⁊ hise abbates ⁊ hise þeignes ealle þet hi scolden cumen to his gepitene mot on Candel-messe deig to Gleap-ceastre him togeanes. ⁊ hi spa diden. Ða hi pæran þær gegaderod. þa bed se cýng heom. þæt hi scoldon cesen hem ærcebiscop to Cantpara-býrig spa hpam spa spa hi poldon. ⁊ he hem hit

bassadors of the earl of Anjou. And thence he went to Woodstock; and his bishops and his whole court with him. Then did it betide on a Wednesday, which was on the fourth day before the Ides of January, that the king rode in his deer-fold [1]; the bishop Roger of Salisbury [2] on one side of him, and the bishop Robert Bloet of Lincoln on the other side of him. And they rode there talking together. Then sank down the bishop of Lincoln, and said to the king, "Lord king, I die." And the king alighted down from his horse, and lifted him betwixt his arms, and let men bear him home to his inn. There he was soon dead; and they carried him to Lincoln with great worship, and buried him before the altar of St. Mary. And the bishop of Chester, whose name was Robert Pecceth [3], buried him. Soon after this sent the king his writ over all England, and bade all his bishops and his abbots and his thanes, that they should come to his wittenmoot on Candlemas day at Glocester to meet him: and they did so. When they were there gathered together, then the king bade them, that they should choose for themselves an archbishop of Canter-

[1] *i.e.* an inclosure or park for deer. This is now called Blenheim Park, and is one of the few old parks which still remain in this country.

[2] This may appear rather an anticipation of the modern see of *Salisbury*, which was not then in existence; the borough of Old Sarum, or "Saresberie," being then the episcopal seat: but as "Sarum" is a barbarous and unauthorized corruption of "Sorbiodunum," or "Sardown," that appellation would be equally improper.

[3] Now written Peckett, and Peckitt. The monkish historians, who chose to write the affairs of their own country in Latin, have attempted to *elegantize* this name; some calling him "Peccator," others "Peccatum." Hence, probably, the Normanized appellations of Pyke, Peake, and Peachey.

bury, whomsoever they would, and he would confirm it. Then spoke the bishops among themselves, and said that they never more would have a man of the monastic order as archbishop over them. And they went all in a body to the king, and earnestly requested that they might choose from the clerical order whomsoever they would for archbishop. And the king granted it to them. This was all concerted before, through the bishop of Salisbury, and through the bishop of Lincoln ere he was[1] dead; for that they never loved the rule of monks, but were ever against monks and their rule. And the prior and the monks of Canterbury, and all the other persons of the monastic order that were there, withstood it full two days; but it availed nought: for the bishop of Salisbury was strong, and wielded all England, and opposed them with all his power and might. Then chose they a clerk, named William of Curboil. He was canon of a monastery called Chiche[2]. And they brought him before the king; and the king gave him the archbishopric. And all the bishops received him: but almost all the monks, and the earls, and the thanes that were there, protested against him. About the same time departed the earl's messengers[3] in hostility from the king, reck-

[1] "pæpe," Sax. *i. e.* "Ere he *were* dead." This is one of the earliest instances of a *subjunctive* mood, as it has been called: "*antequam* esset *mortuus*." Such a distinction was unknown to the earlier writers among the Saxons, as well as among the Romans. They had no idea of the *governing prerogatives* of certain conjunctions, without any reference to *sense*.

[2] St. Osythe, in Essex; a priory rebuilt a. 1118, for canons of the Augustine order, of which there are considerable remains.

[3] *i. e.* Of the earl of Anjou.

mýnſtſre of Anieli. and he com æfter þe Rome-ſcot. ⁊ he ſæde þone cýnz. ꝥ hit þæſ tozeaneſ ꝛiht ꝥ man ſcolde ſetten cleꝛc ofeꝛ muneceſ. ⁊ ſþa ſþa hi hæfden coſen æꝛcebiſcop æꝛoꝛ in heꝛe capitele æfteꝛ ꝛihte. ac ſe cýnz hit nolde undon. foꝛ þeſ biſcop luuen of Sæꝛeſbýꝛiz. Ða feꝛde ſe æꝛcebiſcop ſone þæꝛ æfteꝛ to Cantþaꝛa-býꝛiz. ⁊ þæſ þæꝛ undeꝛfanzan. þæh hit þæꝛe heꝛe unþancaſ. ⁊ þaſ þæꝛe ſone zebletſod to biſcop fꝛam ſe biſcop of Lundene. ⁊ ſe biſcop Eꝛnulf of Roueceaſtꝛe. ⁊ ſe biſcop Þillelm Gifaꝛd of Þinceaſtꝛe. ⁊ ſe biſcop Beꝛnaꝛd of Þaleſ. ⁊ ſe biſcop Rozeꝛ of Seaꝛeſ-býꝛiz. Ða ſone in þe Lenten feꝛde ſe æꝛcebiſcop to Rome æfteꝛ hiſ pallium. ⁊ mid him feꝛde ſe biſcop Beꝛnaꝛd of Þaleſ. ⁊ Sefꝛed abbot of Gleaſtinz-býꝛiz. ⁊ Anſealm abbot of ſ. Ædmund. ⁊ Johan æꝛcedæcne of Cantþaꝛa-býꝛiz. and Gifaꝛd. þæſ þeſ kinzeſ hiꝛd-cleꝛc. On þa ilca tima feꝛde ſe æꝛcebiſcop Ðuꝛſtan of Eofeꝛþic to Rome þuꝛh ðeſ papeſ heſe. and com ðideꝛ ðꝛe dazaſ æꝛ ſe æꝛcebiſcop of Cantþaꝛa-býꝛiz come. ⁊ þæſ þæꝛe undeꝛfanzan mid micel þuꝛðſcipe. Ða com ſe æꝛcebiſcop of Cantþaꝛa-býꝛiz. ⁊ þæſ þæꝛe fulle ſeoueniht æꝛ hi[a] mihte cumen to þeſ papeſ ſpꝛæce. ꝥ þæſ foꝛðan ꝥ hit þæſ don þone pape to undeꝛſtanden. ꝥ he hæfde undeꝛfanzen þone æꝛcebiſcopꝛice tozeaneſ þa muneceſ of

less of his favour. During the same time came a legate from Rome, whose name was Henry. He was abbot of the monastery of St. John of Angelo; and he came after the Rome-scot. And he said to the king, that it was against right that men should set a clerk over monks; and therefore they had chosen an archbishop before in their chapter after right. But the king would not undo it, for the love of the bishop of Salisbury. Then went the archbishop, soon after this, to Canterbury; and was there received, though it was against their will; and he was there soon blessed to bishop[1] by the bishop of London, and the bishop Ernulf of Rochester, and the bishop William Gifard of Winchester, and the bishop Bernard of Wales[2], and the bishop Roger of Salisbury. Then, early in Lent, went the archbishop to Rome, after his pall; and with him went the bishop Bernard of Wales[2]; and Sefred, abbot of Glastonbury; and Anselm, abbot of St. Edmund's bury; and John, archdeacon of Canterbury; and Gifard, who was the king's court-chaplain. At the same time went the archbishop Thurstan of York to Rome, through the behest of the pope, and came thither three days ere the archbishop of Canterbury came, and was there received with much worship. Then came the archbishop of Canterbury, and was there full seven nights ere they could come to a conference with

[a] "*Lege* he." Gibs.

[1] xiv. *Calend. Martii.*—Flor.

[2] *De sancto David.*—Flor.

þe mýnſtre. ⁊ toȝeaneſ ꝛihte. Ac ꝥ oꝼeꝛcom Rome ꝥ oꝼeꝛcumeð eall ꝑeoꝛuld. ꝥ iſ ȝold ⁊ ſeoluꝛe. ⁊ ſe pape ſꝑeðolode ⁊ ȝaꝼ him hiſ pallium. ⁊ ſe æꝛcebiſcop ſꝑoꝛ him undeꝛðeodnýſſe oꝼ ealle þa þinȝ ꝥ ſe Papa him on leide on ſ. Petꝛeſ heuod. ⁊ ſ. Pauleſ. ⁊ ſende him ham þa mid hiſ bletſunȝe. Ða hꝑile ꝥ ſe æꝛcebiſcop ꝑæſ ut oꝼ lande ȝeaꝼ ſe cýnȝ þone biſcopꝛice oꝼ Baðe þeſ cꝑeneſ canceleꝛ Godeꝼꝛeið ꝑæſ ȝehaten. he ꝑæſ boꝛen oꝼ Luuein. ꝥ ꝑæſ þeſ dæiȝeſ Annuntiatio ſ. Maꝛie at Ꝑudeſtoke. Ða ſone þæꝛ æꝼteꝛ ꝼeꝛde ſe kýnȝ to Ꝑinceaſtꝛe. ⁊ ꝑæſ ealle Eaſtꝛen týde þæꝛe. ⁊ þa hꝑile ꝥ he þæꝛ ꝑæſ þa ȝeaꝼ he þone biſcopꝛice oꝼ Lincolne an cleꝛc. Alexandeꝛ ꝑæſ ȝehaten. he ꝑæſ þeſ biſcopeſ neꝼe oꝼ Seaꝛeſ-býꝛiȝ. þiſ he dýde eall ꝼoꝛ þeſ biſcopeſ luuen. Ða ꝼeꝛde ſe kýnȝ þenen to Poꝛteſmuðe. ⁊ læi þæꝛe eall oꝼeꝛ Pentecoſte ꝑuce. þa ſone ſꝑa he hæꝼde ꝑind ſꝑa ꝼeꝛde he oꝼeꝛ into Noꝛmandie. ⁊ betæhte þa eall Enȝleland to ȝeamene ⁊ to ꝑealden þone biſcop Roȝeꝛ oꝼ Seaꝛeſ-býꝛiȝ. Ða ꝑæſ ſe cýnȝ eall þeſ ȝeaꝛeſ in Noꝛmandie. ⁊ ꝑeax þa micel unꝼꝛið betꝑux him ⁊ hiſe þeiȝnaſ. ſꝑa ꝥ ſe eoꝛl Ꝑalaꝛam oꝼ Mellant. ⁊ Hamalꝛi. ⁊ Huȝo oꝼ Mundꝼoꝛd. ⁊ Ꝑillelm oꝼ

the pope. That was, because the pope was made to understand that he had obtained the archbishopric against the monks of the minster, and against right. But that overcame Rome, which overcometh all the world; that is, gold and silver[1]. And the pope softened, and gave him his pall. And the archbishop (of York) swore him subjection, in all those things which the pope enjoined him, by the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul; and the pope then sent him home with his blessing. The while that the archbishop was out of the land, the king gave the bishopric of Bath to the Queen's chancellor, whose name was Godfrey. He was born in Louvain. That was on the Annunciation of St. Mary, at Woodstock. Soon after this went the king to Winchester, and was all Easter-tide there. And the while that he was there, gave he the bishopric of Lincoln to a clerk hight Alexander. He was nephew of the bishop of Salisbury. This he did all for the love of the bishop. Then went the king thence to Portsmouth, and lay there all over Pentecost week. Then, as soon as he had a fair wind, he went over into Normandy; and meanwhile committed all England to the guidance and government of the bishop Roger of Salisbury. Then was the king all this year[2] in

[1] How fortunate for the writer that the pope and his cardinals did not understand Saxon! The boldness of this remark might otherwise have procured him the distinguished honour of an excommunication. Matthew Paris has a similar remark, but less openly expressed, respecting the venality of the Roman see: "*quæ nulli deesse consuevit, dummodo albi aliquid vel rubei intercedat.*"—*An.* 1103.

[2] The writer means, "the *remainder* of this year;" for the feast of Pentecost was already past, before the king left England.

Romaꝛe. ⁊ ꝼela oðꝛe ꝑenðan ꝼꝛam him. anð helðen heꝛe caꝛtleꝛ him toȝeaneꝛ. Anð ꝛe kyng held ꝛtꝛanȝlice hem toȝeaneꝛ. ⁊ þeꝛ ilceꝛ ȝeaꝛeꝛ he ꝑan oꝼ Ꝑalaꝛam hiꝛ caꝛtel Punt Aldemeꝛ. ⁊ oꝼ Huȝo Mundꝼoꝛð. ⁊ ꝛiððen he ꝛpeðde æꝼꝛe leonȝ þe bet. Ðeꝛ ẏlce ȝeaꝛeꝛ æꝛ ꝛe biꝛcop oꝼ Lincolne com to hiꝛ biꝛcopꝛice. ꝼoꝛbeaꝛn eall meaꝛt ꝛe buꝛh oꝼ Lincolne. anð micel unȝeꝛime ꝼolceꝛ. ꝑæpmen ⁊ ꝑimmen ꝼoꝛbuꝛnen. ⁊ ꝛꝑa micel heaꝛm þæꝛ ꝑæꝛ ȝeðon ꝛꝑa nan man hit cuðe oðeꝛ ꝛecȝen. ꝥ ꝑæꝛ þeꝛ ðæȝeꝛ xiv. kl. Junii:

Normandy. And much hostility arose betwixt him and his thanes; so that the earl Waleram of Mellent, and Hamalric, and Hugh of Montfort, and William of Romare, and many others, went from him, and held their castles against him. And the king strongly opposed them: and this same year he won of Waleram his castle of Pont-Audemer, and of Hugh that of Montfort; and ever after, the longer he stayed, the better he sped. This same year, ere the bishop of Lincoln came to his bishopric, almost all the borough of Lincoln was burned, and numberless folks, men and women, were consumed; and so much harm was there done as no man could describe to another. That was on the fourteenth day before the calends of June.

An. MCXXIV. Ꞓall þiꝛ ȝeaꝛ ꝑæꝛ ꝛe kinȝ Heanꝛi on Noꝛmanði. ꝥ ꝑeꝛ ꝼoꝛ ꝛe miccle unꝼꝛið ꝥ he hæꝼðe ꝑið ꝛe kinȝ Loðeꝑiꝛ oꝼ Fꝛance ⁊ ꝑið ꝛe eoꝛl oꝼ Anȝeoꝑ. ⁊ ꝑið hiꝛ aȝene men alꝛe meꝛt. Ða ȝelamp hit. on þeꝛ ðæȝeꝛ Annuntiatio ꝛ. Maꝛie. ꝥ ꝛe eoꝛl Ꝑaleꝛam oꝼ Mellant ꝼeꝛðe ꝼꝛam hiꝛ an caꝛtel Belmunt het to hiꝛ an oðeꝛ caꝛtel Ꝑatteuile. mið him ꝼeꝛðe þeꝛ kinȝeꝛ ꝛtiꝑaꝛð oꝼ Fꝛance Amalꝛi. ⁊ Huȝo Geꝛueiꝛeꝛ ꝛunu. ⁊ Huȝo oꝼ Munꝼoꝛð. ⁊ ꝼela oðꝛe ȝoðꝛe cnihte. Ða comen hem toȝeaneꝛ þeꝛ kinȝeꝛ cnihteꝛ oꝼ ealla þa caꝛteleꝛ þa þæꝛ abuton ꝑæꝛon. ⁊ ꝼuhton ꝑið hem. ⁊ aꝼlemðen hem. ⁊ namen þone eoꝛl Ꝑaleꝛam. ⁊

A.D. 1124. All this year was the king Henry in Normandy. That was for the great hostility that he had with the king Louis of France, and with the earl of Anjou, and most of all with his own men. Then it happened, on the day of the Annuntiation of St. Mary, that the earl Waleram of Mellent went from one of his castles called Belmont to another called Watteville. With him went the steward of the king of France, Amalric, and Hugh the son of Gervase[1], and Hugh of Montfort, and many other good knights. Then came against them the king's knights from all the castles that were thereabout, and fought with them, and put them to flight, and took

[1] Gervaisson, or Fitz-Jervoise.

Hugo Gerueises sunu. ⁊ Hugo of Mundford. ⁊ fif ⁊ tpenti oðre cnihtes. ⁊ brohton hem to þone kinge. ⁊ se king let don þone eorl Valeram and Hugo Gerueises sunu on heftnunge on þone castel on Roðem. ⁊ Hugo of Mundford he sende to Engle-lande ⁊ let hine don on ifele bendas on þone castel on Glepcestre. ⁊ of þa oðre spa fela spa him þuhte he sende norð ⁊ suð to hise casteles on heftnunge. Ða siððon ferde se king. ⁊ þann ealle þes eorles casteles Valeram þa pæron on Normandi. ⁊ ealla þa oðre þa his piðrepines healden him togeanes. Eall þas þes unfrið for þes eorles sunu Rotbert of Normandi Villelm het. Se ilce Villelm hefde numen Fulkes eorles gingre dohter to pife of Angeop. ⁊ forði se king of France ⁊ ealle þas eorles heolden mid him. ⁊ ealle þa rice men. ⁊ sæidon þet se king heold his broðer Rotbert mid prange on heftnunge. and his sunu Villelm mid unrihte aflemde ut of Normandi. Ðes ilces geares pæron fæla untime on Engle-lande. on corne and ealle pestme. spa ꝥ betpeonen Cristes messe and Candel-messe man sælde ꝥ acer-sæd hpæte. ꝥ is tpegen sæd-læpas. to six scillingas. ⁊ ꝥ bærlic. ꝥ is þre sed-læpas. to six scillingas. ⁊ ꝥ acer-sæd aten. ꝥ is feoper sæd-læpas. to feoper scillingas. Ðet pæs forði ꝥ corn pæs litel. ⁊ se penig pæs spa ifel ꝥ se man þa hæfde at an market an pund he ne mihte cysten þær of for nan þing

the earl Waleram, and Hugh the son of Gervase, and Hugh of Montfort, and five and twenty other knights, and brought them to the king. And the king committed the earl Waleram, and Hugh the son of Gervase, to close custody in the castle at Rouen; but Hugh of Montfort he sent to England, and ordered him to be secured with strong bonds in the castle at Glocester. And of the others as many as he chose he sent north and south to his castles in captivity. After this went the king, and won all the castles of the earl Waleram that were in Normandy, and all the others that his enemies held against him. All this hostility was on account of the son of the earl Robert of Normandy, named William. This same William had taken to wife the younger daughter of Fulke, earl of Anjou: and for this reason the king of France and all the earls held with him, and all the rich men; and said that the king held his brother Robert wrongfully in captivity, and drove his son William unjustly out of Normandy. This same year were the seasons very unfavourable in England for corn and all fruits; so that between Christmas and Candlemas men sold the acre-seed of wheat, that is two seedlips, for six shillings; and the barley, that is three seedlips, for six shillings also; and the acre-seed of oats, that is four seedlips, for four shillings. That was because that corn was scarce; and the penny was so adulterated [1], that a man who had a

[1] The pennies, or pence, it must be remembered, were of silver at this time.

tpelfe penegas. On þes ilces geares forðferde se eadig biscop Ernulf of Roueceastre. se æror þæs abbot on Burch. þet þæs þes dæies Idus Martii. And þær æfter forðferde se king Alexander of Scotlande on þes dæies ix. kl. Mai. ⁊ Dauid his broher. þa þæs eorl of Norðhamtune-scire. feng to rice. ⁊ hæfde þa baðe togedere þone kinerice of Scotlande. ⁊ þone eorldome on Engle-lande. And on þæs dæies xix. kl. Januar. forðferde se pape on Rome. Calistus þæs gehaten. ⁊ Honorius feng to papedom. Ðes ilces geares æfter s. Andreas messe. toforen Cristes messe. held Raulf Basset ⁊ þes kinges þæines gepitene mot on Leðecæstre-scire at Hunde-hoge. ⁊ ahengen þær sþa fela þefas sþa næfre ær ne þæron. þet þæron on þa litle hþile ealles feoþer ⁊ feoþerti manne. ⁊ six men spilde of here ægon ⁊ of here staues. Fela soðfeste men sæidon ꝥ þær þæron manege mid micel unrihte gespilde. oc ure Laford God ælmihtig. þa eall digelnesse seð ⁊ þat. he seoð ꝥ man læt ꝥ ærme folc mid ealle unrihte. ærost man hem beræfoð her eahte. ⁊ siððon man hem offlæð. Ful heui gear þæs hit. Se man þe æni god heafde. him mẽ hit beræfode mid strange geoldes ⁊ mid strange motes. þe nan ne heafde stærf of hungor.

pound at a market could not exchange twelve pence thereof for any thing. In this same year died the blessed bishop Ernulf of Rochester, who before was abbot of Peterborough. That was on the ides of March. And after this died the king Alexander of Scotland, on the ninth day before the calends of May. And David his brother, who was earl of Northamtonshire, succeeded to the kingdom; and had both together, the kingdom of Scotland and the earldom in England. And on the nineteenth day before the calends of January died the pope of Rome, whose name was Calixtus, and Honorius succeeded to the popedom. This same year, after St. Andrew's mass, and before Christmas, held Ralph Basset and the king's thanes a wittenmoot in Leicestershire, at Huncothoe, and there hanged more thieves than ever were known before; that is, in a little while, four and forty men altogether; and despoiled six men of their eyes and of their testicles. Many true men said that there were several who suffered very unjustly; but our Lord God Almighty, who seeth and knoweth every secret, seeth also that the wretched people are oppressed with all unrighteousness. First they are bereaved of their property, and then they are slain. Full heavy year was this. The man that had any property, was bereaved of it by violent guilds and violent moots. The man that had not, was starved with hunger.

An. MCXXV. On þis gær sende se king Henri toforen Cristes messe of Normandi to Engla-lande. ⁊ bebead ꝥ

A.D. 1125. In this year sent the king Henry, before Christmas, from Normandy to England, and bade that all

man ſcolde beniman ealla þa miniteſe þe þæſon on Engle-lande heoſa liman. ꝥ þæſ heſe elceſ ſiht hand. ⁊ heoſa ſtanen beneðan. ꝥ þæſ foſ ſe man þe hafde an pund he ne mihte cyſten ænne peni at anne maſket. And ſe biſcop Rogeſ of Sæſeſ-byſig ſende ofeſ eall Engla-lande. ⁊ bebead hi ealle ꝥ hi ſcolden cumen to Pinceaſtſe to Criſteſ meſſe. Ða hi þideſ coman þa nam man an ⁊ an. ⁊ benam ælc þone ſiht hand. ⁊ þa ſtaneſ beneðan. Eall þiſ þæſ gedon þiðinnon þa tþelf-niht. ⁊ ꝥ þæſ eall mid micel ſihte. foſði ꝥ hi hafden foſdon eall ꝥ land mid heſe micele falſ ꝥ hi ealle abohton. On þeſ ilceſ gæſeſ ſende ſe Papa of Rome to þiſe lande an Caſdinal Johan of Creme þæſ gehaten. He com fiſſt to þone king on Noſmandi. ⁊ ſe king hine underfeng mid micel þuſðſcipe. beteahte hine ſiððon þone æſcebiſcop P. of Cantþaſa-byſig. ⁊ he hine ledde to Cantþaſa-byſig. ⁊ he þæſ þæſ underfangen mid micel þuſðſcipe. ⁊ mid micel pſoceſſionem. ⁊ he ſang þone heh-meſſe on Eaſtſen dæi æt Criſteſ þefod. And ſiððon he feſde ofeſ eall Engla-lande to ealle þa biſcopſiceſ ⁊ abbotſiceſ þa þæſon on þiſ lande. ⁊ ofeſ eall he þæſ underfangen mid þuſðſcipe. ⁊ ealle hine jæfen micele gife ⁊ mæſe. And ſiððon he heold hiſ Concilie on Lundene fulle þſeo dagaſ. on natiuitaſ ſ. Maſiæ on Septemberſ. mid æſcebiſcopeſ ⁊ mid leodbiſcopeſ. ⁊ abboteſ. ⁊ læſed ⁊ lafed. ⁊ bead þæſ

the mint-men that were in England should be mutilated in their limbs; that was, that they should lose each of them the right hand, and their testicles beneath. This was because the man that had a pound could not lay out a penny at a market. And the bishop Roger of Salisbury sent over all England, and bade them all that they should come to Winchester at Christmas. When they came thither, then were they taken one by one, and deprived each of the right hand and the testicles beneath. All this was done within the twelfth-night. And that was all in perfect justice, because that they had undone all the land with the great quantity of base coin that they all bought. In this same year sent the pope of Rome to this land a cardinal, named John of Crema. He came first to the king in Normandy, and the king received him with much worship. He betook himself then to the archbishop William of Canterbury; and he led him to Canterbury; and he was there received with great veneration, and in solemn procession. And he sang the high mass on Easter day at the altar of Christ. Afterwards he went over all England, to all the bishoprics and abbacies that were in this land; and in all he was received with respect. And all gave him many and rich gifts. And afterwards he held his council[1] in London full three days, on the nativity of St. Mary in September, with archbishops, and diocesan bishops, and abbots,

[1] *Vid.* Flor. Continuat. *p.* 661.

þa ilce lagaſ þa Anſelm æꞃcebiſcop hæfde æꞃoꞃ beboden. ⁊ fela ma. þeah hit litel foꞃſtode. And þeonon he foꞃ ofeꞃ ſæ ſone æfteꞃ ſ. Michaeleſ meſſe. ⁊ ſþa to Rome. ⁊ ſe æꞃcebiſcop Þillelm of Cantþaꞃa-byꞃig. ⁊ ſe æꞃcebiſcop Duꞃſtan of Efeꞃþic. ⁊ ſe biſcop A. of Lincolne. ⁊ ſe biſcop of Loðene J. ⁊ ſe abbot of ſ. Alban G. ⁊ þæꞃan þæꞃ undeꞃfangen of þone pape Honoꞃiuſ mid micel þuꞃðſcipe. ⁊ þæꞃon þæꞃe eall þone þintꞃe. On þeſ ilceſ geaꞃeſ þeaꞃð ſþa micel flod on ſ. Lauꞃent. meſſe-dæig. ꝥ feola tuneſ and men þeoꞃðan adꞃencte. ⁊ bꞃiggeſ tobꞃokene. ⁊ coꞃn ⁊ mædþe ſpilt mid ealle. ⁊ hungeꞃ ⁊ cþealm on men ⁊ on eꞃue. ⁊ on ealle þeſtme ſþa micel untime þeaꞃð ſþa hit ne þæſ feola geaꞃ æꞃ. And þeſ ilceſ geaꞃeſ foꞃðfeꞃde ſe abbot Johan of Buꞃch on II. Iduſ Octob.:

the learned and the lewd[1]; and enjoined there the same laws that archbishop Anselm had formerly enjoined, and many more, though it availed little. Thence he went over sea soon after Michaelmas, and so to Rome; and (with him) the archbishop William of Canterbury, and the archbishop Thurstan of York, and the bishop Alexander of Lincoln, and the bishop J. of Lothian, and the abbot G. of St. Alban's; and were there received by the pope Honorius with great respect; and continued there all the winter. In this same year was so great a flood on St. Laurence's day, that many towns and men were overwhelmed, and bridges broken down, and corn and meadows spoiled withal; and hunger and qualm[2] in men and in cattle; and in all fruits such unseasonableness as was not known for many years before. And this same year died the abbot John[3] of Peterborough, on the second day before the ides of October.

An. MCXXVI. Eall þiſ geaꞃ þæſ ſe kyng Heanꞃi on Noꞃmandi. eall to æfteꞃ heꞃueſt. þa com he to þiſ lande betþyx natiuit. ſ. Maꞃie ⁊ Michaeleſ meſſe. mid him com ſe cþen. ⁊ hiſ dohteꞃ ꝥ he æꞃoꞃ hafde giuen þone kaſeꞃe Heanꞃi of Loheꞃenge to þife. And he bꞃohte mid him þone eoꞃl Þaleꞃam. ⁊ Hugo Geꞃueiſeſ ſunu. ⁊ þone eoꞃl he ſende to Bꞃigge on heftnunge. ⁊ þeonon he ſende him to Þalingefoꞃde ſiððon. ⁊ Hugo to Þind-

A. D. 1126. All this year was the king Henry in Normandy—all till after harvest. Then came he to this land, betwixt the nativity of St. Mary and Michaelmas. With him came the queen, and his daughter, whom he had formerly given to the emperor Henry of Lorrain to wife. And he brought with him the earl Waleram, and Hugh the son of Gervase. And the earl he sent to Bridgenorth in captivity: and thence he sent him afterwards to Wallingford; and

[1] *i. e.* Clergy and laity.

[2] This word is still in use, but in a sense somewhat different; as qualms of conscience, &c.

[3] Johannes de Sais.

leſoſſa. ⁊ let hine don on haſde bande. And þa æfteſ Michaeleſ meſſe com ſe Scotte king Dauid of Scotlande hideſ to lande. ⁊ ſe kýng Heanſi underſeng hine mid micel ſuſðſcipe. ⁊ he ſunode þa eall þet geaſ on þiſ lande. On þeſ ilceſ geaſeſ let ſe kýning nimen hiſ broðeſ Rotbeſt fram þone biſcop Rogeſ of Sæſeſbýſi. ⁊ betahte hine hiſ ſune Rotbeſt eoſl of Gleſcæſtſe. ⁊ let hine læden to Briſtoſe. ⁊ þæſ diden on þone caſtel. Ðæt ſæſ eall don þuſh hiſ dohtſeſ ſæd. ⁊ þuſh ſe Scotte kýng Dauid hiſe eam:

An. MCXXVII. Ðiſ geaſ heald ſe kýng Heanſi hiſ hiſd æt Criſteſ mæſſe on Sindleſouſe. þæſ ſæſ ſe Scotte kýng Dauid. ⁊ eall þa heaued læſed ⁊ læuued ꝥ ſæſ on Engle-land. And þæſ he let ſſeſen æſcebiſcopeſ ⁊ biſcopeſ ⁊ abboteſ ⁊ eoſleſ. ⁊ ealle þa þeineſ ꝥ þæſ ſæſon. hiſ dohteſ Æðelic Engla-land ⁊ Noſmandi to hande. æfteſ hiſ dæi. þe æſ ſæſ þeſ Caſeſeſ ſiſ of Sexlande. And ſende hiſe ſiððen to Noſmandi. ⁊ mid hiſe feſde hiſe broðeſ Rotbeſt. eoſl of Gleuceſtſe. ⁊ Brian þeſ eoſleſ ſunu Alein Feſgan. ⁊ leot hiſe beſeddan ðeſ eoſleſ ſunu of Angeoſ. Goſfſeið Maſtæl ſæſ gehaten. Hit ofþuhte naðema ealle Fſenciſc ⁊ Engliſc. oc ſe kýng hit dýde foſ to hauene ſibbe

Hugh to Windsor, whom he ordered to be kept in strong bonds. Then after Michaelmas came David, the king of the Scots, from Scotland to this land; and the king Henry received him with great worship; and he continued all that year in this land. In this year the king had his brother Robert taken from the bishop Roger of Salisbury, and committed him to his son Robert, earl of Glocester, and had him led to Bristol, and there put into the castle. That was all done through his daughter's counsel, and through David, the king of the Scots, her uncle.

A.D. 1127. This year held the king Henry his court at Christmas in Windsor. There was David the king of the Scots, and all the head men that were in England, learned and lewd [1]. And there he engaged the archbishops, and bishops, and abbots, and earls, and all the thanes that were there, to swear England and Normandy after his day into the hands of his daughter Athelicia, who was formerly the wife of the emperor of Saxony. Afterwards he sent her to Normandy; and with her went her brother Robert, earl of Glocester, and Brian, son of the earl Alan Fergan [2]; and he let her wed the son of the earl of Anjou, whose name was Geoffry Martel. All the French and English, however, disapproved of this; but the

[1] V. *suprà*, 1125.

[2] See an account of him in *Ord. Vit.* 544. Conan, another son of this Alan, earl of Brittany, married a daughter of Henry I.

of se eorl of Angeop. ⁊ for helpe to hauene togænes his neue Villelm. Ðes ilces gæres on þone Lenten tide pæs se eorl Karle of Flandres ofslagen on ane circe. þær he læi ⁊ bæd hine to Gode. tofor þone peofede. amang þane messe. fram his agene manne. And se kyng of France brohte þone eorles sunu Villelm of Normandi. ⁊ iæf hine þone eorldom. ⁊ þet land folc him pið toc. Ðes ilce Villelm hæfde æror numen þes eorles dohter of Angeop to pife. oc hi pæron siððen totpeamde for sibreden. þet pæs eall þurh þone kyng Heanri of Engle-land. Siððen þa nam he þes kynges pifes spuster of France to pife. ⁊ forði iæf se kyng him þone eorldom of Flandres. Ðes ilce gæres he geaf þone abbotrice of Burch an abbot Heanri pæs gehaten of Peitope. se hæfde his abbotrice. s. Johannis of Angeli on hande. ⁊ ealle þa ærcebiscopes ⁊ biscopes seidon ꝥ hit pæs togeanes riht. ⁊ ꝥ he ne mihte hafen tpa abbotrices on hande. Oc se ilce Heanri dide þone kyng to understandene. ꝥ he hæfde læten his abbotrice for ꝥ micele unsibbe ꝥ pæs on ꝥ land. ⁊ ꝥ he dide þurh þes papes ræd ⁊ leue of Rome. ⁊ þurh þes abbotes of Clunni.

king did it for to have the alliance[1] of the earl of Anjou, and for to have help against his nephew William. In the Lent-tide of this same year was the earl Charles of Flanders slain in a church, as he lay there and prayed to God, before the altar, in the midst of the mass, by his own men[2]. And the king of France brought William the son of the earl of Normandy, and gave him the earldom; and the people of that land accepted him. This same William had before taken to wife the daughter of the earl of Anjou; but they were afterwards divorced on the plea of consanguinity. This was all through the king Henry of England. Afterwards took he to wife the sister of the king's wife of France; and for this reason the king gave him the earldom of Flanders. This same year he[3] gave the abbacy of Peterborough to an abbot named Henry of Poitou, who retained in hand his abbacy of St. John of Angeli; but all the archbishops and bishops said that it was against right, and that he could not have two abbacies on hand. But the same Henry gave the king to understand, that he had relinquished his abbacy on account of the great hostility that was in the land; and that he did through the counsel and

[1] Gibson translates it "*pacem*," but this idea appears derogatory to the character of the warlike Henry, who, after defying the united armies of France and Normandy, ought not to be represented as too solicitous about the *peaceful* disposition of the earl of Anjou. A matrimonial and political *alliance* with him, however, might seem peculiarly calculated to promote his views of territorial aggrandizement, and to crush the pretensions of his nephew William. V. *Ord. Vit.* 884.

[2] An amplification quite rhetorical: "*In foro P. R. publicum negotium agens*," &c. Cic.

[3] *i. e.* Henry, king of England.

⁊ þuꞃh þæt he ꝼæꞅ leȝat oꝼ þone Rome-ꞅcott. Oc hit ne ꝼæꞅ naðema eallꞅꝼa. oc he ꝼolde hauen baðe on hand. ⁊ ꞅꝼa haꝼde ꞅꝼa lanȝe ꞅꝼa Godeꞅ ꝼille ꝼæꞅ. De ꝼæꞅ on hiꞅ clæꞃc-hade biꞅcop on Sceꞅꞅcunꞅ. ꞅiððan ꝼaꞃð he munec on Clunni. ⁊ ꞅiððon ꝼꞃioꞃ on þone ꞅeolue mýnꞅtꞃe. ⁊ ꞅiððon he ꝼæꞃð ꝼꞃioꞃ on Sauenni. þaꞃ æꝼtoꞃ. þuꞃh ꝥ he ꝼæꞅ þeꞅ kýnȝeꞅ mæi oꝼ Enȝle-land. and þeꞅ eoꞃleꞅ oꝼ Peitoꝼe. þa ȝeaꝼ ꞅe eoꞃl him þone abbotꞃice oꝼ ꞅ. Johan. mýnꞅtꞃe oꝼ Anȝeli. Siððon þuꞃh hiꞅ micele ꝼꞃenceꞅ þa bejæt he þone æꞃcebiꞅcoꝼꞃice oꝼ Beꞅencun. ⁊ hæꝼde hit þa on hande þꞃe daȝaꞅ. þa ꝼoꞃlæꞅ he ꝥ mid ꞃihte. ꝼoꞃði ꝥ he hit hæꝼde æꞃoꞃ bejeten mid unꞃihte. ꞅiððon þa bejet he þone biꞅcoꝼꞃice oꝼ Seinteꞅ. ꝥ ꝼæꞅ ꝼiꝼ mile ꝼꞃam hiꞅ abbotꞃice. ꝥ he hæꝼde ꝼullneah ꞅeouenihte on hande. þenon bꞃoht ꞅe abbot him oꝼ Clunni. ꞅꝼa ꞅꝼa he æꞃoꞃ dide oꝼ Beꞅencun. Da beþohte he him. ꝥ ȝiꝼ he mihte ben [a]ꞃotꝼeꞅt on Enȝle-land ꝥ he miht habben eall hiꞅ ꝼille. Beꞅohte þa þone kýnȝ ⁊ ꞅæide him ꝥ he ꝼæꞅ eald man. ⁊ ꝼoꞃbꞃocen man. ⁊ ꝥ he ne mihte þolen þa micele unꞃihte. ⁊ þa micele unꞅibbe. þa ꝼæꞃon on heꞃe land. ⁊ jæꞃnde þa þuꞃh him ⁊ þuꞃh ealle hiꞅ ꝼꞃeond namcuðlice þone abbotꞃice oꝼ Buꞃch. ⁊ ꞅe cýnȝ het

leave of the pope of Rome, and through that of the abbot of Clugny, and because he was legate of the Romescot. But, nevertheless, it was not so; for he would retain both in hand; and did so as long as God's will was. He was in his clerical state bishop of Soissons[1]; afterwards monk of Clugny; and then prior in the same monastery. Afterwards he became prior of Sevigny; and then, because he was a relation of the king of England, and of the earl of Poitou, the earl gave him the abbacy of St. John's minster of Angeli. Afterwards, through his great craft, he obtained the archbishopric of Besançon; and had it in hand three days; after which he justly lost it, because he had before unjustly obtained it. Afterwards he procured the bishopric of Saintes; which was five miles from his abbey. That he had full-nigh a week[2] in hand; but the abbot of Clugny brought him thence, as he before did from Besançon. Then he bethought him, that, if he could be fast-rooted in England, he might have all his will. Wherefore he besought the king, and said unto him, that he was an old man, —a man completely broken,—that he could not brook the great injustice and the great hostility that were in their land: and then, by his own endeavours, and by those of all his friends, he earnestly

[a] *Hujus vocis significatio mihi plane incognita.* Gibs.

[1] "*Apud Suessionem civitatem.*" Cont. Hug. Cand.

[2] Seouenihte, Sax. "a se'nnight," the space of seven nights; as we still say, "a fortnight," *i.e.* the space of fourteen nights. The French express the space of one week by "*huit jours,*" the origin of the *octave* in English law; of two by "*quinze jours.*" So "*septimana*" signifies "seven mornings;" whence the French word "*semaine.*"

him jætte forði þ he þæs his mæj. ⁊ forði þ he þæs an hæfod þa að to sþerene ⁊ þitnesse to berene þæn þa eorles sunu of Normandi ⁊ þes eorles dohter of Angeop þæron totþemde for sibreden. Þus earmlice þæs ðone abbotrice gifen betþix Cristesmesse ⁊ Candelmesse at Lundene. ⁊ sþa he ferde mid þe cyng to Þincestre. ⁊ þanon he com to Burch. ⁊ þæn he þunede ealle riht sþa drane doð on hiue. Eall þ þa beon dragen toþard. sþa frett þa drane ⁊ dragað fraþard. sþa dide he. eall þ he mihte tacen. þiðinnen ⁊ þiðuten. of læred ⁊ of læþed. sþa he sende ouer sæ. ⁊ na god þæn ne dide. ne na god þæn ne læuede. Ne þince man na sellice þ þe soð ne seggen. for hit þæs ful cuð ofer eall land. þ sþa radlice sþa he þæn com. þ þæs þes sunnendæies þ man singað. Exurge quare o D— ða son þæn æfter þa sægon ⁊ herdon fela men feole hunter hunten. Ða hunter þæron sþarte ⁊ micele ⁊ ladlice. ⁊ here hunder ealle sþarte ⁊ bradegede ⁊ ladlice. ⁊ hi ridone on sþarte hors. ⁊ on sþarte bucces. Þis þæs segon on þe selue der-fald in þa tune on Burch. ⁊ on ealle þa þuder þa þæron fram þa selua tune to Stanforde. ⁊ þa munecer herdon þa horn blaþen þ hi bleþen on nihtes. Soðfeste men heom kepten on nihtes. sæidon þes þe heom þuhte þ þæn mihte þel ben abuton tþenti oþer

and expressly entreated for the abbacy of Peterborough. And the king procured it for him, because he was his relation, and because he was the principal person to make oath and bear witness when the son of the earl of Normandy and the daughter of the earl of Anjou were divorced on the plea of consanguinity. Thus wretchedly was the abbacy given away, betwixt Christmas and Candlemas, at London; and so he went with the king to Winchester, and thence he came to Peterborough, and there he dwelt[1] right so as a drone doth in a hive. For as the drone fretteth and draggeth fromward all that the bees drag toward [the hive], so did he.—All that he might take, within and without, of learned and lewd, so sent he over sea; and no good did there—no good left there. Think no man unworthily that we say not the truth; for it was fully known over all the land; that, as soon as he came thither[2], which was on the Sunday when men sing "Exurge quare o D— &c." immediately after, several persons saw and heard many huntsmen hunting. The hunters were swarthy, and huge, and ugly; and their hounds were all swarthy, and broad-eyed, and ugly. And they rode on swarthy horses, and swarthy bucks. This was seen in the very deer-fold in the town of Peterborough, and in all the woods from that same town to Stamford. And the monks

[1] Literally, "woned." *Vid.* Chauc. *Cant. Tales*, v. 7745. In Scotland, a lazy indolent manner of doing any thing is called "*droning*.

[2] "þæn," Sax. instead of ðyðer; the earliest instance, I believe, of that negligence, which observes no distinction between *there* and *thither*.

þrittı horn-blaþeres. Ðis þæs sægon ⁊ herd fram þ he þıder com eall þ Lented tıd on an to Eastren. Ðis þas his ingang. of his utgang ne cunne þe jett noht seggon. God scaþe fore:

heard the horn blow that they blew in the night. Credible men, who watched them in the night, said that they thought there might well be about twenty or thirty horn-blowers. This was seen and heard from the time that he[1] came thither, all the Lent-tide onward to Easter. This was his entry; of his exit we can as yet say nought. God provide.

An. MCXXVIII. Eall þis geare þeas se kýng Heanrı on Normandı for þone unfrıð þ þæs betþenen him ⁊ his nefe þone eorl of Flandres. Oc se eorl þearð geþunded at an gefiht fram anne speın. ⁊ spa geþundod he for to s. Berhtines minstre. ⁊ sone þear þearð munec. ⁊ lıuode sıððon fif dagas. ⁊ he þearð þa dæd. ⁊ þær bebýrıged. God geare his saþle. þ þæs þes daıes vı. kl. Aug. Ðes ılces geares forðferde se biscop Randulf Passeflambard of Dunholme. ⁊ þæs þære bebýrıged on Non. Septemb. And þes ılces geares ferde se forenspreccene abbot Heanrı ham to his agen minstre to Peıtou be þes kýnges leue. He dıde þone kýng to understanden. þ he þolde mıd alle forlæten þone minstre ⁊ þ land. ⁊ þær þunıen mıd him on Engla-lande ⁊ on þone mýnstre of Burh. Oc hıt ne þas naðema spa. he hıt dıde forðı þ he þolde þurh his mıcele þıles þear beon. þær hıt tþeolf-monð oððe mare. ⁊ sıððon ongeon cumen. God ælmıhtıg haue his mılce ofer þ þrecce stede. Ðes ılces geares com fram Jerusalem Hugo of

A.D. 1128. All this year was the king Henry in Normandy, on account of the hostility that was between him and his nephew, the earl of Flanders. But the earl was wounded in a fight by a swain; and so wounded he went to the monastery of St. Bertin; where he soon became a monk, lived five days afterwards, then died, and was there buried. God honour his soul. That was on the sixth day before the calends of August. This same year died the bishop Randulph Passeflambard of Durham; and was there buried on the nones of September. And this same year went the aforesaid abbot Henry home to his own minster at Poitou by the king's leave. He gave the king to understand, that he would withal forgo that minster, and that land, and dwell with him in England, and in the monastery of Peterborough. But it was not so nevertheless. He did this because he would be there, through his crafty wiles, were it a twelvemonth or more, and come again afterwards. May God almighty extend his mercy over that wretched place. This same year came from Jerusalem Hugh of the

[1] The abbot Henry of Angeli.

þe temple to þone kyng on Norman-dig. ⁊ se kyng him underfeng mid micel þurðscipe. ⁊ micele gersumes him geaf on gold ⁊ on silure. And siððon he sende him to Engla-lande. ⁊ þær he þæs underfangen of ealle gode men. ⁊ ealle him geauen gersume. ⁊ on Scotlande eall-spa. ⁊ be him senden to Jerusalem micel eahte mid ealle on gold ⁊ on silure. And he be-bead folc ut to Jerusalem. ⁊ þa for mid him ⁊ æfter him spa micel folc spa næfre ær ne dide siððon þ se firste fare þæs on Urbanes dæi pape. þeah hit litel behelde. He seide þ fulle feoht þas sett betþenen þa Cristene ⁊ þa heðene. þa hi þider comen þa ne þæs hit noht buton læsunge. þus earmlice þearð eall þ folc sþengt.

Temple to the king in Normandy; and the king received him with much honour, and gave him rich presents in gold and in silver. And afterwards he sent him into England; and there he was received by all good men, who all gave him presents, and in Scotland also: and by him they sent to Jerusalem much wealth withal in gold and in silver. And he invited folk out to Jerusalem; and there went with him and after him more people than ever did before, since that the first expedition was in the day of pope Urban. Though it availed little; for he said, that a mighty war was begun between the Christians and the heathens; but when they came thither, then was it nought but leasing [1]. Thus pitifully was all that people swinked [2].

An. MCXXIX. On þis gear sende se kyng to Engla-land æfter þone eorl Valeram. ⁊ æfter Hugo Gerueises sunu. ⁊ þær hi gisleden hem. ⁊ Hugo ferde ham to his agen lande to France. ⁊ Valeram belaf mid þone kyng. ⁊ se kyng him geaf eall his land buton his castel ane. Siððon þa com se kyng to Engla-land innon heruest. ⁊ se eorl com mid him. ⁊ þurðon þa alspa gode freond spa hi þæron æror feond. Ða sone. be þes kynges ræd ⁊ be his leue. sende se ærcebiscop Villelm of Cant-þara-byrig ofer eall Engla-land. ⁊ bead biscopes ⁊ abbotes ⁊ ærce-dæcnes. and ealle þa priores. munecs.

A.D. 1129. In this year sent the king to England after the earl Waleram, and after Hugh the son of Gervase. And they gave hostages for them. And Hugh went home to his own land in France; but Waleram was left with the king: and the king gave him all his land except his castle alone. Afterwards came the king to England within the harvest; and the earl came with him: and they became as good friends as they were foes before. Soon after, by the king's counsel, and by his leave, sent the archbishop William of Canterbury over all England, and bade bishops, and abbots, and archdeacons, and all the priors,

[1] "Thou shalt destroy them that speak *leasing*," &c. *Psalms*.

[2] *i. e.* Vexed, harassed, fatigued, &c. Milton has used the word in the last sense.

and canoniaſ. þa pæron on ealle þa cellaſ on Engla-land. ⁊ æfter ealle þa þet Chriſtendome hæfden to begemen ⁊ to locen. ⁊ ſ hi ſcolden ealle cumen to Lundene at Michaeleſ meſſe. ⁊ þæn ſcolden ſpecon of ealle Godeſ rihteſ. Đa hi þiden comen þa began ſ mot on monen-dæig ⁊ heold on an to þe fridæig. Đa hit eall com forð þa peorð hit eall of æfce-dæcneſ wifeſ. ⁊ of wreoteſ wifeſ. ſ hi ſcolden hi forlæten be ſ Andreaſ meſſe. ⁊ ſe þe ſ ne polden done. forgede hiſ circe and hiſ huſ. ⁊ hiſ ham. and nefna man clepunge þæn to na hafde mare. Điſ bebæd fe æfcebiſcop Willelm of Cantwara-byrig. and ealle þa leodbiſcopeſ þa þa pæron on Engla-lande. and fe king hem geaf ealle leue ham to farene. and ſwa hi fenden ham. ⁊ ne forſtod noht ealle ða bodlaceſ. ealle heolden hefe wifeſ be þeſ kinges leue ſwa ſwa hi ear diden. Đeſ ilceſ geareſ forðferde fe biſcop Willelm Giffard of Winceaſtre. ⁊ þeah bebyrged on viii. kl Febr. and fe king Henri geaf þone biſcoppice æfter Micheleſ meſſe þone abbot Henri hiſ nefe of Glaſting-byri. ⁊ he wæſ gehalgod to biſcop ſnam þone æfcebiſcop Willelm of Cantwara-byri þeſ dæieſ xv. kl. Decemb. Đeſ ilceſ geareſ forðferde Honoriuſ papa. Ær he wæne wel ded. þa wæne þæn coren twa paweſ. Se an wæſ gehaten Peteruſ. he wæſ munec of Clunni. ⁊ wæſ boren of þa niccefte men of Rome. mid him

monks, and canons, that were in all the cells in England, and all who had the care and superintendence of christianity, that they should all come to London at Michaelmas, and there should speak of all God's rights. When they came thither, then began the moot on Monday, and continued without intermission to the Friday. When it all came forth, then was it all found to be about archdeacons' wives, and about priests' wives; that they should forgo them by St. Andrew's mass; and he who would not do that, should forgo his church, and his house, and his home, and never more have any calling thereto. This bade the archbishop William of Canterbury, and all the diocesan bishops that were then in England, but the king gave them all leave to go home. And so they went home; and all the ordinances amounted to nothing. All held their wives by the king's leave as they did before[1]. This same year died the bishop William Giffard of Winchester; and was there buried, on the eighth day before the calends of February. And the king Henry gave the bishopric after Michaelmas to the abbot Henry of Glastonbury, his nephew. And he was consecrated bishop by the archbishop William of Canterbury on the fifteenth day before the calends of December. This same year died pope Honorius. Ere he was well dead, there were chosen two popes. The one was named Peter, who was monk of Clugny, and was born of

[1] *Accepit rex pecuniam infinitam de presbyteris pro suis focariis redimendis.*" M. Par. p. 60.

helden þa of Rome. ⁊ se duc of Sicilie. Se oðer het Gregorius. he wæs clerc. ⁊ wærð flemd ut of Rome fram þon oðer Pape ⁊ fram his cinnes men. mid him held se Kasere of Sexlande. ⁊ se kýng of France. ⁊ se kýng Heanri of Engle-land. ⁊ ealle þa be þis half þa muntes. Nu wærð swa micel dwýld on Cristendom swa it næfre ær ne wæs. Crist sette red for his wrecce folc. Dis ilces geares on s. Nicholaes messe niht litel ær dæi wæs micel eorðdine:

the richest men of Rome; and with him held those of Rome, and the duke of Sicily. The other was Gregory; he was a clerk, and was driven out of Rome by the other pope, and by his kinsmen. With him held the emperor of Saxony, and the king of France, and the king Henry of England, and all those on this side of the Alps. Now was there such division in Christendom as never was before. May Christ consult for his wretched folk. This same year, on the night of the mass of St. Nicholas, a little before day, there was a great earthquake.

An. MCXXX. Dis geares wæs se mýnstre of Cantwara-býri halgod fram þone ærcebiscop Willelm þes dæies IV. Non. Mai. Dær wæron þas biscopas. Johan of Roueceastre. Gilbert Uniuersal of Lundene. Heanri of Winceastre. Alexander of Lincolne. Roger of Særesbýri. Simon of Wigorceastre. Roger of Couentre. Godefreið of Baðe. Eourard of Norwuic. Sigefrid of Cicaestre. Bernard of s. Dauid. Audoenus of Eueneus of Normandi. Johan of Sæis. Des feorðe dæges þær æfter wæs se king Heanri on Roueceastre. ⁊ se burch forberndе ælmæst. ⁊ se ærcebiscop Willelm halgede s. Andreas mýnstre. ⁊ þa forspreccon biscopes mid him. And se kýng Heanri ferde ouer sæ into Normandi on heruest. Des ilces geares com se abbot Heanri of Angeli æfter æsterne to Burch. ⁊ seide ꝥ he hæfde forlæten þone mýnstre mid

A. D. 1130. This year was the monastery of Canterbury consecrated by the archbishop William, on the fourth day before the nones of May. There were the bishops John of Rochester, Gilbert Universal of London, Henry of Winchester, Alexander of Lincoln, Roger of Salisbury, Simon of Worcester, Roger of Coventry, Geoffry of Bath, Evrard of Norwich, Sigefrith of Chichester, Bernard of St. David's, Owen of Evreux in Normandy, John of Sieyes. On the fourth day after this was the king Henry in Rochester, when the town was almost consumed by fire; and the archbishop William consecrated the monastery of St. Andrew [1], and the aforesaid bishops with him. And the king Henry went over sea into Normandy in harvest. This same year came the abbot Henry of Angeli after Easter to Peterborough, and said that he had relinquished that monastery [2] withal.

[1] *In Dominica Ascensionis.*—Flor.

[2] The monastery of Angeli.

ealle. Æfter him com se abbot [a] of Clunni. Petrus gehaten. to Englelande bi þes kynges leue. 7 wæs underfangen oueral eall. swa hwar swa he com. mid micel wurðscipe. To Burch he com. 7 þær behet se abbot Henri him. þ he scolde beleton him þone mynstre of Burch. þ hit scolde beon underðeded into Clunni. oc man seið to biworde

"hæge sitteð
ða aceres dæleth."

God ælmihtig adylege iuele wæde. And sone þær æfter fereðe se abbot of Clunni ham to his æðele. [b Der wes Angus ofslein fram Scotta éðe. 7 þer wes micel peel ofsleizen mid him. Þer wes ser Codes riht zesocht on him. for þæ he wes all forsworen.]

An. MCXXXI. Dis zear æfter Cristes messe. on an mone niht. æt se forme slæp. wæs se heouene o' ðe norðhalf eall swilc hit wære bærnende fir. swa þ ealle þe hit sægon wæron swa ofdræded swa hi næfre ær ne wæron. þ wæs on III. Idus Ianuar. Ðes ilces zeares wæs swa micel orfcwalm. swa hit næfre ær ne wæs on manne zemynd. ofer eall Engle-land. þ wæs on næt 7 on swin. swa þ on þa tun þa wæs tenn slozes oðer twelfe zang-

After him came the abbot of Clugny, Peter by name, to England by the king's leave; and was received by all, whithersoever he came, with much respect. To Peterborough he came; and there the abbot Henry promised him that he would procure him the minster of Peterborough, that it might be subject to Clugny. But it is said in the proverb,

"The hedge abideth,
that acres divideth."

May God almighty frustrate evil designs. Soon after this, went the abbot of Clugny home to his country. This year was Angus slain by the army of the Scots; and there was a great multitude slain with him. There was God's right sought upon him, for that he was all forsworn.

A.D. 1131. This year, after Christmas, on a Monday night [1], at the first sleep, was the heaven on the northern hemisphere [2] all as if it were burning fire; so that all who saw it were so dismayed [3] as they never were before. That was on the third day before the ides of January. This same year was so great a murrain of cattle as never was before in the memory of man over all England. That was in neat cattle and in swine; so that in a town where

[a] From Joss. trans. abs. *Laud.* Gibs. But it appears necessary to the sense.

[b] This insulated fragment of Scottish history is inserted from *C.T.* B. iv. where it stands on a blank page, as an addition in a more modern hand, and improperly placed to the year MLXXX, whereas it ought to be MCXXX; the Saxon C being mistaken by the copyist for L. "*Angusius, comes Moraviensis,*" &c. Fordun, *Scotichron. an.* 1130. *Comes Murranensis,* &c. *ap.* Sparke, *p.* 69.

[1] "*Luna splendente,*" Gibs. "on an monenihte," Sax.

[2] Aurora Borealis, or the northern lights.

[3] ofdræd, Sax. *affear'd* and *afear'd* are very frequently used by Shakespeare, while *afraid*, I believe, occurs only once.

ende. ne belæf þær noht an. ⁊ se man þa heafde tpa hundred oððe þre hundred spin ne beleaf him noht an. Ðær æfter spulten þa henne fuzeles. þa scyrte þa flescmete. ⁊ se ceose. ⁊ se butere. God hit bete þa his pille beð. And se kyng Heanri com ham to Engle-land toforen herueſt æfter s. Petres messe þe firrer. Ðes ilces zeares for se abbot Heanri toforen Eastren fram Burch ofer sæ to Normandi. ⁊ þær spreac mid þone kyng. ⁊ sæide him. þet se abbot of Clunni heafde him beboden. ꝥ he scolde cumen to him ⁊ betæcen him þone abbotrice of Angeli. ⁊ siððen he polde cumen ham be his læfe. and spa he ferde ham to his azen mynstre. ⁊ þær punode eall to midsumer-dæi. And þes oðer dæies æfter s. Johannes messedæi. cusen þa munecas abbot of hem self. ⁊ brohten him into cyrce mid processionem. sungen Te Deum laudamus.. ringden þa belle. setten him on þes abbotes settle. diden him ealle hersumnesse spa spa hi scolden don here abbot. ⁊ se. eorl ⁊ ealle þa heafed-menn ⁊ þa munecas of þa mynstre flemden se oðer abbot Heanri ut of þa mynstre. hi scolden nedes. on fif ⁊ tpenti pintre ne biden hi næfre an god dæi. Her him truc-ode ealle his mycele cræftes. nu him behofed ꝥ he crape in his mycele codde in ælce hyrne. gif þær pære

there were ten ploughs going, or twelve, there was not left one: and the man that had two hundred or three hundred swine, had not one left. Afterwards perished the hen fowls; then shortened the flesh-meat, and the cheese, and the butter. May God better it when it shall be his will. And the king Henry came home to England before harvest, after the mass of St. Peter *ad vincula* [1]. This same year went the abbot Henry, before Easter, from Peterborough over sea to Normandy, and there spoke with the king, and told him that the abbot of Clugny had desired him to come to him, and resign to him the abbacy of Angeli, after which he would go home by his leave. And so he went home to his own minster, and there remained even to mid-summer day. And the next day after the festival of St. John chose the monks an abbot of themselves, brought him into the church in procession, sang *Te Deum laudamus*, rang the bells, set him on the abbot's throne, did him all homage, as they should do their abbot: and the earl, and all the head men, and the monks of the minster, drove the other abbot Henry out of the monastery. And they had need; for in five-and-twenty winters had they never hailed one good day. Here failed him all his mighty crafts. Now it behoved him, that he crope in his skin into every corner, if peradventure there were any unresty

[1] "Ðe firrer," Sax. "*en la* ferrure," Fr. "*St. Pierre ès liens*," in the French calendars, which is the first day of August. Manning has given another interpretation. Vid. Supplement to Lye. Gibson says, very honestly, "*Vocis hujusce significationem plane nescio.*"

hure an unpreste prenc þ he mihte get bespicen. anes Crist ⁊ eall Cristene folc. Ða ferde he into Clunni. ⁊ þær man him held þ he ne mihte na east na pest. sæide se abbot of Clunni þ hi heafdon forlorion s. Johannes mynstre þurh him. ⁊ þurh his mycele sotscipe. Ða ne cuðe he him na betre bote. bute behet hem. ⁊ aðes spor on halidom. þ gif he moste Engle-land secen þ he scolde begeton hem þone mynstre of Burch. spa þ he scolde setten þær prior of Clunni ⁊ circepeard. ⁊ hordere. ⁊ reilþein. ⁊ ealle þa þing þa pæron piðinne mynstre ⁊ piðuten. eall he scolde hem betæcen. Ðus he ferde into France. ⁊ þær punode eall þ gear. Crist ræde for þa precce munecer of Burch ⁊ for þ precce stede. nu hem behofeð Cristes helpe ⁊ eall Cristenes folces[a]:

An. MCXXXII. Ðis gear com Henri king to þis land. þa com Henri abbot ⁊ uureide þe munecer of Burch to þe king. forði þ he uuolde underþeden þ mynstre to Clunie. spa þ te king pas pelneh bepaht. ⁊ sende efter þe munecer. ⁊ þurh Godes milce. ⁊ þurh te biscop of Senesberi. ⁊ te biscop of Lincoln. ⁊ te oðre rice men þe þer pæron. þa piste þe king þ he feorde mid spicdom. Ða he nan mor ne mihte. þa uuolde he þ his nefe sculde ben

wrench [1], whereby he might yet once more betray Christ and all Christian people. Then retired he into Clugny, where he was held so fast, that he could not move east or west. The abbot of Clugny said that they had lost St. John's minster through him, and through his great sottishness. Then could he not better recompense them; but he promised them, and swore oaths on the holy cross, that if he might go to England he should get them the minster of Peterborough; so that he should set there the prior of Clugny, with a churchwarden, a treasurer, and a sacristan: and all the things that were within the minster and without, he should procure for them. Thus he departed into France; and there remained all that year. Christ provide for the wretched monks of Peterborough, and for that wretched place. Now do they need the help of Christ and of all Christian folk.

A. D. 1132. This year came king Henry to this land. Then came abbot Henry, and betrayed the monks of Peterborough to the king, because he would subject that minster to Clugny; so that the king was well nigh entrapped, and sent after the monks. But through the grace of God, and through the bishop of Salisbury, and the bishop of Lincoln, and the other rich men that were there, the king knew that he proceeded with treachery. When he no more could do,

[a] Here ends the last transcript or collation by Josselyn in *C.T.* B. iv.

[1] "Any restless manœuvre or stratagem." Both words occur in Chaucer. See *Tr.* and *Cr.* v. 1355, and *Canterbury Tales*, v. 16549. The idea seems to be taken from the habits of destructive and undermining vermin.

abbot in Burch. oc Crist hit ne uuolde. Þas hit noht spiðe lang þer efter. þ te king sende efter him. ⁊ dide him gyuen up þ abbotrice of Burch. ⁊ faren ut of lande. ⁊ te king iaf þ abbotrice an prior of s. Neod. Martin þas gehaten. he com on s. Petres messedei mid micel þurscipe into þe minstre:

MCXXXIII. MCXXXIV.

An. MCXXXV. On þis gere for se king Henri ofer sæ æt te Lammasse. ⁊ þ oðer dei. þa he lai an slep in scip. þa þestrede þe dæi ouer all landes. ⁊ uuard þe sunne spilc als it uuare þre-niht-ald mone. an sterres abuten him at middæi. Þurþen men spiðe ofþundred ⁊ ofdred. ⁊ sæden þ micel þing sculde cumme her efter. spa dide. for þ ilc gær þarð þe king ded. þ oðer dæi efter s. Andreas masse-dæi. on Normandi. Ða þes tre sona þas landes. for æuric man sone ræuede oðer þe mihte. Ða namen his sune ⁊ his frend ⁊ brohten his lic to Engle-land. ⁊ bebiriend in Reding. God man he þes. ⁊ micel æie þes of him. Durste nan man misdon þið oðer on his time. Pais he makede men ⁊ dær. Þua sua bare his byrðen gold and silure. durste nan man sei to him naht bute god. En mang þis þas his nefe cumen to Engle-land. Stephne de Blais. ⁊ com to Lundene. ⁊ te Lundenisce folc him underfeng. ⁊ senden efter þe ærcebiscop Þillelm Curbuil ⁊ halechede him to kinge on mide þintre dæi. On þis kinges time þes al unfrið. ⁊ ÿfel. ⁊ ræflac. for

then would he that his nephew should be abbot of Peterborough. But Christ forbade. Not very long after this was it that the king sent after him, and made him give up the abbey of Peterborough, and go out of the land. And the king gave the abbacy to a prior of St. Neot's, called Martin, who came on St. Peter's mass-day with great pomp into the minster.

An. 1135. In this year went the king Henry over sea at the Lammas; and the next day, as he lay asleep on ship, the day darkened over all lands, and the sun was all as it were a three night old moon, and the stars about him at midday. Men were very much astonished and terrified, and said that a great event should come hereafter. So it did; for that same year was the king dead, the next day after St. Andrew's mass-day, in Normandy. Then was there soon tribulation in the land; for every man that might, soon robbed another. Then his sons and his friends took his body, and brought it to England, and buried it at Reading. A good man he was; and there was great dread of him. No man durst do wrong with another in his time. Peace he made for man and beast. Whoso bare his burthen of gold and silver, durst no man say ought to him but good. Meanwhile was his nephew come to England, Stephen de Blois. He came to London, and the people of London received him, and sent after the archbishop William Curboil, and hallowed him to king on midwinter day. In this king's time was all dissention, and evil, and rapine; for

azener him puren rona ða ricemen þe pæpon rpikep. Al pe rýrrt Baldwin de Redveprs ⁊ held Execerrtre azener him. ⁊ te king it beræt. ⁊ rıððan Baldwin acopdede. Ða tocan ða oðre and helden hep cartlep azener him. and Dauid king of Scotland toc to Perrien him. ða ðohpethepe[a] þ hepe randep peopden betpýx heom. and hi tozædepe comen ⁊ punðe fæhte. þoð it litel roprtode.

MCXXXVI.

An. MCXXXVII. Dir zæpe ror þe king Stephne oper ræ to Normandi. ⁊ þep per undeprangen. ropði þ hi penden þ he rculde ben alruic alre þe eom per. ⁊ ror he hadde zet hir tpeaspi. ac he todeld it ⁊ rcateped rotlice. Micel hadde Henri king zadered zold ⁊ rylueр. and na zod ne dide me ror hir raule þan or. Ða þe king Stephne to Engla-land com þa macod he hir zadepinz æt Oxeneford. ⁊ þan he nam þe bircop Rozer of Serisberi. ⁊ Alexander bircop of Lincoln ⁊ te cancelep Rozer hire neuer. ⁊ dide ælle in pinrun. til hi iapen up hepe cartlep. Ða þe rukep underzæton. þ he milde man par. ⁊ rofte ⁊ zod. ⁊ na iurtire ne dide. þa diden hi alle punder. Di hadden him manred maked and aðer ruoren. ac hi nan tpeuðe ne heolden. alle he pæpon rorrporen. ⁊ hepe tpeoðer forlopen. ror æuric rice man hir cartlep makede and azænep him heolden. and

against him rose soon the rich men who were traitors: and first of all Baldwin de Redvers, who held Exeter against him. But the king beset it; and afterwards Baldwin accorded. Then took the others, and held their castles against him; and David king of Scotland took to Wessington against him. Nevertheless their messengers passed between them; and they came together, and were settled, but it availed little.

A.D. 1137. This year went the king Stephen over sea to Normandy, and there was received; for that they concluded that he should be all such as the uncle was; and because he had got his treasure: but he dealed it out, and scattered it foolishly. Much had king Henry gathered, gold and silver, but no good did men for his soul thereof. When the king Stephen came to England, he held his council at Oxford; where he seized the bishop Roger of Sarum, and Alexander bishop of Lincoln, and the chancellor Roger his nephew; and threw all into prison till they gave up their castles. When the traitors understood that he was a mild man, and soft, and good, and no justice executed, then did they all wonder. They had done him homage, and sworn oaths, but they no truth maintained. They were all forsworn, and forgetful of their troth; for every rich man built his castles, which they held against him: and they filled the land full of

[a] So *Land.* ðohpethepe, Gibs. erroneously. It is observable, that p in this latter part of the MS. frequently resembles ſ. The Chronicle, indeed, is now more decidedly Anglo-Norman.

ꝼẏlden þe land ꝼull oꝼ caꝼtleꝼ. Hi ꝼuencten ꝼuiðe þe ꝑꝛecce men oꝼ þe land mid caꝼtelꝑeoꝛceꝼ. þa þe caꝼtleꝼ ꝑaꝛen makeð. þa ꝼẏlden hi mid deouleꝼ and ẏuele men. Ða namen hi þa men þe hi ꝑenden ꝥ ani ȝod heꝼden. baðe be nihteꝼ and be dæieꝼ. caꝛl-men ⁊ ꝑimmen. and diden heom in ꝑꝛiꝼun eꝼteꝛ ȝold and ꝼẏlueꝛ. ⁊ ꝑined heom untellendlice ꝑining. ꝼoꝛ ne ꝑæꝛen næuꝛe nan maꝛtẏꝛꝼ ꝼꝑa ꝑined alꝼe hi ꝑæꝛon. Me henȝed up bi þe ꝼet and ꝼmoked heom mid ꝼul ꝼmoke. me henȝed bi þe þumbeꝼ. oþeꝛ bi þe heꝼed. ⁊ henȝed bꝛẏniȝeꝼ on heꝛ ꝼet. Me dide cnotted ꝼtꝛenȝeꝼ abuton heꝛe hæued. ⁊ uuꝛẏðen to ꝥ it ȝæde to þe hæꝛneꝼ. Hi diden heom in quaꝛteꝛne þaꝛ nadꝛeꝼ ⁊ ꝼnakeꝼ ⁊ padeꝼ ꝑæꝛon inne. ⁊ dꝛapen heom ꝼꝑa. Sume hi diden in cꝛucethuꝼ. ꝥ iꝼ in an ceꝼte ꝥ ꝑaꝼ ꝼcoꝛt ⁊ naꝛeu. ⁊ undeꝑ. ⁊ dide ꝼcæꝛꝑe ꝼtaneꝼ þeꝛ inne. ⁊ þꝛenȝde þe man þæꝛ inne. ꝥ hi bꝛæcon alle þe limeꝼ. In mani oꝼ þe caꝼtleꝼ ꝑæꝛon loꝼ ⁊ ȝꝛim. ꝥ ꝑæꝛon ꝼachenteȝeꝼ ꝥ tꝑa oðeꝛ þꝛe men hadden onoh to bæꝛon onne. ꝥ ꝑaꝼ ꝼꝑa maceð. ꝥ iꝼ. ꝼæꝼtned to an beom. ⁊ diden an ꝼcæꝛꝑ iꝛen abuton þa manneꝼ þꝛote ⁊ hiꝼ halꝼ. ꝥ he ne mihte noꝑideꝛꝑaꝛdeꝼ ne ꝼitten. ne lien. ne ꝼlepen. oc bæꝛon al ꝥ iꝛen. Mani þuꝼen hi dꝛapen mid hunȝæꝛ. I ne canne. ⁊ ne mai. tellen alle þe ꝑundeꝼ. ne alle þe ꝑineꝼ. ꝥ hi diden ꝑꝛecce men on þiꝼ land. ⁊ ꝥ laꝼtede þa xix. ꝑintꝛe ꝑile Stephne ꝑaꝼ king. ⁊ æuꝛe it ꝑaꝼ uueꝛꝼe ⁊ uueꝛꝼe. Hi læiden ȝæildeꝼ

castles. They cruelly oppressed the wretched men of the land with castle-works; and when the castles were made, they filled them with devils and evil men. Then took they those whom they supposed to have any goods, both by night and by day, labouring men and women, and threw them into prison for their gold and silver, and inflicted on them unutterable tortures; for never were any martyrs so tortured as they were. Some they hanged up by the feet, and smoked them with foul smoke; and some by the thumbs, or by the head, and hung coats of mail on their feet. They tied knotted strings about their heads, and twisted them till the pain went to the brains. They put them into dungeons, wherein were adders, and snakes, and toads; and so destroyed them. Some they placed in a crucet-house; that is, in a chest that was short and narrow, and not deep; wherein they put sharp stones, and so thrust the man therein, that they broke all the limbs. In many of the castles were things loathsome and grim, called "Sachenteges," of which two or three men had enough to bear one. It was thus made: that is, fastened to a beam; and they placed a sharp iron [collar] about the man's throat and neck, so that he could in no direction either sit, or lie, or sleep, but bear all that iron. Many thousands they wore out with hunger. I neither can, nor may I tell all the wounds and all the pains which they inflicted on wretched men in this land. This lasted the 19 winters while Stephen was king; and it grew

on þe tunes æuꞃeu ꝑile. ⁊ clepeðen it tenseꞃie[a]. þa þe ꝑꞃecce men ne haðden nan moꞃe to ȝiuen. þa ꞃæueðen hi and bꞃendon alle þe tunes. ꝥ ꝑel þu mihtes faꞃen all a ðæis faꞃe sculdest þu neuꞃe finden man in tune sittende. ne land tiled. Ða ꝑas coꞃn dæꞃe. ⁊ flec. ⁊ cæse. ⁊ buteꞃe. foꞃ nan ne ꝑæs o þe land. Ꝑꞃecce men stuꞃuen of hunȝæꞃ. sume ieden on ælmes þe ꝑaꞃen sum ꝑile ꞃice men. sum fluȝen ut of lande. Ꝑes næuꞃe ȝæt maꞃe ꝑꞃeccehed on land. ne næuꞃe heðen men ꝑeꞃse ne diden þan hi diden. foꞃ ouer siðon ne foꞃbaꞃen hi nouðeꞃ cince ne cẏꞃceiæꞃd. oc nam al þe ȝod ꝥ þaꞃ inne ꝑas. ⁊ bꞃenden sẏðen þe cẏꞃce ⁊ altegædeꞃe. Ne hi ne foꞃbaꞃen biscopes land. ne abbotes. ne ꝑꞃeostes. ac ꞃæueden muneces. ⁊ cleꞃekes. ⁊ æuꞃic man oðeꞃ þe ouer mẏhte. Gif tꝑa men oðeꞃ þꞃe coman ꞃiðend to an tun. al þe tunscipe fluȝæn foꞃ heom. ꝑenden ꝥ hi ꝑæꞃon ꞃæueꞃes. Ðe biscopes ⁊ leꞃed men heom cuꞃsede æuꞃe. oc ꝑas heom naht þaꞃ of. foꞃ hi ꝑæꞃon all foꞃcuꞃsæd ⁊ foꞃsuoꞃen ⁊ foꞃloꞃen. Ꝑas sæ me tilede. þe eꞃðe ne baꞃ nan coꞃn. foꞃ þe land ꝑas all foꞃdon mid suilce dædes. ⁊ hi sæden openlice. ꝥ Cꞃist slep. ⁊ his halechen. Suilc ⁊ maꞃe þanne ꝑe cunnen sæin. ꝑe þolenden xix. ꝑintꞃe foꞃ uꞃe sinnes. On al þis ẏuele time heold Maꞃtin abbot his

continually worse and worse. They constantly laid guilds on the towns, and called it "tenserie;" and when the wretched men had no more to give, then they plundered and burned all the towns; that well thou mightest go a whole day's journey and never shouldest thou find a man sitting in a town, nor the land tilled. Then was corn dear, and flesh, and cheese, and butter; for none was there in the land. Wretched men starved of hunger. Some had recourse to alms, who were for a while rich men, and some fled out of the land. Never yet was there more wretchedness in the land; nor ever did heathen men worse than they did: for, after a time, they spared neither church nor churchyard, but took all the goods that were therein, and then burned the church and all together. Neither did they spare a bishop's land, or an abbot's, or a priest's, but plundered both monks and clerks; and every man robbed another who could. If two men, or three, came riding to a town, all the township fled for them, concluding them to be robbers. The bishops and learned men cursed them continually, but the effect thereof was nothing to them; for they were all accursed, and forsworn, and abandoned. To till the ground was to plough the sea[1]: the earth bare no corn, for the land was all laid waste by such deeds; and they said openly, that Christ slept, and

[a] "*Quæ sit hujus vocabuli significatio, videant alii,* Gibs. *Cens* and *censerie,* in Norman French, signify taxation and tribute, from *census,* Lat. c and t are often confounded.

[1] i.e. *Frustra arabant.* Gibs.

abbotrice xx. winter. ⁊ half gær. ⁊ viii. dæis. mid micel suinc. ⁊ fand þe munekes ⁊ te gestes al þ heom behoued. ⁊ heold mycel carited in the hus. and þoðweðere wrohte on þe circe. ⁊ sette þar to landes ⁊ rentes. ⁊ goded it suyðe. and læt it refen. and brohte heom into þe newæ mynstre on s. Petres mæssedæi mid micel wurtscipe. þ was anno ab incarnatione Dom. MCXL. a combustione loci XXIII. And he for to Rome ⁊ þær wæs wæl underfangen fram þe Pape Eugenie. ⁊ begæt thare priuilegies. an of alle þe landes of þ'abbotrice. ⁊ an oðer of þe landes þe lien to þe circewican. ⁊ gif he leng moste liuen. alse he mint to don of þe horderwycan[a]. And he begæt in landes þ rice men hefden mid strengþe. of Willelm Malduit. þe heold Rogingham þæ castel. he wan Cotingham ⁊ Estun. ⁊ of Hugo of Walteuile he wan Hyrtlingb. ⁊ Stanewig. ⁊ LX. sol. of Aldewingle ælc gær. And he makede manie munekes. ⁊ plantede winiærd. ⁊ makede manie weorkes. ⁊ wende þe tun betere þan it ær wæs. and wæs god munec ⁊ god man. ⁊ forði him luueden God and gode men. Nu we willen sægen sum del wat belamp on Stephnes kinges time. On his time þe Iudeus of Norwic bohton an Cristen cild. beforen Estren. and wineden him alle þe ilce wining þ ure

his saints. Such things, and more than we can say, suffered we nineteen winters for our sins. In all this evil time held abbot Martin his abbacy twenty years and a half, and eight days, with much tribulation; and found the monks and the guests every thing that behoved them; and held much charity in the house; and, notwithstanding all this, wrought on the church, and set thereto lands and rents, and enriched it very much, and bestowed vestments upon it. And he brought them[1] into the new minster on St. Peter's mass-day with much pomp; which was in the year, from the incarnation of our Lord, 1140, and in the 23rd from the destruction of the place by fire. And he went to Rome, and there was well received by the pope Eugenius; from whom he obtained their privileges:—one for all the lands of the abbey, and another for the lands that adjoin to the churchyard; and, if he might have lived longer, so he meant to do concerning the treasury. And he got in the lands that rich men retained by main strength. Of William Malduit, who held the castle of Rockingham, he won Cotingham and Easton; and of Hugh de Walteville, he won Hirtlingbury and Stanwick, and sixty shillings from Oldwinkle each year. And he made many monks, and planted a vineyard, and constructed many works, and made the town better than it was before.

[a] "*Hujus vocabuli sensum nescio,*" Gibs. The meaning, however, seems perfectly obvious; literally "the treasurer's house;" horder-wycan being opposed to circe-wican above.

[1] *Scil. Monachos.* Gibs.

Dnihten. þar ꝥined. and on langtnidæi him on node henzen fop upe Dnihtnep luue, ȝ ꝥýðen býnieden him. ꝥenden þ it fculde ben fopholen. oc upe Dnihtin atýpede þ he þar hali mantýp. ȝ te munekep him namen ȝ bebýnied him hezlice in ðe mýnꝥtne. ȝ he maket þup upe Dnihtin pundeplice and manifældlice mipaclef. ȝ hatte he f. Pillelm:

He was a good monk, and a good man; and for this reason God and good men loved him. Now we will relate in part what happened in king Stephen's time. In his reign the Jews of Norwich bought a Christian child before Easter, and tortured him after the same manner as our Lord was tortured; and on long-friday[1] hanged him on a rood, in mockery of our Lord, and afterwards buried him. They supposed that it would be concealed, but our Lord showed that he was a holy martyr. And the monks took him, and buried him with high honour in the minster. And through our Lord he worketh wonderful and manifold miracles, and is called St. William.

An. MCXXXVIII. On þif zæp com Dauid king of Scotland mid ofmete fæpd to þif land. polde pinnan þif land. ȝ him com togæneȝ Pillelm eopl of Albamap. þe þe king adde beteht Euoppic. ȝ to oðep æuez men. mid fæu men. ȝ fuhten pið heom. ȝ flemden þe king æt te ꝥtandapd. ȝ flozen fuiðe micel of hif zenze:

A.D. 1138. In this year came David king of Scotland with an immense army to this land. He was ambitious to win this land; but against him came William earl of Albemarle, to whom the king had committed York, and other borderers, with few men, and fought against them, and routed the king at the Standard, and slew very many of his gang.

MCXXXIX.

An. MCXL. On þif zæp polde þe king Stephne tæcen Robbept eopl of Gloucepꝥne. þe kingef fune Denpief. ac he ne mýhte. fop he papt it pap. Ðep eftep in þe lenzten. þepꝥnede þe funne ȝ te dæi abuton nontid dæief. þa men eten. þ me lihtede candlef to æten bi. ȝ þat paf xiii. kl. Apnil. Pæpon men fuýðe opfundned. Ðep eftep fondfeonde Pillelm æncebifcop of

A. D. 1140. In this year wished the king Stephen to take Robert earl of Glocester, the son of king Henry; but he could not, for he was aware of it. After this, in the Lent, the sun and the day darkened about the noon-tide of the day, when men were eating; and they lighted candles to eat by. That was the thirteenth day before the kalends of April. Men were very much struck with

[1] Now called "Good-Friday." Vid. Mareschalli *Obs. in Vers. A. S. Nov. Test.*

Cantpaꞃbẏꞃiȝ. ⁊ te kinȝ makeðe Teobald æꞃcebiſcop. þe ꝑaſ abbot in þe Bec. Ðeꞃ eftеꞃ ꝑæx. ſuẏðe micel uueꞃꞃe betuẏx þe kinȝ ⁊ Randolf eoꞃl of Cæſtꞃe. noht foꞃði ꝥ he ne iaf him al ꝥ he cuðe axen him. alſe he ðiðe alle othꞃe. oc æfꞃe þe maꞃe he iaf heom þe ꝑæꞃſe hi ꝑæꞃon him. Ðe eoꞃl heold Lincol aȝæneſ þe kinȝ. ⁊ benam him al ꝥ he ahte to hauen. ⁊ te kinȝ foꞃ þiðeꞃ ⁊ beſætte him. ⁊ hiſ bꞃotheꞃ Ꝑillelm ðe R..: aꞃe[a] in þe caſtel. ⁊ te eoꞃl ſtæl ut. ⁊ feꞃðe eftеꞃ Roðbeꞃt eoꞃl of Glouceſtꞃe. ⁊ bꞃoht him þiðeꞃ mið micel feꞃð. and fuhten ſpẏðe on Candelmaſſe-dæi aȝeneſ heoꞃe laueꞃð. ⁊ namen him. foꞃ hiſ men him ſuẏken ⁊ fluȝæn. ⁊ læð him to Bꞃiſtope ⁊ ðiðen þaꞃ in pꞃiſun. ⁊ . . . teꞃeſ[b]. Ða ꝑaſ al Enȝle-land ſtẏꞃeð maꞃ þan æꞃ ꝑæſ. and al ẏuel ꝑæſ in landе. Ðeꞃ eftеꞃ com þe kinȝeſ ðohteꞃ Henꞃieſ þe hefðe ben Empeꞃic on Alamanie. ⁊ nu ꝑæſ cunteſſe in Anȝou. ⁊ com to Lundene. ⁊ te Lundeniſſce folc hiꞃe ꝑolðe tæcen. ⁊ ſcæ fleh. ⁊ foꞃleſ þaſ micel:· Ðeꞃ eftеꞃ þe biſcop of Ꝑinceſtꞃe Henꞃi. þe kinȝeſ bꞃotheꞃ Stephneſ. ſpac ꝑið Roðbeꞃt eoꞃl ⁊ ꝑẏð þempeꞃice. ⁊ ſuoꞃ heom athaſ. ꝥ he neuꞃe ma mið te kinȝ hiſ bꞃotheꞃ ꝑolðe halðen. ⁊ cuꞃſeðe alle þe men þe mið him heolðon. ⁊ ſæðe heom. ꝥ he ꝑolðe ííuen heom up Ꝑinceſtꞃe. ⁊ ðiðe heom cumen þiðeꞃ. Ða hi þæꞃ inne ꝑæꞃen þa com þe kinȝeſ cuen [c] mið al″

wonder. Thereafter died William, archbishop of Canterbury; and the king made Theobald archbishop, who was abbot of Bec. After this waxed a very great war betwixt the king and Randolph, earl of Chester; not because he did not give him all that he could ask him, as he did to all others; but ever the more he gave them, the worse they were to him. The earl held Lincoln against the king, and took away from him all that he ought to have. And the king went thither, and beset him and his brother William de Romare in the castle. And the earl stole out, and went after Robert, earl of Glocester, and brought him thither with a large army. And they fought strenuously on Candlemas day against their lord, and took him; for his men forsook him and fled. And they led him to Bristol, and there put him into prison in close quarters. Then was all England stirred more than ere was, and all evil was in the land. Afterwards came the daughter of king Henry, who had been empress of Germany, and now was countess of Anjou. She came to London; but the people of London attempted to take her, and she fled, losing many of her followers. After this the bishop of Winchester, Henry, the brother of king Stephen, spake with earl Robert, and with the empress, and swore them oaths, "that he never more would hold with the king his brother," and cursed all the men that held with him, and told them, that he would give them up Win-

[a] *l.* Romare. [b] *f.* quaꞃteꞃeſ. [c] mið al, *MS. Laud.* nearly obliterated; abs. Gibs.

hine ſtrengthe geberæt heom ꝥ þer wæl inne bimacel hungræp. Da hi ne leng ne muhten þolen. þa ſtalh hi ut ꝥ fluzen by. hi wurthen warn ꝥ wiðuten. ꝥ folcheden heom. and namen Robert . eorl of Glowcerſtre. and ledden him to Rouheceſtre. and diden him þare in prirun. and te empeſice fleh into an minſtre. Da weorden ða wiſe men betwyx. þe kinzes friend ꝥ te eorles . friend. and ſahtlede ſua. ꝥ me ſculde leten ut þe kinz of prirun for þe eorl. ꝥ te eorl for þe kinz. ꝥ ſua diden. Sithen ðer efter ſahtleden þe kinz ꝥ Randolf eorl at Stanford. ꝥ . athes ſworen. and tweuther fæſton. ꝥ hes nouðes ſculde beſuyken otheſ. ꝥ it ne forfrod naht. for þe kinz him rithen nam in Damtun. þuſhe picci hæd. ꝥ dide him in prirun. ꝥ efroneſ . he let him ut. þuſhe pæſre neð. to ꝥ forepaðe ꝥ he ſuor on halidom. ꝥ zyrleſ fand. ꝥ he alle hiſ caſtleſ ſculde iiuen up. Sume he iaf up. and ſume ne iaf he noht. and dide . þanne pæſre ðanne he hæf ſculde. Da waſ Engle-land ſuiðe todeled. ſume helden mid te kinz. ꝥ ſume mid þempeſice. for þa þe kinz waſ in prirun. þa penden þe eorleſ ꝥ te rice men . ꝥ he neure mare ſculde cumme ut. ꝥ ræhtleden ſyð þempeſice. ꝥ bohten hine into Oxenford. and iauen hine þe burch. Da ðe kinz waſ ute. þa herde ꝥ ræzen. and toc hiſ feond . ꝥ beræt hine in þe tun. ꝥ me læt hine dun on niht of þe tun mid paper. ꝥ ſtal ut ꝥ ſcæ fleh ꝥ iæde on fote to Walinzford. Dæſ efter ſcæ ſende

chester; and he caused them to come thither. When they were therein, then came the king's queen with all her strength, and beset them, so that there was great hunger therein. When they could no longer hold out, then stole they out, and fled; but those without were aware, and followed them, and took Robert, earl of Glocester, and led him to Rochester, and put him there into prison; but the empress fled into a monastery. Then went the wise men between,—the king's friends and the earl's friends; and settled so, that they should let the king out of prison for the earl, and the earl for the king: and so they did. After this settled the king and earl Randolph at Stamford, and swore oaths, and plighted their troth, that neither should betray the other. But it availed nothing. For the king afterwards took him at Northampton, through wicked counsel, and put him into prison; and soon after he let him out again, through worse counsel, on the condition that he swore by the crucifix, and found hostages, that he would give up all his castles. Some he gave up, and some gave he not up; and did then worse than he otherwise would. Then was England very much divided. Some held with the king, and some with the empress; for when the king was in prison, the earls and the rich men supposed that he never more would come out: and they settled with the empress, and brought her into Oxford, and gave her the borough. When the king was out, he heard of this, and took his force, and

oꝼeꞃ ꞅæ. ⁊ hi oꝼ Noꞃmandi ꝑenden alle ꝼꞃa þe kinȝ to þe eoꞃl oꝼ Anȝæu. ꞅume heꞃe þankeꞅ ⁊ ꞅume heꞃe unþankeꞅ. ꝼoꞃ he beꞅæt heom til hi aiauen up heꞃe caꞅtleꞅ. ⁊ hi nan helpe ne hæꝼden oꝼ þe kinȝ. Ða ꝼeꞃde Euꞅtace. þe kinȝeꞅ ꞅune. to Fꞃance. ⁊ nam þe kinȝeꞅ ꞅuꞅteꞃ oꝼ Fꞃance to ꝑiꝼe. ꝑende to biȝæton Noꞃmandi þæꞃ þuꞃh. oc he ꞅpedde litel. ⁊ be ȝode ꞃihte. ꝼoꞃ he ꝑaꞅ an ẏuel man. ꝼoꞃ ꝑaꞃe ꞅe he ꝑeꞅ dide maꞃe ẏuel þanne ȝod. he ꞃeuede þe landeꞅ. ⁊ læide micel ȝildeꞅ on. he bꞃohte hiꞅ ꝑiꝼ to Enȝle-land. ⁊ dide hiꞃe in þe caꞅtele oꝼ . . . teb. ȝod ꝑimman ꞅcæ ꝑæꞅ. oc ꞅcæ hedde litel bliꞅꞅe mid him. ⁊ xpiꞅt ne ꝑolde ꝥ he ꞅculde lanȝe ꞃixan. ⁊ ꝑæꞃd ded and hiꞅ modeꞃ beien. ⁊ te eoꞃl oꝼ Anȝæu ꝑæꞃd ded. ⁊ hiꞅ ꞅune Henꞃi toc to þe ꞃice. And te cuen oꝼ Fꞃance todælde ꝼꞃa þe kinȝ. ⁊ ꞅcæ com to þe iunȝe eoꞃl Henꞃi. ⁊ he toc hiꞃe to ꝑiue. ⁊ al Peitou mid hiꞃe. Ða ꝼeꞃde he mid micel ꝼæꞃd into Enȝle-land. ⁊ ꝑan caꞅtleꞅ. ⁊ te kinȝ ꝼeꞃde aȝeneꞅ him mid micel maꞃe ꝼeꞃd. ⁊ þoðꝑæþeꞃe ꝼuhten hi noht. oc ꝼeꞃden þe æꞃcebiꞅcop ⁊ te ꝑiꞅe men betꝑux heom. ⁊ makede ꝥ ꞅahte. ꝥ te kinȝ ꞅculde ben laueꞃd ⁊ kinȝ ꝑile he liuede. ⁊ æꝼteꞃ hiꞅ dæi ꝑaꞃe Henꞃi kinȝ. and he helde him ꝼoꞃ ꝼadeꞃ ⁊ he him ꝼoꞃ ꞅune. and ꞅib ⁊ ꞅæhte ꞅculde ben

beset her in the tower[1]. And they let her down in the night from the tower by ropes. And she stole out, and fled, and went on foot to Wallingford. Afterwards she went over sea; and those of Normandy turned all from the king to the earl of Anjou; some willingly, and some against their will; for he beset them till they gave up their castles, and they had no help of the king. Then[2] went Eustace, the king's son, to France, and took to wife the sister of the king of France. He thought to obtain Normandy thereby; but he sped little, and by good right; for he was an evil man. Wherever he was, he did more evil than good; he robbed the lands, and levied heavy guilds upon them. He brought his wife to England, and put her into the castle at * * *[3]. Good woman she was; but she had little bliss with him; and Christ would not that he should long reign. He therefore soon died, and his mother also. And the earl of Anjou died; and his son Henry took to the earldom. And the queen of France parted from the king; and she came to the young earl Henry; and he took her to wife, and all Poitou with her. Then went he with a large force into England, and won some castles; and the king went against him with a much larger force. Nevertheless, fought they not; but the archbishop and the wise men went between them, and made this settlement:

[1] The tower of the castle at Oxford, built by D'Oyley, which still remains.

[2] An. 1050, Matt. West.

[3] The MS. is here deficient; but . .b for -bẏꞃiȝ is discernible.

bætpýx heom ⁊ on al Engle-lande. Điſ and ðæm oðrum ſpecum ſpecon þæt hi maket dem ſuopen to halden þe kinz ⁊ te eorlA and te biſcop ⁊ te eorlef. ⁊ picemen alle. Đa par þe eorl undeꝛfanzen æt Pincertre and æt Lundene mid micel puꝛtrcipe. and alle diden him manred. and ſuopen þe pair to halden. and hit pard rone ruiðe zod pair ſua þ neure par here. Đa par ðe kinz ſtrenzere þanne he æuert her par. ⁊ te eorl ferde ouer ſæ. ⁊ al folc him luuede. for he dide zod juſtire ⁊ makede pair:

That the king should be lord and king while he lived, and after his day Henry should be king: that Henry should take him for a father, and he him for a son: that peace and union should be betwixt them, and in all England. This and the other provisions that they made, swore the king and the earl to observe; and all the bishops, and the earls, and the rich men. Then was the earl received at Winchester, and at London, with great worship; and all did him homage, and swore to keep the peace. And there was soon so good a peace as never was here before. Then was the king stronger than he ever was before. And the earl went over sea; and all people loved him; for he did good justice, and made peace.

MCXLI—MCLIII.

An. MCLIV. On þiſ zær pærd þe kinz Stephne ded. ⁊ bebyried þer hiſ piſ and hiſ rune pæron bebyried æt Fauerſfeld. þæt minſtre hi makeden. Đa þe kinz par ded þa par þe eorl beionde ſæ, ⁊ ne durſte nan man don oðer bute zod for þe micel eie of him. Đa he to Engle-land com, þa par he undeꝛfanzen mid micel puꝛtrcipe, ⁊ to kinz bletcæd in Lundene on þe runnen dæi beforen midrinteꝛdæi. and þer held he micel curt. Đat ilce dæi þ Mart. abbot of Burch rculde þiden farен. þa ræcleðe he ⁊ pard ded IV. Non. Jan. ⁊ te munekeſ innen dæiſ curen oðer of heom ſelf. Pillelm de Palteuile iſ zehaten. zod clenc and zod man. ⁊ pæl luued of þe

A.D. 1154. In this year[1] died the king Stephen; and he was buried where his wife and his son were buried, at Faversham; which monastery they founded. When the king died, then was the earl beyond sea; but no man durst do other than good for the great fear of him. When he came to England, then was he received with great worship, and blessed to king in London on the Sunday before midwinter day. And there held he a full court. The same day that Martin, abbot of Peterborough, should have gone thither, then sickened he, and died on the fourth day before the nones of January; and the monks, within the day, chose another of themselves, whose name was William de Walteville[2], a good clerk,

[1] An. 1153. Chron. Norman. *ap.* Du Chesne, p. 990.

[2] Or Vaudeville.

kinȝ ⁊ oꝼ alle ȝoðe men. anð muneceꝼ al bẏꝼien þabb̄. hehlice. ⁊ ꝼone þe coꝼan abb̄ ꝼeꝼðe. ⁊ ꝛe muneceꝼ mið him. ꝛo Oxenꝼoꝼð ꝛo þe k'. ⁊ ꝛe k' iaꝼ hī þeꝛ abb̄ꝼice. anð he ꝼeꝼðe ꝼone ꝛo Buꝼch. ⁊ þaꝼ þeꝼ mið ꝛe abb̄. æꝼ he ham come. ⁊ ꝼe k' þaꝼ unðeꝼꝼanȝen mið micel þuꝼꝛꝼcẏpe æꝛ Buꝼch. mið micel pꝼoceꝼꝼiun. ⁊ ꝼua he þaꝼ alꝼua aꝛ Rameꝼæie. ⁊ aꝛ Toꝼn'. ⁊ aꝛ . . . . . ⁊ Spall.[a] ⁊ aꝛ . . . . . [b]beꝼeꝼ. ⁊ . . . . abboꝛ ⁊ . . . . haueð beȝunnon" . . . . . .

and good man, and well beloved of the king, and of all good men. And all the monks buried the abbot with high honours. And soon the newly chosen abbot, and the monks with him, went to Oxford to the king. And the king gave him the abbacy; and he[1] proceeded soon afterwards to Peterborough; where he remained with the abbot, ere he came home. And the king was received with great worship at Peterborough, in full procession. And so he was also at Ramsey, and at Thorney, and at * *, and at Spalding, and at * *

[a] *i. e.* Spallinȝ, now Spalding, in Lincolnshire. Ramsey and Thorney are elicited from some faint traces in the *Laud. MS.* which seem to have escaped the penetration of Gibson. The last paragraph, if Gibson's reading be correct, appears to relate to some building which the abbot and monks of Peterborough had begun about this time. See Gunton's *History of Peterborough Minster*, and Cont. Hug. Candid. *ap.* Sparke, pp. 92, 93.

[b] The remainder is faithfully repeated from Gibson to the end, though the MS. is so obliterated that some of the words seem doubtful. Notwithstanding this defect, however, we have every reason to conclude that the MS. contained very little more than is here printed, and that little, probably, was confined to the history of Peterborough.

[1] The facts which are here brought to light respecting the progress of Henry II. from Oxford to Peterborough, to Ramsey, to Thorney, to Spalding, &c. serve to illustrate the character of that monarch, and confirm the general statement of succeeding historians, that he acquired considerable popularity by visiting different parts of his kingdom, and making himself known to his subjects. And here, in conclusion, I deem it not flattery, but a just tribute of applause, a fit subject for congratulation, to point to a living parallel in the person of the reigning monarch, under whose auspices this work is happily finished; who, within the short space of three years since his accession to the throne, has successively visited his Hanoverian dominions, Ireland and Scotland.

END OF THE CHRONICLE.

APPENDIX:

CONTAINING

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

To the Saxon genealogy of the kings of Wessex, which properly belongs to the year 494, and is probably the production of king Alfred, an interesting addition may be made from a copy preserved in the Cathedral Library at Rochester, which escaped me before, because it is merged in the miscellaneous volume denominated "Textus Roffensis," compiled by bishop Ernulf, who flourished in the reign of Henry I. As this genealogy is sometimes found prefixed to Alfred's Saxon version of Bede, so here it immediately precedes a copy of his Saxon laws. Those who continued the genealogy from the reign of Alfred to the accession of Edward the martyr, seem to have omitted the passage in question as too great an interruption to the series of kings. It is, however, well worthy of occupying the first place in our Appendix, as an early specimen of Saxon poetry, consisting of three irregular stanzas in Cædmonian metre, which may be read thus, after ȝeeoðon," p. 20, l. 3.

(Modern version.)

Se Ceꞃðic ꝑæꞅ
ꞅꝑa ıc æꞃ cꝑæð
ꞅe ꝼoꞃma [kẏnınȝ] [1]
þe Ƿeꞅt-Seaxana
lanð mıð ꝑıȝe
on Ƿealum ȝeeoðe.

Cerdic was He of Saxons first,
Who won West-Saxon land;
And through the ranks of Britons burst
With his victorious band.

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[1] The word kẏnınȝ is added for the sake of the metre, and therefore placed within brackets. The abbreviation k'. was perhaps originally used to express kẏnınȝ, and afterwards omitted. It is remarkable, that when the death of Cerdic is recorded in the Chronicle, an. 534, p. 22, the following brief description of him is added in one MS. nearly in the words above, "ꞅe ꝼoꞃma Ƿeꞅt-Sexana cẏnȝ." *MS. Cot.*

Anð hiſ oſſpꝛẏncʒ ðẏðe	His offspring, as that race became,
ſꝑa him ʒebẏꝛðe ꝑæſ.	Whom war and glory led,
ꝼæſte be-ꝑeꝛoðe	Defended and made fast the claim
ꝥ he æꝛoſt ʒeꝑann.	Which he so nobly sped.
Ꞓac eacan beʒeat	By that same craft, which God had lent
heoꝛa anꝛa ʒeꝑelhꝑẏlc	To each successive son,
ſẏmle be þam cꝛæꝼte	They held, and with increas'd extent,
þe heom Goð lænðe.	The empire he had won.

P. 29, l. 8, for *the son of Heringhuse* read *Hering, the son of Hussa*; and in the text divide thus: Ðeꝛinʒ. Ðuſſan ſunu. Though Bede, Fordun and others give an account of this expedition, yet we are indebted, I believe, to the Saxon Chronicle for the name of the leader. The only person of that name mentioned by the Scottish historian is John de Heryng, in the 14th century. Hussa, the the founder of the numerous families of Hussey and House, and of the clan of Dal-housie in Scotland, was the 7th Saxon king of Northumberland. See a fragment of a Northumbrian chronicle written in the year 737, *ap.* Wanl. Cat. p. 288. Simeon of Durham changes the name to Hussus. Till the above division occurred to me, I might say with Gibson in his Preface, "*vocabuli* heꝛinʒ-huſſan *sensum ignoravi.*"

P. 33, Note, l. 1, for 625 read 600: and for an additional explanation of the Dionysian cycle, if necessary, the reader is referred to the remarks in the Preface, "On the Chronology of the Saxon Chronicle."

P. 58. l. 10. Anð Dꝛẏhtelm ꝑæſ oꝼ lẏꝼe ʒelæð. As I have here departed from Gibson's edition in substituting Dꝛẏhtelm for Bꝛihtelm, something more may be deemed necessary to support this correction than what has appeared in the notes. In addition, therefore, to the references to Bede and Matt. of Westminster, whose account of Drihtelm is a garbled copy of Bede, the reader may be told, that the remains or relics of Saint Drihtelm still repose at Melros abbey [1]. This extraordinary man, the noble thane of Cunningham, a part of the ancient Northymbria, afterwards a monk and confessor at Melros, seems to have been a person of some note in his time; for, having recovered from a severe illness, which in the figurative language of the monks of Melros was a resurrection from the dead, he reported his VISION [2] of the other world, not only to Hemgils, a priest, from whom Bede derived his information, but to king Alfrid himself, who is said to

[1] "In Megelros sanctus Drithelmus Confessor." Hug. Candidus *apud* Sparke, p. 40.

[2] The vision of Charles king of the Franks, related by Malmsbury, appears to be copied, with some little variation and improvement, from this of Drihtelm. See Sharpe's Malmsbury, p. 117.

have become a monk of the same monastery. Wanley, in his Catalogue of Saxon MSS., notices five different volumes of homilies and miscellaneous works, in which the visions of Drihtelm are recorded. They are found also in some theological collections of Alcuinus, or Albinus, a contemporary of Bede. It may not, perhaps, be altogether superfluous to add an extract from one of the homilies above mentioned, containing the *Incipit* and *Explicit* of the story of Drihtelm; from which it will be manifest, that the brief notice in our Chronicle relates to the same person.

Incip. Hen þæs Drihthelm sum æðele þegen on Norðhumbra lande on æfnunge [1]of þissum life gelead". ⁊ his lic leag ealle þa niht inne-besett. Ac he aras of deaðe on ærne morgen. ⁊ þa lic-men ealle mid fýrhte fornumene [2]fluzon aþeg. buton þam þife anum. þe hine sþiþest lufode". belaf þæs afýrht....

Expl. þa hine mon geaxode. hu he mihte þone mýclan cýle sþa forberan. He andþýrde ⁊ cp̄. Stiðran ⁊ þýrsan he geseah. Sþa he hit macode on his life. ⁊ maneza oðre he gerihte-leahte mid þorde ge mid býsnonge to rihtan geleafan. Gerihtelæce us. Drihten Hælend Crist. þurh þinran mýclan mildheortnesse. sþa sþa þin þilla sý. Amen.

P. 77, Note, l. 1, for *suos* read *suas*.

P. 83, l. 31, for *Ethelbert* read *Ethelherd*.

P. 85, l. 20, for *crucifix* read *cross*; literally, "a rood-token."

Ibid. l. 30, for DCCX read DCCCX.

P. 91, V.R. Note [r], for Canþara read Cantþara.

P. 93, l. 21, for Ceolred read Ceolnoð, as it stands corrected in the translation. Ceolred, Gibs. but Ceolred was abbot of Peterborough.

P. 94, l. 18. Though some additional illustration of this passage may be desirable, yet the full discussion of the subject to which it relates would lead me into too wide a field. Wheloc long since printed some extracts from Saxon MSS. respecting the early payment and application of tithes, on which too much stress has been laid; for modern arrangements will not be much affected by a recurrence to times so remote. One remark, however, may be made on the passage before us:—that the grant of Ethelwulf literally refers to a tenth of the land, and not to a tithe of the produce; whence it should seem to relate to the establishment of portions of glebe, for the support of the church and the maintenance of the clergy. But in the reign of Alfred, every species of tithe is acknowledged as at present; whether *personal, predial,* or *mixt.* Not only a tenth

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[1] Of lýfe gelæd, Chron. Sax.—to ðam ýtemestan dæge gelæded. Alfred's Bede.—"*ad extrema perductus.*" Bede.

[2] ut fluzon, butan his þife anum. þe hine sþiþost lufade. Alfred's Bede.

in money, called church-scot, but the first fruits of all animal and vegetable productions were enjoined to be paid for the service of God: "Ðine teoþan-ſceattaſ. ⁊ ðine ꝼꞃum-ꞃıpan ȝanȝenðeſ ⁊ þeaxenðeſ. aȝẏꝼe ðu Goðe. Thy tithe-scots, and thy first fruits or firstlings of every kind, whether going or growing, whether walking or waxing, give thou to God." The law indeed is built on that of Exodus xxii. 29, which I give in the Saxon version, because it is more intelligible than the English, and affords a better illustration of the Saxon law: "Ne ẏlð þu mıð teoþunȝum ne mıð ꝼꞃumſceattum. ſẏlle me þıne ꝼoꞃme beaꞃn." "Withhold not thou thy tithes, nor thy first fruits: give me thy first produce." This, like most of the Mosaic or Levitical laws, is put in the negative or prohibitory form, as well as in the declaratory, and is the foundation of those penalties for subtraction of tithes, which were formerly more severe than at present.

P. 95, l. 7. All the Latin historians, I believe, except Asser, concur in naming Winchester as the burial-place of king Ethelwulf, the father of Alfred. Ethelwerd, the best authority, who closely follows the Saxon Chronicle, says, "*corpus requiescit in urbe Wintonia.*" Florence of Worcester, who changes "*requiescit*" to "*sepultus,*" transcribes Asser almost *verbatim* till he comes to the place of interment, when he suddenly deserts him, and writes "*apud Wintoniam,*" on the authority of Ethelwerd and the Saxon Chronicle; whereas it is in Asser "*apud Stemrugam*" as Camden and Wise have it, "*apud Steningham*" according to Gale. The fate of this passage in Asser is curious. Some copies have omitted it altogether; and I believe it remains to this day unexplained. The various readings under Stanꝼoꞃðbꞃẏcȝe in page 261 of our Chronicle, will serve to throw some light upon it, and to confirm a suspicion which I have long entertained, that Stonehenge lies concealed under Stemruga or Steinruga; for Steningham is probably a corruption, derived from a passage in Alfred's Will relating to Steyning in Sussex. Obadiah Walker, in his notes on Spelman's Life of Alfred, p. 2, says of Ethelwulf, "Obiit *in Stamrige, anno* 857, *et Wintoniæ* sepultus *est*;" thus endeavouring, by an ingenious contrivance, to unite the two accounts: but it does not appear that he knew any thing of this same Stamrige. The probable supposition is, that Ethelbald, the eldest son and successor of Ethelwulf, who lived in a state of heathenism, first conspiring against his father, and then marrying his widow, preferred a "heathen burial-place" to the sepulchres of Christian kings at Winchester, and therefore deposited his father's remains under a barrow at Stonehenge; but that afterwards, probably in the reign of Alfred, the body was removed, and re-interred at Winchester; such removals being considered acts of piety in those times. In the chartulary of Wilton-abbey, preserved in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, Stonehenge is expressly called Stan-hꞃẏcȝ; whence Stamruga, Stem-

ruga, or Steinruga is easily formed; and I have seen a loose paper of reference to the place in Mr. Warton's handwriting, in a copy of Dugdale's *Monasticon*; on which are these words: "Stonehenge mentioned." If Steningham be preferred, as in Gale, to Stemrugam, still it may relate to Stonehenge; for Huntingdon writes it *Stanenges*: but, if that reading were substantiated, the mention of the same place in Alfred's Will, combined with the Saxon remains at Bramber church and castle, would incline me to believe that Steyning might have been the first place of interment; particularly as Ethelwulf had surrendered Wessex to his son before his death, confining himself to Sussex, Surrey, Kent, and Essex. It is hoped that the length of this note will meet with the reader's indulgence, as it relates to a subject which required illustration.

P. 114, l. 11. One of the Danish ships here mentioned has been recently discovered in the channel of the river Rother, formerly called Limene or Limne, in a perfectly sound and entire state, after a lapse of 929 years. It was found buried ten feet deep in the sand. This undoubted relic of antiquity affords a singular confirmation of the accuracy of king Alfred's account of the Danish invasions contained in the Saxon Chronicle.

P. 117, l. 30, for *Shoburg* read *Shobury*: as in another place for *Wemburg* read *Wembury*. The final ȝ, it must be remembered, was a mere guttural.

P. 129, *dele* the first line repeated from the preceding page.

P. 131, Note [2], for *inhabitants* read *pirates*.

P. 145, l. 24, for ꝑlaꝑce read ꝑlance.

P. 152, l. 31, *dele* [a] before An. and place it before Ðeꝑ.

P. 153, l. 11, *dele* double accent after Septembꝑiꝛ.

Ibid. l. 3. ⁊ Siȝeꝼeꝑð cyninȝ hine oꝼ-ꝼeoll. This Siȝeꝼeꝑð, or *Sifferth*, is probably the same who makes a conspicuous figure in the Dano-Saxon poem printed by Hickes, Gram. A. S. p. 192, which it was intended to reprint here with a modern version; but as Mr. Conybeare has, in some degree, anticipated the Editor in this respect, he has not thought it necessary to swell the volume by a repetition of it; though it is one of the most spirited fragments of Saxon poetry remaining, and perhaps may be illustrated on some future occasion.

P. 155, l. 14, for *I pronounce a shire* read *bequeath I clear*.

Ibid. l. 17, for *pronounce I the shire of* read *bequeath I clear to*.

Ibid. l. 28, after ꝑeonneð to, the following passage is supposed to have been omitted in the text from the repetition of the same words: Ꝑelmeꝛꝼoꝑð. ⁊ ꝼꝑa Ꝑelmeꝛꝼoꝑðe to Stanꝼoꝑð. ⁊ ꝼꝑa Stanꝼoꝑðe ꝛꝑa ꝛꝑa þ ꝑæteꝑ ꝑeonneð to. Vid. *Cart. R. Edg.* ap. Sparke, p. 20, and Dugd. *Mon. Anglican.* I. 65.

P. 159, l. 24, for *near* read *nigh*.

P. 160. Among the corrections of the text of Ethelwerd, for *siquidem*, which offends against prosody, read *equidem*; and for *Bradisonus* or *Bradifonus* read *Grandisonus*. This latter word was probably abbreviated in the MS. thus: Gn̄ādıſonuſ. To the corrections already offered of this veteran historian, the first Latin translator of the Saxon Annals, unless Bede be considered in that light, I am induced to add the following, previous to the commencement of that great national undertaking recently announced—the publication of our ancient historians by the Record Commissioners. After stating, in rather pompous prose, the date of the coronation or consecration of king Edgar, which occupies 15 lines in page 159 of the Chronicle, he proceeds thus with his translation of the Saxon poetry:

Sibi proles Eadmundi summa
Properat equidem numero bis denis
Super augere novem, seculi prisca
Recolligens mente ingenia, forsan
Addens et recenti temporis nova.
Ter monadis decem
Numero fluente coronatur anax.
Interea denis sex, et supra,
Regimen sub ipso contentum rite
Stipulator passim præstiterat illi elementorum.
Postque spiramen reddit authori.
Telluris insultus marcescens, ab ea
Lumina cernit Altitonantis,
Omissa tandem luce corrupta,
Anglorum insignis rex Eadgarus;
A Cæsare quidem nominato mense,
Julio vulgus usitare solet,
Potius pestis sublimare sollers visum humanas
Quam magis divorse ab alto
Cuncta cernenti reddere vota.
In cursu ogdoi transeunte diei,
Auri largus, exanime corpus rēlinquit
Monarchus Britannum,
Nobilis, ex stirpe frondens Saxonum,
Eadgarus anax; namque sermone Latino
Fausti Contum nuncupârunt Beatum.

P. 162. Among the Various Readings under the year 975, which are very

numerous, the following from *C.T.* B. iv. was omitted in the proper place. It relates to the accession of Edward the Martyr.

On hiſ ðaȝum.	In his days,
ꝼoꝛ hiſ iuȝoðe.	On account of his youth,
Goðeſ ꝑiðæꝛſacan	The opponents of God
Goðeſ laȝe bꝛæcon.	Broke through God's laws;
Ælꝼeꝛe ealðoꝛman	Alfhere alderman,
⁊ oþꝛe maneȝa.	And others many;
⁊ munuc-ꝛeȝol mẏꝛðon.	And marr'd monastic rules:
⁊ mẏnſtꝛa toſtæncton.	Minsters they razed,
⁊ munecaſ toðꝛæꝼton.	And monks drove away,
⁊ Goðeſ þeoꝑaſ ꝼeſeðon.	And put God's laws to flight—
þe Eaðȝaꝛ kẏninȝ	Laws that king Edgar
het æꝛ þone halȝan	Commanded the holy
biſcop Aþælꝑoð	Saint Ethelwold bishop
ȝeſtaðelian[1].	Firmly to settle—
⁊ ꝑiðeꝑan beſtꝛẏptan	Widows they stript
oꝼt ⁊ ȝelome.	Oft and at random.
⁊ ꝼela unꝛihta	Many breaches of right
⁊ ẏꝼelꝛa unlaȝa	And many bad laws
aꝛẏſan up ſiððan.	Have arisen since;
⁊ áá æꝼteꝛ þam	And after-times
hit ẏꝼeloðe ſꝑiðe.	Prove only worse.
⁊ on þam timan ꝑæſ eac	Then too was Oslac
Oſlac ſe mæꝛa eoꝛl	The mighty earl
ȝeuntoð oꝼ Anȝel-cẏnne.	Hunted from England's shores.

P. 166, Note [1], *dele* "See more in the Appendix." When this reference was made to the Appendix, the Editor had reasons, which no longer exist, for adding some illustrations of this piece of German history; for so it is, though Otho is called emperor of the Romans.

P. 182, l. 9, 10, for *Wulnoth, the South-Saxon knight,* read *Child Wulnoth, the South-Saxon. Child* was a title given to an heir of noble rank, as ætheling was properly applied to those of royal birth; but when this part of the translation was written, the epithet had not been familiarized to the modern reader by the pilgrimage of "Childe Harold." The title occurs again repeatedly in pp. 266, 267, *et seqq.* where it is extended to the heir apparent to the throne; at least it is applied to Edgar ætheling. Wulfnoth, or Wulnoth, is called Ulfnadr in the

[1] ȝeſtalian, MS. an abbreviation for ȝeſtaðelian, as in the *Laud. MS.* which appears to be partly copied from *C.T.* B. iv. Aþælꝑoð seems to be *poëticè* for Aþelꝑolð.

Celto-Scandic Antiquities, p. 133; where an interesting and romantic account is given of the early fortunes of his son Godwin, who was afterwards so powerful; but as it is too long for insertion here, it must be reserved for a separate volume which I am preparing to illustrate our early history and poetry, particularly from the Icelandic and other Northern writers.

P. 201, l. 21, for *reconciled to* read *united under.*

P. 208, An. 1036. The tragical particulars here related of the treatment of prince Alfred by the partizans of Harold are now first printed from MSS. in the British Museum. The author of the *Encomium Emmæ,* a contemporary writer, (ap. Duchesne, p. 174) has preserved a forged epistle, which is said to have been written by Harold in the name of Emma, inviting the royal brothers to England in order to get them into his power. The poetical part of the narrative contains, I believe, the first specimen of regular *rime* in our language; for it must be remembered that ꝼoꞃðꞃaꝼ must be pronounced ꝼoꞃðꞃá', eaꞃðe must be softened into ea'ðe, as *earth* is by our rustics into *ea'th*; and the final é I am disposed to leave in ȝebunðenné to rime with Ɛli-býꞃiȝ, pronounced Ɛli-býꞃié. So also there is sufficient authority for pronouncing the final é in Cꞃiꞅté and poꞃtıcé. In p. 209, therefore, l. 15, *dele* the conjectural word [ᵍꝼenné] with the note below, to which the reference belongs, as there is no authority for it.

P. 211, V. R. Note [a], for *An.* MXL. read *From.*

P. 214, l. 12, for *invade* read *invest.*

Ibid. l. 13, dele *of him.*

Ibid. l. 14, for *her* read *his.*

Ibid. l. 19, 20, for *all that they had of the king in his hands* read *all that he had into their hands for the king.*

P. 217, l. 5, and l. 23, *dele* the designation of the years MXLVI. and MXLVII. which seem to be unaccountably repeated from the preceding page. The chronology is here more than usually intricate, from the variations in the MSS.

P. 268, l. 25, for *Steep-Holms* read *Flat-Holm.*

P. 276, l. 26. Malmsbury, I know not on what authority, dispatches Edwin and Morcar both together. See Sharpe's *Malmsbury,* p. 326. There is an interesting account of the two brothers in *Ordericus Vitalis,* who follows William of Poitou, a Norman contemporary. Edwin, it appears, spent six months in collecting forces, not only in England, but in Wales and Scotland, to oppose the conqueror. He was nevertheless treacherously slain in the attempt by three brothers of his own party, who sent his head to the king; but the magnanimous Norman, instead of rewarding them for the base deed, banished them from the kingdom. At the end of Sir A. Fountaine's dissertation on the Saxon coins, printed by Hickes in his Thesaurus, there is a description, with an engraving annexed, of a small shield of silver, not more than six inches in diameter, con-

taining an inscription with the name of Ædupen, which I conclude to be the Eadpine of the Chronicle. This singular curiosity was turned up by the plough, in 1694, in a field near Sutton in the isle of Ely; where the rebel chiefs are said to have met. From the size of the shield, as well as from the inscription, it appears to have been worn as a female charm, or amulet; being supposed to have the double property of protecting the person who wore it, and the person for whose sake it was worn. As the inscription is scarcely made intelligible by Hickes, I venture to lay it before the reader with a new interpretation of it.

(*Saxon.*)	(*Latin.*)
Ædupen me agagé.	Edwinus me pignori dat.
Dýo . Dnihten . Dnihtén .	Illa, o Domine, Domine,
hine á penne	eum semper defendat,
þe me hine æt penne.	quæ me ad pectus suum gestet;
Buton hýo me pellé	nisi illa me alienaverit
hine agenep pilléþ[1].	suâ sponte.

(*Free translation in modern English*)

Edwin his pledge has left in me,
Now to the battle prest;
His guardian angel may SHE be,
Who wears me at her breast.

To HIM true-hearted may she prove,
O God, to thee I pray;
Edwin shall well requite her love
Returning from the fray.

But if, forgetful of her vows—
May Heav'n avert the thought!—
She sell this love-charm of her spouse,
Which never could be bought.

If of her own free will she cast
This talisman away,
May Edwin's life no longer last
To rue that hateful day.

[1] The accents are added to mark the rimes: agagé is N. S. for agageð; *engage*, Fr. The final consonants were quiescent long before they were relinquished in writing.

P. 277, Note [2], for *the silver money* read *the smallest silver money*, &c. The size to which this volume has already extended precludes any long dissertation on the Anglo-Saxon coins, which might have been expected in consequence of a note in p. 75. Besides, since that note was written, the late lamented Mr. Ruding has enriched our store of knowledge on that subject by the publication of his truly national and laborious work in four volumes 4to. To that work, therefore, I gladly refer the reader; but as it may not be within the reach of every one, a regular series of the principal coins to the Conquest, compressed within three plates, is annexed to this Appendix.

P. 283, Note [2]. To the account of Petronilla may be added the following extract from the Saxon calendar in the library of Benet college, under Maiuſ, or Ðrý-mýlce: "xxxi. Sc̃e Petrionellan tyð þære ſæmnan heo þæſ ſc̃e Petreſ dohtor ðara apoſtola aldreſ."

P. 295, l. 33. The following attempt at a metrical arrangement of this passage, relating to the character and conduct of William I. being supported partly by conjecture only, as there is only one MS. it has been thought proper to reserve for the Appendix:

Þitodlice on hiſ timan
hæfdon men mýcel geſþinc ⁊ ſþiðe manige teonan.
Caſtelaſ he let þýrcean
⁊ earme men ſþiðe ſþencean
Se cýng þæſ ſþa ſþiðe ſtearc
⁊ benam of hiſ underðeodan man manig marc.
[1]þ þæron of" golðeſ
⁊ ma hundred punda ſeolfreſ.
þet he nam be rihte
⁊ mid mýcelan unrihte.
of hiſ leode
for littelre neode.
He þæſ on gitſunge befeallan
⁊ grædinæſſe he lufode mid [2]eallan."
He ſætte mýcel deor-frið
⁊ he lægde laga þær-þið.
þ ſþa hþa ſþa ſloge heort oþþe hinde
þ hine man ſceolde [3]blinde.
And" he forbead þa heortaſ.
ſþýlce eac þa baraſ.

[1] Abs. *MS.* [2] eall, *MS.* [3] blindian, *MS.*

PLATE I.

1 *Cunobelinus rex*

2 *Uncertain*

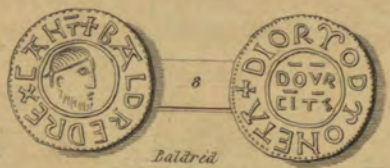
3 *Ethilberht I*

4 *Egberht*

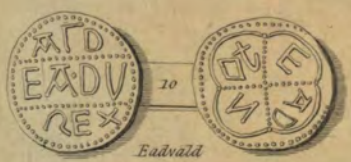
5 *Æthulberhtus*

6 *Eadbearht*

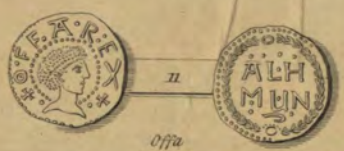
7 *Cuthred*


8 *Baldred*

9 *Æthelward*



10 *Eadvald*


11 *Offa*

12 *Cenethreth regina*

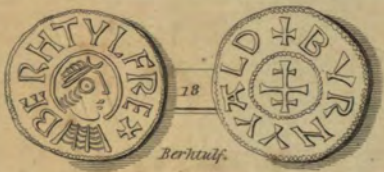
13 *Egeberht rex*

14 *Coenwulf*

15 *Ciolwulf*

16 *Beornwulf*

17 *Ludica*


18 *Berhtulf.*

19 *Burgred*

20 *Ceolwulf II*

21 *Beonna*

BRITISH AND ANGLO-SAXON COINS.

J. Skelton, del. et sc. 1827.

PLATE 2.

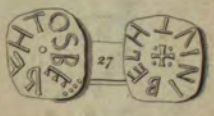
22
Eadmund

23
Ethelstan

24
Eanred

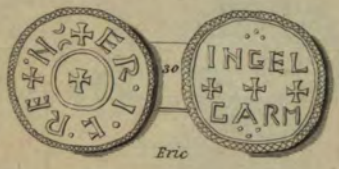
25
Ethelred

26
Reduulf


27
Osbercht

28
Regnald

29
Anlaf


30
Eric

31
Iaenberht

32
Aethilheard

33
Vulfred

34
Ciainoth

35
Flegmund

36
Eanbald

37
Vigmund

38
Ulfhere

39
Ecgbearht

40
Ethelvulf

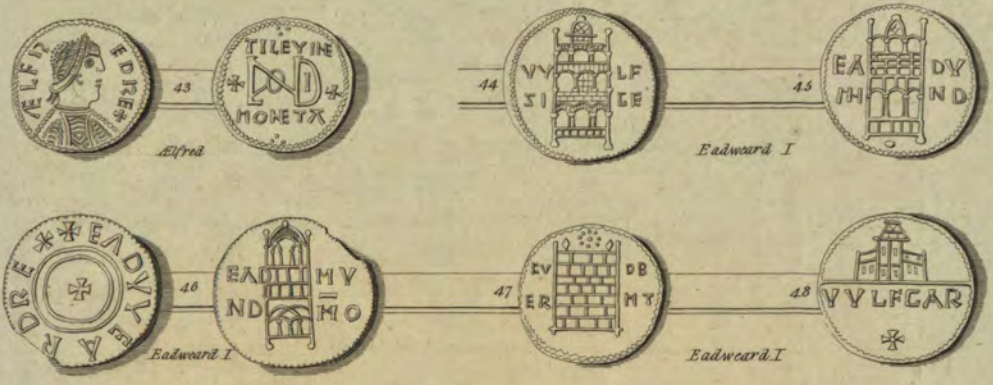
41
Aethelbearht

42
Aethelred

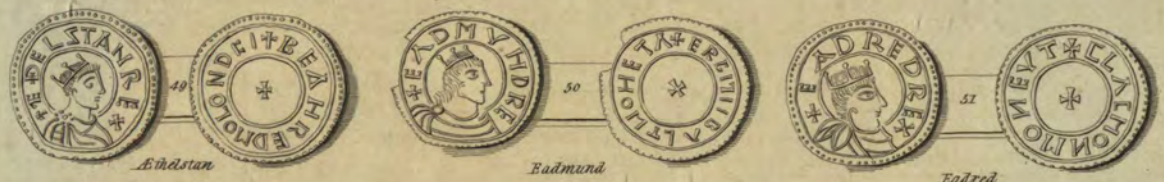
ANGLO-SAXON COINS.

J. Skelton. del. et sc. 1827.

PLATE 3.



Ælfred — Eadweard I — Eadweard I — Eadweard I



Æthelstan — Eadmund — Eadred

Eadwig — Eadgar — Eadweard II.

Æthelred II. — Cnut — Harold I.

Harthaenut — Eadweard the Confessor — Harold II.

Appendix

Cnut — Harold I — Eadweard the Confessor

ANGLO-SAXON COINS.

J. Skelton. del. et sc. 1817.

Spa ſpiðe he luſode þa hea-deoꝛ
ſpylce he pæꝛe heoꝛa ſæðeꝛ.
Eac he ſætte be þam haꝛan
þ hi moſten ſꝛeo ſaꝛan.
Hiſ ꝛice men hit mændon
ꝛ þa eaꝛme men hit beceoꝛodan.
Ac he pæſ ſpa ſtið
þ he ne ꝛohte heoꝛa eallꝛa nið.
ac hi moſton mid [1]eallan"
þeſ cyngeſ pille ſolgian.
giſ hi poldon libban
oððe land habban—
land oððe eahta
oððe pel hiſ ſehta.
Þa-la-pa
þ æniȝ man ſceolde modiȝan ſpa.
hine ſylſ upp ahebban
ꝛ oſeꝛ ealle men tellan.
Se ælmihtiȝa God cyþæ
hiſ ſaule mildheoꝛtniſſé.
ꝛ do him hiſ
ſynna ſoꝛȝiſenéſſe.

P. 305, l. 21, *for* Caꝛleol *read* Caꝛdeol, as in MS. Notwithstanding the British etymology of Caer-Leil, and the modern orthography of Carlisle, there is more authority for Caꝛdeol than might be imagined. It is not only supported by the *Waverley Annals*, by *Ordericus Vitalis*, &c. but, which is more, we find CARDV. and CARDVL. on coins supposed to have been struck here in the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I. Vide Ruding's *Annals of the Coinage, &c.* vol. iii. p. 7. The same orthography is observable in the following distich, on the death of king David of Scotland, inserted in the chronicle of Melros, *apud* Gale, I. 598.:

"Postquam castellis regnum munivit et armis,
Rex Carduillæ fertur obîsse senex."

P. 312, l. 9, *for* Muntȝumꝛi *read* Muntȝumni, as in MS. and Gibson; probably so written and pronounced by the Normans.

P. 346, l. 4, for *Angelo* read *Angeli.*

P. 357, l. 26, for *at* read *to.*

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[1] ealle, *MS.*

A TABLE OF THE ROMAN CALENDAR, USED BY THE SAXONS.

	Mar. Mai. Jul. Octob.	*Jan. Aug. Decemb.*	*Apr. Jun. Sept. Nov.*	*Februar.*
1	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.
2	VI. Nonas.	IV. Nonas.	IV. Nonas.	IV. Nonas.
3	V. Nonas.	III. Nonas.	III. Nonas.	III. Nonas.
4	IV. Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.
5	III. Nonas.	Nonæ.	Nonæ.	Nonæ.
6	Pridie Nonas.	VIII. Idus.	VIII. Idus.	VIII. Idus.
7	Nonæ.	VII. Idus.	VII. Idus.	VII. Idus.
8	VIII. Idus.	VI. Idus.	VI. Idus.	VI. Idus.
9	VII. Idus.	V. Idus.	V. Idus.	V. Idus.
10	VI. Idus.	IV. Idus.	IV. Idus.	IV. Idus.
11	V. Idus.	III. Idus.	III. Idus.	III. Idus.
12	IV. Idus.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.
13	III. Idus.	Idus.	Idus.	Idus.
14	Pridie Idus.	XIX. Kal.	XVIII. Kal.	XVI. Kal.
15	Idus.	XVIII. Kal.	XVII. Kal.	XV. Kal.
16	XVII. Kal.	XVII. Kal.	XVI. Kal.	XIV. Kal.
17	XVI. Kal.	XVI. Kal.	XV. Kal.	XIII. Kal.
18	XV. Kal.	XV. Kal.	XIV. Kal.	XII. Kal.
19	XIV. Kal.	XIV. Kal.	XIII. Kal.	XI. Kal.
20	XIII. Kal.	XIII. Kal.	XII. Kal.	X. Kal.
21	XII. Kal.	XII. Kal.	XI. Kal.	IX. Kal.
22	XI. Kal.	XI. Kal.	X. Kal.	VIII. Kal.
23	X. Kal.	X. Kal.	IX. Kal.	VII. Kal.
24	IX. Kal.	IX. Kal.	VIII. Kal.	VI. Kal.
25	VIII. Kal.	VIII. Kal.	VII. Kal.	V. Kal.
26	VII. Kal.	VII. Kal.	VI. Kal.	IV. Kal.
27	VI. Kal.	VI. Kal.	V. Kal.	III. Kal.
28	V. Kal.	V. Kal.	IV. Kal.	Pridie Kalendas;
29	IV. Kal.	IV. Kal.	III. Kal.	or II. Calendas.
30	III. Kal.	III. Kal.	Pridie Kalendas.	
31	Pridie Kalendas.	Pridie Kalendas.		

Note, That in every *Bissextile*, or *Leap-Year*, *February* reckons 29 days, and the 24th and 25th of that month are both written VI. *Kal. Mart.*

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GENERAL RULES

FOR

THE INVESTIGATION OF NAMES OF PLACES.

A.

AB, Abban, Abing, Abbots; from abba, abbot, *an abbot*; Gen. abban, abbotes; as Abingdon, Abbotsbury.

Aber, Aver, Iver, Yaver, Yar; from aber, Br. *the mouth of a river, ford,* or *lake*; as Abergavenny, Abberford, Lochaber, Yaverland, Yarmouth.

Ac, Ock, Oke, Auck; from ac, *an oak*; as Acle, rightly pronounced Oakley, Ockley, Okeford, Auckland; or final, as in Baldock.

Al, Addle, Adling, Adding, Adden; from æþel, *noble,* and æþelingas, *nobles*; as Althorp, Addlestrop, Addington, Addenbrook, Allington.

Al, Ald, Au, A; from eald, *old*; as Albourne, Aubourn, Abury; whence Avebury and Aubrey.

Aller, Eller, Alder, Alre, Alres; from alr, *an alder*; as Aller, Ellerton, Alresford. Aldermaston is Alremerstun.

Ash, Ashen, As; from æsc, *an ash*; as Ashton, Ashendon, Aston. Assington is from Assandun.

At, Ad, Od, Ot; from æt, *at*; as Atford, Adstock, Odstock, Otford.

B.

Bad, Bed, Bid, Biddes; from Bieda, a Saxon chief; as Badbury, Badham, Bedhampton, Biddesden.

Bam, Bem, Bamp; from beam, *a beam of timber*; as Bampton, Bamfleet, Bemfleet, or Benfleet.

Bar, Ber, Bere; from bere, *barley*; bar, *a boar*; or barre, *a barrow*; as Barton, Berwick, Bere.

Ben, Bin; from bean, *a bean*; as Bennington, Bindon, Binegar, Binfield.

Brad, Brat; from brad, *broad*; as Bradford, Bradley, Bratton.

Bran, Braun, Brown, Bourne; from brun or burn; *a brook*; as Branston, Brownsover, Winterbourne.

Bri, Brig, Brix; from brycg, *a bridge*; as Bristol, Brigstock, Brixworth; or final, as Tunbridge.

Brom, Broom, Birm; from brom, *broom*; as Bromham, Bromwich, Bromley, Broomsgrove; Birmingham, Bromwicham.

Brook, Brookes; from broc, *a brook*; as Brooksby.

Bur, Burh, Burg, Brough, Borough, Bury, Pury, Perry; from bur, *a bower*; burh, burgh, beorg, byrig, *a town, a place of retreat or defence*; as Burton, and by metathesis Bruton and Broughton; or final, as Edinburgh, Sudbury, Hartpury, Waterperry, Woodperry.

By, Bye, Bee; from bye, D. S. *a habitation*; as Derby, Harrowby, Whitby. The same in Denbigh and Tenby.

C.

Car, Char, Chard, Ciren; from cyrran, *to turn*; as Char, Chard, Charmouth, Charing Cross, Cirencester. Car in British names is derived from Caër, *castrum*; for which the Saxons used ceaster.

Carl, Charl, Chorl, Churl, Chur; from ceorl, *a churl*; as Carlton, Charlton, Chorleywood, Churton.

Chip, Cheap, Chippen, Chipping; from cyppan, *to cheapen*, or *buy*; cypa, *a merchant*; as Cheapside, Chippenham, Chipping Norton, Chipping Wycombe. Copen, Dan. and Swed.

Cleve, Cliff, Cleugh, Clew, Cleo, Clough; from clif, and clough, *a cliff, cleave*, or *cleft*; as Cleveland, Clifton, Cleobury, Clewer, Cloughton; or final, as Buccleugh.

Comb, Combe, Comp; from comb or cumb, cwm, Br. *a confined valley*; as Castle-Comb, Winchcombe, Compton, Cumberland.

Coning, Conis, Cunning, Kings; from cyning, *a king*; as Coningsby, Conisborough, Cunningham, Kingston.

Cot, Cotten, Cotting, Coate, Coates, Cotts; from cot, *a cot*, or from coit Br. because originally of wood; as Cottenham, Cotswold, Wolvercot.

Crag, Cray, Crick; from creca, *a creek, crag, ravine*, or *fissure*; as Crayford, Cricklade.

D.

Dan, Dane, Dean, Den, Ten; from den, *a valley*, or Dene, *the Danes*; as Danbury, Danesfield, Denham, Tenby, Walden.

Der, Deer, Dyr; from deor, *wild deer*; as Derham, Derby, Deerhurst, Dyrham.

Don, Dun, Down; from dun, *a down*, or *hill*; as Doncaster, Huntingdon, Downton, Dunster, Dunstable.

Dor, Dur, Durn; from dwr Br. as Dorchester, Durweston, Durnsford, Mapledurham.

E.

Ea, Ey, Eye, Y, Hey; from ea, *water*, ig, or ege, *an island*; as Eaton, Eye, Mersey, Avery, Heyford; unless *Hey* be from haga, *an inclosure*.

El, Ellen; from ellen, *strength*, or from Ella, *a Saxon king*; as Elborough, Ellenborough, Elton.

Ern, Hern, Horne; from erne, *a habitation*; as Chiltern, Colerne.

F.

Flam, Flem, Flim, Flin; from Flymingas, *the Flemings*; as Flamborough, Flemingston, Flimby, Flinton.

Fleot, Flet, Fled, Fleet, Flot; from fleot or flod, *a flood*, or *flow of the tide*; as Fleet-Ditch, Fleet-Street, Fledborough, Adlingfleet, Elfet, or Elvet.

Ford, Forth, Frith; from ford, *a fordable part of a river*; as Oxford (Oxenfurth, Germ.); from feran, *to ferry, to pass over*.

G.

Gars, Grass, Gres; from gærs, *grass*; as Garsington, Grassington, Garsden, Gresham. Some derive Garsington from gar, *a garrison, a place of defence*; gaër, Br.; but this would be Garington.

Gate, Yate, Gates, Yates, Yatten; from gat, *a goat*, or gate, gata Isl. *a gate*; pronounced *Yate* in some districts; whence Gateshead, Yatcomb, Yatesbury, Yattenden, Yatton, Woodyates. Applegate is from Applegarth.

Glo, Glou; from ȝleap, *bright, glowing*; gloyw, Br. as Gloucester, the Bright City; which some derive from Claudius.

Graf, Grave, Grove; from ȝpæf, *an entrenchment, a grave*, or *grove*; as Grafton, Graveley, Groveley, Gravesend. The titles of Landgrave, Margrave, &c. are derived from ȝeꞃefa, Comes, *a Count Palatine.*

H.

Hal, Heale, Hall, Hell; from healle, *a hall, a covered abode*; helan, *to cover*; as Halton, Eccleshall, Wirhall.

Ham, Hamel, Hem, Hemel; from ham, hamol, *a sheltered habitation* (heim, Germ.); as Hamstead, Hemel-Hemstead, Berkhamstead, Waltham.

Har, Hare, Hard, Her, Herd, Hor, Hur; from haꞃ, *a hare*; heꞃe, *an army*; or heoꞃð, *a herd*; as Harwich, Harewood, Hardwick, Horwood, Hurley.

Hat, Had, Head, Heding, Eding; from hæþ, hæþa, or æþa; as Hatton, Hatfield, Hadham, Headley, Hedingham, Heddington, Edington.

Hithe, eth, iff; from hýþe, *a landing-place*; as Queenhithe; whence also Rotherhithe, corrupted into Redriff; as St. Osythe is pronounced St. Osiff. Lambeth is more obvious from Lambhithe; Maidenhead from Maidenhithe.

Hoe, Hoo, Hough, Hock, Hook; from hoh, *high* (hoch, Germ.); as Ivinghoe, Fingringhoo, Houghton, Hockerton, Hook-Norton. Haughley is perhaps from Ðaȝa-leaȝ.

Holm, Hollym, Hulme, Hulmp, Lump, Lum; from holm, which has various senses; generally signifying *extent*, or *length*; as Holmwood, Holm-Cultram, Holmpton, Cullumpton, Lumley.

Holt, Hot, Hod, Hots; from holꞇ, *a wood*; as Sparsholt, Evershot, Hoddesdon, Hotspur.

Hurst, Herst, Hest, Est; from hýꞃꞃꞇ, *a thick wood, a forest*: ýꞃꞃcian, *to increase*; as Lamberhurst, Midhurst, Penshurst, Herstmonceaux, Fingest, Hurstley, Worstley.

I.

Ing, Age, Wing, Wink, Vang, Wan; from inȝ, *a meadow*, or *pasture*; as Ingham, Hingham, Wingfield, Winkfield, Wanstead; unless the last be derived from ꝑanaꞇ, *a want* or *mole*; as Wantage was called by the Saxons Ꝑanaꞇinȝ.

L.

Lay, Lea, Lee, Leigh, Ley; from leaȝ, *a lea, a plain*, or *land untilled*; as Laytonstone, Leebrookhurst, Leighton, Bromley, Leybourne.

Low, Lowe, Loe, Loo; from hlæꝑ, *an extensive tract of land*; as Houndslow, Lowestoft, Ludlow, Winslow.

M.

Marsh, Mars, Mers, Mas; from meꞃꞃc, *a marsh*; as Marshlands, Marston, Mersham, Aldermaston.

Mere, Mir, Mor, Moor, More; from meꞃe, *a mere*, or moꞃ, *a moor, a hill*, or *high ground*; as Merton, Mirfield, Moreton, Westmorland, Otmoor, Highmoor.

N.

Ness, Nesse, Nase; from næꞃ, neꞃꞃe, næꞃꞃa, *a promontory*, or *rising ground*; as Holderness, Nasing, Naseby; and simply The Nase, or Nesse, Walton on the Nase; &c.

O.

Oare, Ore, Or, Er; from ora, ora, *an extremity*; as Stonor, Windsor, Cumnor, or Cumner.

Over; from ofer; as Overy, ofer ea, *over the water*.

Ouse, Ose, Usc, Ex, Ux, Wis; from ysc, ysca, usa, the Ouse; a general name for a slow river; as Oseney, Usk, Exeter, Exmouth, Uxbridge, Wisbeach.

P.

Prest, Pres; from preost, *a priest*; as Preston, Presbury.

R.

Rig, Ridge; from hric, hricg, *a ridge*; as Rigton, Rigsby, Hawkeridge.

S.

Scaw, Sco, Sho, Shoe, Shaw; from scoh or scob, D. S. as Scawby, Scofield, Shoebury, Shawbury. Hence *a shoe*; because originally made of wood: scob, *a wooden desk, a scoop*; scobl, *a shovel*, &c. &c.

Sel, Sil; from sel, *large*; as Selwood, Silbury Hill, Silchester.

Stad, Stead, Sted; from stæþe, staþe, steð, *a bank, station*, or *place of rest*; as Stadhampton, Hamstead, Tisted.

Stam, Stan, Stone; from stan, *stone*; as Stanford, Middleton Stoney.

Stock, Stoke; from stoc, *wood, fuel*, &c.; as Woodstock, Stockport.

Stow, Sto; from stop, *a place of residence*; as Godstow, Stowey, Stogursey (Stow-Courcy), Stoford.

T.

Thorp, Throp, Trop, Thrap, Threp, Trep, Trip; from þorp, *a village*: as Towthorp, Heythrop, Adlestrop, Thrapston.

Ton, Tone; from tun, *an inclosure, a town*; as Taunton, Ulverston. Examples are endless; but tun and dun are sometimes confounded.

W.

Wad, Wat; from wæð, wæd, a river that may be *waded* over; *vadum*; as Waddon, Wadham, Watford, &c.

Wald, Walt, Weald, Wild, Wold, Would; from weald, wold, *a wild extent of uncultivated land, whether with or without wood*; as the Wealds of Kent and Sussex, and the Wolds of Yorkshire. Hence Waldershare, Waltham, Wildon, Willsdon, Kingswould.

Werth, Worth, Worthy; from weorð, *a village, a town, near the head of a river*; as Tameworth, Worthington, Headbourn-Worthy, &c.

Wich, Wichen, Wish; from wic, *a retreat*; vic-*us*; as Harwich, Droitwich, Wichenford, Wishford.

Win, Wen; from win, *a contest*, or *victory*; as Bedwin, Winslow, Wenden. Some from wine or wind, as Windermere, Winster, Winston.

Wood, Woot, Wot; from wuda, *wood*; as Wootton, Wotton.

Obs. In addition to the examples above selected, which might be multiplied almost to infinity, there are numberless instances of names of places derived from historical and accidental circumstances, which cannot be noticed here. The object has been, as much as possible, to give some few general rules to facilitate the study of our Saxon topography. Many of the more obvious appellations are omitted; as Easton, Weston, Norton, Sutton. We therefore conclude, in the words of honest Ælfric:—Nelle we na swiðor here be þam worde swecan. Wel sit þit aht cnawað.

INDEX

OF

THE NAMES OF PLACES.

Abbreviations used to designate the Latin Historians.

	A. D.		A. D.
B. or Bed. *Beda, Venerable Bede,* about	730	H. *Hagustaldensis Prior, Joannes,* about	1180
Al. or Ælf. *Alfredus M., Alfred the Great*	890	R. *Ricardus, Prior Hagustald.*	1184
As. *Asserius Menevensis*	900	G. *Gervasius*	1200
Eth. *Ethelwerdus*	977	Hovd. *Hovdenus*	1204
I. *Ingulphus*	1109	B. *Bromtonus*	1330
F. or Flor. *Florentius*	1117	S. *Stubbes*	1360
M. *Will. Malmesburiensis*	1140	W. *Matt. Westmonasteriensis*	1377
Hunt. *Henr. Huntingdoniensis*	1148	T. *Thorn*	1390
D. *Sim. Dunelmensis*	1164	K. *Knighton*	1395
E. *Ethelredus, Abbas Rievallis*	1166	I. C. *Ingulphi Continuatores*	1486

ROMAN PROVINCES AND SAXON COUNTIES.

I. CORNABII and DANMONII	People of Cornwall and Devonshire.
II. DUROTRIGES	People of Dorsetshire.
III. BELGÆ	People of Somerset, Wilts, and the greater part of Hants, including the Isle of Wight.
IV. ATREBATII	People of Berkshire.
V. REGNI	People of Surry, Sussex, and the South-eastern part of Hants.
VI. CANTII	People of Kent.
VII. TRINOBANTES	People of Middlesex and Essex.
VIII. ICENI	People of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, and Huntingdonshire.
IX. CATIEUCHLANI	People of Bucks, Bedford, and Hertfordshire.
X. DOBUNI	People of Gloucester and Oxfordshire.
XI. SILURES	Hereford, Monmouth, Radnor, Brecon, and Glamorganshire.
XII. DIMETÆ	People of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardiganshire.
XIII. ORDOVICES	People of Flint, Denbigh, Merioneth, Montgomery, Carnarvonshire, and Anglesey.
XIV. CORNAVII	Cheshire, Shropshire, Stafford, Warwick, and Worcestershire.
XV. CORITANI	People of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, Rutland, and Northamptonshire.
XVI. BRIGANTES	Yorkshire, Lancashire, Westmorland, Cumberland, and Durham.
XVII. OTTADINI, or OTTADUNI	People of Northumberland.

ABBAN-DUN, Abben-dun, *p.* 163, 167, 200, 201, 214, 215, 217, 219, 222, 224, 277, 338, *Abbatis mons. Abbandonia*, F. *Abbendune*, E. *Abbingdon*, B. *Abendon, Abyndon*, K. Abingdon, Berkshire.

Ace-manney ceaster, 158. *Acamanni civitas*, F. Bath, Somersetshire.

Ac-lea, 77, 79, 93. *Aclech*, R. *Quercuum campus.* Oakley, in Surry.

Acran-mynster, Æxan-minster, 71, 72. *Ax-*

anminster, F. *Acseminster*, Hunt. Axminster, Devonshire.

S. Ædmund, 317, 346. *Vid.* S. Eadmundes-byrig.

Ædmer clif, 73, i. e. *Edwini clivus. Eggecliffe*, Gibs. *f.* Edwinstow, Nottinghamshire.

Ægeles-byrig. Ægles-byrig, Ægeles-burh. Æglesburh, 26, 135. *Aelesbury*, Hunt. *Eilesberi*, W. Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire.

Ægeles-ford. Ægeles-þrep. Ægeles-þræp, Ægles-þrep, 15, 199. *Eagelesford*, *Ægelesthrep*, F. *Ilesford* (al. *Eilesford*,) Hunt. *Æglistrop*, Rad. Higd. *Polychron.*, 452. Aylesford, Kent.

Æglesworðe, 155. Eylesworth, Northampton.

Ælfet-éé. Adelfet-éé, 74. *In regione quæ dicitur Ælfete*, E. Adlingfleet, Yorkshire.

Ælm, 43. Elm, near Wisbeach, Cambridgesh.

Æscer-dun, 38, 47, 100, 180; i. e. *fraxini mons.* As. *Eascesdune*, F. D. *Escendun*, D. *Eschedun*, *Easkesdune*, Hov. *Asschedon*, B. *Æssesdune*, W. *Aston*, *Ashendon*, Gibs. Ashdown, Berkshire.

Æsc-tun, 155. Ashton, Northamptonshire.

Æstfeld, 154; Eastfield, Northamptonshire.

Æstun, 43. Easton, Northamptonshire.

Æceping-stoce, 172. *Teauistoke*, *Tauestoke*, F. *Tavistoce*, D. *Tavestok*, *Esingestoche*, B. *Esingestoche*, Hunt. *Thamstoke*, *Thauistoke*, W. Tavistock, Devon. *Vide* Tæpingstoc.

Æðandun, 105. *Ethandun*, Flor. *Edendune*, Hunt. *Ethendune*, W. H. Heddington, Wiltshire.

Æðelbyhtes mynster, V. R. 244. St. Ethelbert's Minster at Hereford. *Vide* Hereforda.

Æðelhun-iglond, 53; i. e. *Æthelhuni Insula*, Gibs. *f.* Allington, Lincolnshire.

Æðelinga dene, 173. Alton, Hants.

Æðelinga igge, 105, 106. *Æthelingaeg*, As. *Ethelingaeige*, F. *Adelingia*, M. *Ethelingeie*, Hunt. W. *Edelingeheie*, E. *Ethelynghei*, B. i. e. *Nobilium insula.* Athelney, Somersetshire.

Afene, 39. The River Avon. Whence Afene-muða, Afenan-muða, 132. 269, *Avonæ ostium.*

S. Albane, 336, 352. *Verolamium.* St. Albans, Hertfordshire. See Newcome's *Hist. and Antiquities of the Abbey of St. Alban's.*

Albemape. Albamap, 302, 369. Albemarle.

Albin, 313. *Albano* near Rome.

Aldepingle, 368. Aldwinkle, Northamptonsh.

Alemannia. Alamanie, 79 (V.R.), 370. Germany.

Alre, 105. Aller, near Bridgewater, Somerset.

Alueapnie, 324. *Alvethia*, Auvergne.

Ambresbyri, 170. *Ambresbury*, B. *Ambrasbury*, K. Amesbury, Wilts, near Stonehenge. "*In monte Ambrii qui nunc vulgo Stanhenges.*" *Angl. Sacra*, part ii. 656.

Ancap-ig, 44. *Anachoritarum Insula.* Thorney Isle, Cambridge. Vid. *Hist. Petroburg.* ap. Sparke, p. 6.

Andefera, 171. *Andeafara*, D. *Andever*, K. *Andover*, Hants.

Andred. Andredes-leag. -lege. -leaga, 16, 69, 114. *Andredesleige*, Hunt. The Wealds of Sussex and Kent. *Vide infra* Andredes-ceastres.

Andredes-ceastres, 17. *Andredescester*, Hunt. *Anderida*, *f.* Pevensey, or Pemsey Castle, Sussex. *Al.* Hastings.

Angel-cyn. Angel-cynnes lond, 13, 28, 78, 86, 90, 97, 121, 124, 163, 164, 167, 171, 173, 176, 178, 181, 183, 188, 192, 199, 200, 201, 314. *Gens Anglorum*, England.

Angel-cynnes scole, 102, 109; i. e. *Anglicæ gentis schola*, The English School at Rome.

Angeli. Ameli, 346, 354, 355, 362. "*Oppidum Galliæ Aquitanicæ præclarum, in finibus Santonum*," Gibs. S. Jean d'Angeli in France.

Angeop. Angæp. Angou, 333, 338, 340, 342, 344, 348, 349, 353, 354, 356, 370, 372. *Andegavia*, Anjou.

Angle. Anglas. v. Engle.

Angles-ege, 317. *Angleseye*, K. *Mona.* Monege, Mæn-ige, Man-ige, Mann-ie; i. e. *Anglorum Insula*, Anglesey.

Antiochia, 5. *Antiochia*, Antioch.

Apuldre, 114, 116. *Apoldore*, Eth. *Apultrea*, F. Y pwl ŷ dwr, Br. A pool of water. Apledore, or Appledore, Kent.

Argentes, 308. *Argenton*, *Argentan*, Gibs. Argence, in France.

Armenia. *Armorica*, Gibs. i. e. Bretagne.

Arundel, 315, 323. Arundel, Sussex.

Arewe, 198. *Arewe*, F. Hovd. *Arenne*, D. Script. X. p. 174. The River Orwell.

Assandun 199, 202. *Assendun*, S. Hovd. i. e. *mons asini.* "*Chron. Saxon. Petrob.* agreeth with Huntingdon, and sayeth Assandune is in Essex." *Lamb. Top. Dict. p.* 109. Ashendon, or Assington, Essex.

Audomare, 253, V.R. 268. The Convent of St. Omer in France.

Augustine, Agustine, scē, 251, 257. The Monastery of St. Augustine's, at Canterbury.

Axanmuð, v. Exan-muð.

B.

Baccanceld, 58. Beckenham, Gibs. *f.* Bapchild, near Sittingbourne, Kent. *Vid.* Somner, *Antiq. Cant.* p. 231.

Baddanbyrig, 125. Badbury, Dorsetshire.

Badecanpylla, 139. *Badecanwella*, F. Bakewell, Derbyshire.

Bæbbanburh, v. Bebbanburh.

Bæc, v. Bec.

Bæzeraf, 113. *Bojari*, *Bajoari*, *Bavari*. The Bavarians.

Bælesme. Bælæsme, 323, 326, 327, 328, 329, 333. Belesme, in Normandy.

Bæpneze, 283. *Bernacum*, Bernay.

Bæpnicaf, v. Beopnicaf.

Baiuf, 327. *Baiocæ*. Bayeux.

Baldpinef land, 231. Flanders.

Bappe, 155. *Bearwe*, F. *Barowe*, K. Barrow, Rutlandshire.

Bappucfcipe. Bappucfcipe, v. Beappucfcipe.

Basing, 100. *Basengus*, F. Old Basing, near Basingstoke, Hampshire.

Baðan-ceftep. Baðan. Baðum. Baðe, 26, 127, 159, 190, 297, 299, 347, 360. Bath, Somersetshire. *Vide* Ace-mannef ceaftep.

Bataille, 308. Mynftep æt þæpe Bataille; Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Bavapia, 79, V.R. Bavaria.

Beam-dune, 30. *Collis stipitibus seu trabibus refertus.* Bampton, Oxfordshire or Devonshire. Byndon, Camd.

Beamfleot, 116, 117. *Beanflota*, F. *Beamfled*, Hunt. South Bamfleet, or Benfleet, Essex.

Beapðanig. Bapðanig. Beapðanig. Bapðanig, 37, 53, 62, 127. Bardney, Lincolnshire.

Beappucfcipe. Beappucfcipe. Bappucfcipe, 97, 179, 183, 187, 317, 319, 325. *Berrocscire*, As. *Bearrucscire*, *Barrocscire*, *Bearrocscire*, *Barocessire*, F. *Berruchescire*, M. *Bearrucscire*, *Berrsire*, *Bercscire*, Hunt. *Barrocscire*, D. *Bearrukeschire*, *Berkesire*, Hovd. *Barocschire*, *Barcschire*, *Barkshire*, B. Bercheria. "*Ita vocatur à* Berroc *sylva ubi buxus abundantissime nascitur.*" Flor. from Asser. Berkshire.

Bebbanburh. Bæbbanburh. Bæbbaburh, 23, 37, 169, 306, 311, 312. *Bebbanburc*, F. *Bebanburgh*, *Behamburgh*, *Behanburch*, Hunt. *Babbanburch*, *Bebbanburc*, D. *Babanburch*, R. *Behhamburg*, Hovd. *Baenburg*, L. *Bamburgh*, B. K. *Bebbæ castrum*. Bamborrow, or Bamborough Castle, Northumberland.

Bec. Bæc, 306, 370. "*Galliæ Abbatia, in ducatu Normanniæ et Rotomagensi diœcesi, prope Riblam fluvium. Hodie* le bec Helouin, *quòd ab Helwino fundata erat.*" Gibs. Bec.

Beðan-forð. Beaðan-forð. Beðican-forð, 26, 133, 135, 158, 185. *Bedeford*, Hunt. L. *Bedforde*, *Bedeforde*, B. K. *Bedford*, B. W. Bedford.

Beðan-forð-fcipe. Beaða-forð-fcipe, 186, 196. *Bedefordsire*, Hovd. *Beddefordschire*, B. Bedfordshire.

Beðanheafðe, 50. *Bidanheafod*, F. Beðepinða occurs in King Alfred's Will little more than two hundred years afterwards. Bedwin, Wiltshire.

Beðican-forð, v. Beðan-forð.

Belmunt, 348. *Beaumont*, in Normandy.

Benefica, 129. Vid. An. DCCCCXIII. The River Bean, Benoc, or Benwic, near Hertford.

Benningtun. Bynfintun. Benefingtun, 26, 75. *Benesingtun*, Fl. *Benesintune*, Hunt. *Benetune*, Hovd. *Chron. de Mailros*. *Bensintona*, W. Benson, Oxfordshire. Bennington, Hertfordshire.

Beofeplic, 63. *Beverli*, R. *Beverlith*, B. Beverley, Yorkshire.

Beopclea, 299, 342. *Beorkenlau*, F. *Berchelai*, Hunt. *Barcheley*, B. *Berkeley*, K. Berkley, Gloucestershire.

Beorgforð, 68. *Beorhtford*, F. *Beorford*, W. Burford, Oxfordshire.

Beorh-hamftede, 264. Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire.

Beopnicaf, 35, 54. *Bernicii*, M. Bernicians.

Beranbyrig, 24. *Beranbyri*, Hunt. *Banbyry*, K. Banbury, Oxfordshire.

S. Berhtinef mynftep, 357. *S. Berhtini Monasterium.*

Befencun, 355. *Besançon*. Vide Byfincun.

Blaif, 336, 364. *Blois*, in France.

Boc-leðen, 1. *Latini*, *Romani*. Romans.

Bolhiðe-geat, 274. "*Janua ab Australi parte Monasterii Petroburgensis.*" Gibs. Bulldykegate, Peterborough.

Boneual, 192. Bonneval, in France.

Bofanham. Bofenham, 220, 221, 231. Bosham, Sussex.

Bpaðan-æ, 43; i. e. *latus fluvius*. Hist. Eccl. Petroburg. *Bardanea*. Broadwater.

Bpaðanpelic, 132. *Reoric*, F. The Flat-Holms.

Bpaðenforð, 39. Bradford, Wiltshire.

Bpamtun, 341. *f.* Brampton-Abbots, Herefordshire.

Bpaure, 332, 333. Braiose, or Brieux, in Normandy.

Brecenanmere, 130. *Bricenanmere*, F. *Brecanammere*, Hunt. *Bricenamere*, Hovd. Brecknock, or Brecnockmere S. W.

Bræbene, 126. *Bradene*, F. "*Cepit Inbrithenten, et circumquaque quicquid aderat.*" H. Hunt. p. 353. Bredon Forest, near Malmsbury, Wiltshire.

Bremerbyrig, 128. *f.* Bramsbury, or Bramsby, Lincolnshire.

Brent-ford, 198. *Brendeford*, Hunt. B. *Brenford*, D. i. e. *Brenti vadum.* Brentford, Middlesex.

Breodune, 52, 65. *Briudun, in Provincia Merciorum*, Bed. *Swapham*, Hist. Petroburg. *Briudunum*, F. *f.* Breedon, or Bredon, Worcestershire.

Breten-lond. Brytenlond. Brytonland, 11, 16, 164. *Britannorum terra.* Britain.

Brictric. Brittor, 298, 353, 370. *Brichstou*, Ord. Vit. *Bricstowa*, F. *Brigestou, Bristou*, Hunt. Ann. Wav. *Brycstoue*, D. *Brikestow, Bristohw*, Hovd. *Bristowe*, K. *Bristow*, W. K. i. e. *pontis locus.* Bristol, Gloucestershire and Somersetshire.

Brycge. Brycge, 129, 210, 215, 233, 234, 352. *Brige*, D. *Briges*, Hovd. *Brugges, Brugge, Bruggenorth*, B. *Brigges*, W. 1. *Bruges.* 2. Bridgenorth, Shropshire.

Brittene. Brytene. Bretene, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17, 20, 21, 24, 27, 28, 32, 48, 56, 145, 161. Breoton, Breotonelond, Al. *Britannia; Vide* Camden. Britaun. Somn. Gloss. in voc. *Britannia.* Britain.

Brittas. Brytas. Bretlas. Brittisce. Britpalas. 1, 2, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 112, 280. 282, 283. "*Britanni; quo etiam nomine nonnunquam vocantur in his Annalibus Armoricani.*" Gibs. The Britons; whether in Great Britain or Bretagne.

Britland, 283, 288, 295, 299. "*Britannorum terra; tum Wallia tum Normannia.*" Gibs. The land of the Britons. The context will decide between Wales and Bretagne.

Brunanburh, 141. *Brunford*, I. *Brumesburh, Brunesburih, Brunesburh, Bruneburh*, Hunt. *Brunnanbyrg, Brumenburh*, Hovd. *Brunneburyh*, B. Ford prope Bromeridge *in agro Northumbrensi*, Camden. *Rex Æthelstanus fraterque suus Eadmundus, in loco qui dicitur* Brunanburgh, *cum exercitu occurrerunt*, Flor. "*Oppidum est in agro Cestrensi hodie* Brunburh *dictum.*" Gibs. *f.* Brumby, Lincolnshire.

Brycge. Brygce, 210, 211, 217, 219, 222, 234, 235, 239. Bruges, in Flanders.

Brycgtope, 229, 251. Bristol, Somersetshire. *Vide* Brictric.

Brytford, 253, V.R. Britford, near Sarum, Wiltshire.

Brytland, 251. Wales. *Vide* Britland.

Brytten, &c. v. Brittene.

Buccingaham, 132. *Bukingeham*, Hunt. W. *Bukyngham*, B. i. e. *fagorum villa.* Buckingham.

Buccingahamscire, 185, 186, 196. Buckinghamshire.

Bunna. Buna, 113, 314. *Bononia.* Boulogne.

Burgundia, 223. *Burgundy.*

Bures, 308; Bures, in Normandy.

Burh. Burch, 46, 157, 169, 191, 192, 213, 250, 273, 274, 275, 276, 278, 317, 324, 325, 330, 334, 335, 336, 337, 352, 354, 355, 356, 357, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 373, 374. Peterborough, Northamptonshire.

Burne, 335. East Bourne, in Sussex.

Burnewudu, 135. Bernwood Forest, Buckinghamshire.

Buttingtun. Budigingtun, 118. *Budingtun juxta Severnam*, Hunt. *Apud Buttingtun in ripâ Sabrinæ fluminis sitam*, Flor. p. 596. Budigingtun on Sæfern stæde, i. e. *Butdigingtun ad ripam Sabrinæ. Hodie* Buttington, *cui à regione ad Occidentalem Sabrinæ ripam objicitur Welshpoole*, Gibs. "*Oppidum id* [Buttingtona] *ad minorem ejusdem fluminis* [Sabrinæ] *ramum in agro Glocestrensi situm est*, Spelman. Vita Ælfredi, R. "*Potius in agro Salopiensi, ibi enim* Buttingtona *est ad ipsam Sabrinam sita, ubi etiamnum munitionum vestigia videri asserunt.*" O. Walker, *Not. in loc.* Speed and Somner place it in Montgomeryshire; but Boddington in Gloucestershire is generally understood to be the scene of action.

Byfeper-stan, 229. Beverston, Gloucestershire.

Bylgeleze, 245. Bilsley, Gloucestershire.

Bynnincun, 75. Benson; *Vid.* Benningtun.

Byrtune, 265. *Burhtun*, Hovd. *Burton super Trent*, B. *Burton*, S. K. *Abbatiæ Burtunensis.* Burton, Staffordshire.

Byrincun, 223. *Bisontium. Burgundiæ metropolis.* Besançon. *Vide* Berencun.

C.

Cæpe, 61. *Cære*, Hunt.—"*et* Dæpe, *Carehouse & Heefeld.*" Gibs. *f.* Caraw, Northumb.

Cæsar Augusta, 76, V. R. *Sarragossa.*

Calne, 163. Calne, Wiltshire.

Campaine, 314. *Campania.* Champagne, in France.

Caningamæpcep, 186. *Caningamersce*, Hovd. *Kaningamersce*, Flor. All-Cannings, Wilts.

Cant-papa-burh, Cant-papa-býrig. Cant-papebepi, 34, 40, 42, 45, 46, 48, 50, 51, 53, 56, 57, 58, 69, 82, 92, 99, 112, 139, 156, 183, 187, 189, 203, 205, 271, 272, 273, 306, 313, 319, 324, 330, 331, 334, 335, 336, 340, 341, 343, 344, 345, 346, 351, 352, 358, 359, 360, 370. *Dorupernia*, Bed. Cantpapena burg, Al. *Canturbery*, K. *Urbs populi Cantiani.* Canterbury.

Cant-pape, 14, 17, 30, 32, 36, 48, 49, 58, 64, 68, 73, 82, 85, 87, 88, 91, 94, 97, 125, 169. *Cantwari.* The People of Kent.

Cant-papa pice, 25, 58, 90, 96. *Cantwarorum regnum.* The Kingdom of Kent.

Capiei (*Cot.* Cazici), 110. *Cadri*, Hunt. *Caziacum in Maternam.* Chezy, in France.

Capdeol, 305. *Karloil*, Hunt. *Cairleil*, D. *Karlel*, H. *Carlel*, R. Hovd. *Carleul*, L. *Caerliel, Carlyell, Karlell, Carlele, Carliull, Carliol, Karloil, Carlyl*, K. Carlisle, Cumberland. *Vide* Appendix, p. 385.

Capmum, 89, 91. Charmouth, Dorsetshire.

Capepa, 155, 157. Castor, Northamptonshire; or Casterton, Rutlandshire.

Cathenes, 1, *Note.* Cathness.

Caþum. Kaðum, 271, 293, 327. *Cadomus.* Caen, in Normandy.

Cealc-hýþe, 78. *Cealcide*, Hunt. *Chalchuthe*, W. Challock, or Chalk, in Kent.

Ceaster. Cæstep, 56, 73, 77, 157, 309, 341, 344, 370. Chester, West-Chester.

Ceasterforda. 148. Chesterford, in Essex

Cedenac, 52. Cadney, Lincolnshire.

Cent. Centlond, 16, 26, 31, 35, 54, 56, 58, 59, 64, 85, 87, 92, 97, 108, 114, 122, 128, 136, 170, 184, 194, 198, 299. *Cantium.* The County of Kent.

Centmagap. Centipcan, 122, 172, 187. *Cantiani.* The Inhabitants of Kent.

Ceolep-ege, 180. Cholsey, near Wallingford, in Berkshire; not Chelsea, as some imagine.

Ceopcep-ige. Ceopcep-ege, 157, 288, 332. *Ceortesei*, Bed. Cod. C. *Cerotesei*, W. *Certeset*, T. *Certesie*, Hovd. F. W. Chertsey, Surry.

Cepdicesforda, 21. *Cerdicesforda in fluvio Avenæ*, Eth. *Certicesford*, Hunt. i. e. *Cerdici vadum.* Charford, near Fordingbridge, Hants.

Cepdicesleag. Cepdicesleah, 22. *Cerdici campus.* Chardsley, Buckinghamshire. Somner.

Cepdicesora, 18, 21. *Certicesore*, Hunt. *Sardichesore quæ nunc vocatur Gernemuth*, B. *Cerdici littus; ostium Garienis.* Yarmouth, Norfolk. *Gibs.*

Cice, 345. *S. Osgithæ de Cice*, Flor. Continuat. *Chieche*, W. *Chicce*, Hunt. *Chich*, L. S. Osythe, Essex. "*quod ibi in S. Osithæ, (sive* Osgithæ) *memoriam, ædem sacram posuit Ricardus Episcopus Lundenensis circa An.* MCXX." Camd.

Ciltepn, 184. Chtepn, Gibs. *Chiltern*, Hunt. *Cyltern*, Hovd. The Chiltern Hills, Oxfordshire.

Cingesdelf, 155; i. e. *Regis fossa.* Kingsdelf. Camd. *f.* Knutsdyke, Northamptonshire.

Cingestan. Cýningestun, 139, 164. *Kingestone*, B. i. e. *regia villa.* Kingston.

Ciceastre. Gipceastre, Cicaestep. Ciceastep, 120, 297, *Cissaceaster*, F. *Cicestria*, F. Cont. *Cissacestre*, D.—*Cissa, de cujus nomine* Cicestria, *quam ipse fundavit, nomen sortita est*, W. Chichester, Sussex.

Clæghangra, 198. Clayhanger, or Clayhonger, Essex.

Cledemuþa, 137. Gladmouth, or Cledmouth, South Wales; so called from the mouth of the Cleddy.

Cleucestria, Cloecistria, Claudia, 178, 179. Gibson's edition. *Glawornia.* Glocester.

Clipcun, 175. Clist, or Clyst, near Exeter, Devonshire.

Clune, 43. King's Cliff, Northamptonshire.

Cloþeshoo. Clouehoo. Clouehou, 67, 87. Cloþeshooh, Alf. *Clovesho*, G. T. *f.* Cliff at Hoo, Kent.

Clunig. Clunni. Clume, 340, 354, 355, 359, 361, 362, 363. Clunny, or Clugny, in Burgundy.

Coventreo. Coventreo. Couentre, 218, 265. Coventry, Warwickshire.

Colne, 115. The River Colne.

Colne. Colone, 243. Cologne; *Köln*, Germ.

Colneceaster, 136, 137. Colchester, Essex.

Coludeburh, 54. *Urbs Coldana, Coludi urbs*, Bed. "*Hic S. Ebba juste, sobrie ac pie vixit; an vero ibi religionis cultum primo instituerit, an ab antecessorum studiis institutum invenerit, incertum.*" Dugdal. ex veteri MS. Bibl. Bodl. Coldingham.

Conſtantinópolip. Æt Conſtantinopolum, 239. Constantinople.

Coppey-ȝeate, 163. *Coruesgeate*, D. *Coruesgate*, Hovd. i. e. *Corfi janua.* The Gate of Corfe. Corfe Castle, in Purbeck, Dorsetshire.

Cornpealaȝ, 113, 171. *Cornewayla*, K. *Cornwalli. Cornubiæ incolæ, Dannonii, Dunmonii, Damnonii.* Cornwall; or the people of that district.

Corham, 195. Cosham or Corsham, in the hundred of Chippenham, Wiltshire.

Coſceſſopd, 53. *f.* Cosford, Warwickshire.

Cotingham, 368. Cottingham, Northamptonshire.

Couentpe, 360. *Conventria.* Coventry, Warwickshire. *Vide* Cpanteꝛ.

Cpæccladæ. Cpeccaȝelade, 126, 195. *Criccelade*, F. *Crickelad*, F. W. *Criccelad*, D. *Greglade quæ modo dicitur Kirkelade*, Hovd. B. *Crikelade*, Hunt. *Criklade*, B. Cricklade, Wiltshire.

Cpeccanford. Cpecȝanford, Cpeacanford, 15. *Creganford*, Hunt. i. e. *Greccæ fluminis vadum.* Crayford, Kent.

Cpeta, 12, V. R. Crete.

Cpidiantun, 163. *Cridiatun*, F. Kirton.

Cpiſtep cýpic, 202; i. e. *Christi Ecclesia.* Christ Church, Canterbury.

Cpuland. Cpoyland, 155, 283; i. e. *cruda et cœnosa terra.* interp. Ingulph. *Crowland*, B. Crowland, or Croyland, Lincolnshire.

Cuȝȝedic, 42. Uggedike or Ugmere.

Cumbpa land. Cumep-land. 147, 173. *Cumbreland*, D. *Cumberland*, Hunt. H. Hovd. B. *Cumbrorum terra.* The County of Cumberland.

Cundoð, 107. *Cundoth*, Chron. Mailros. *Ad monasterium quod dicitur* Condath, F. *Condatum super Scaldim in Belgio.* Condé sur l'Escaut.

Cupboil, 345, 365. "*Curbolium* in Galliis." Gibs. Corbeil, in the Isle of France.

Cpanta-pic, 91. *Cwentawic*, F. Canterbury.

Cpatbpicge, 121. (Bpicge, Cod *Cant.*) *Cantbricge*, Ethelw. (*l.* Cuat—) *Quatbrig*, F. *Quantebridge*, W. *Quadruge*, Hunt. Quat, near Bridgenorth, Shropshire.

Cpichelmeȝ-hleape, 180. *Cuiccelmeslawe*, F. *Chichelmeslaue*, Hunt. *Cwichelmelow*, Hovd. i. e. *Cwichelmi ugger.* Cuckamsley Hill, Berkshire.

Cymeneȝ opa, 16. *Cymeni littus.* "*prope* Wittering." Camd. *f.* Shoreham, Sussex.

Cynemæpeſpopd, 84. *Kinemeresford*, Ewin. *Regis prædarium vadum*, Gibs. Kempsford, Gloucestershire.

Cýnet, 180. *Kenet*, F. D. *Keneta*, M. Kennet, Wiltshire.

Cyningeſ clipe, 76. *Kyngesclive*, *Kyngsclive*, Hunt. Conisclif, Durham.

Cyngeȝ dælp. v. Cingeȝ dælp.

Cyningeſ tun. v. Cingeȝ tun.

Cynomannia, 251, V. R. *Vide* Manȝ.

Cyppanham, 104, 106. *Cipenham*, Hunt. *Chipenham*, Hunt. B. i. e. "*Villa mercatoria*; à cyppan." Gibs. Chippenham, Wiltshire.

Cypenceaſtep. Cypnceaſtep, 26, 35, 106, 203. *Cirrenceastre*, As. *Cirecastere*, Hunt. *Circestre*, L. B. *Carinium.* Cyrencester.

Cypicbyriȝ, 130. *Cerebirih*, Hunt. *Cyrebury*, B. Chirbury, Shropshire.

D.

Dæȝ-ſtan. Dæȝan-ſtan, 2, 29. *Degsastan*, F. Hunt. i. e. *Degsæ lapis*, Bed. Dauston, Cumberland. *Gibs. f.* Theekstone, Yorkshire, N. R.

Dælneodaȝ, 2, 29. *Dalreudini*, Bed. Dalneadingaȝ, Al. i. e. *cohors hominum sub Reuda.*

Dænemeapce. Denmapce, 178, 201, 203, 207, 273, 275, 276, 280, 282, 283, 288, 296, 340. *Denmercia.* i. e. *Danorum fines.* Denmark.

Dæpentamuþa. Deptamuþa, 221. Dartmouth, in Kent.

Dampront, 309. Domfront, Normandy.

S. Daud, 360. *Menevia.* The Bishopric of St. David's, Pembrokeshire.

Deapnep pice, 35, 38. *Deirorum regnum.* "A *ferarum* copia; Sax. enim deop est *fera*." Gibs. Part of the ancient Northymbria.

Deȝenaȝ. Denaȝ, 87, 118, 122, 125, 153, 171, 174. *Devonienses.* The Inhabitants of Devon.

Deȝenaȝcype, Deȝnanȝcype. Deȝnaȝcýne, 92, 105, 116, 163, 171, 201, 216, 232. *Deuenesire*, *Dauenescyre*, Hunt. *Daveneshire*, Hovd. *Deveneschire*, B. *Devenchire*, *Devenschyre*, K. *Comitatus Devoniensis.* Devonshire.

Dene. Dena. Denaȝ. Denȝce. Dænisc. Dænisce men, 78, 89, 90, 91, 92, 100, 101, 107, 108, 110, 116, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 127, 128, 130, 138, 139, 168, 172, 174, 175, 176, 179, 185, 201, 205, 242, 273, 296. The Danes.

Denmeapce. *Vide* Dænemeapce.

Deomod, 132. *Deomedum*, F. *Demetia.* "*Et tunc* [Dani] *manserunt in Insula Stepen cum magna miseria, ita quod cibus eis defecit,*

et multi fame mortui sunt, &c. Grecestercum ipsi in Deomedum ed. Hunt. Part of Wales.

Deorabỳ. Deorbỳ, 133, 146, 218. *Dereby, Derebi,* Hunt. *Derbi,* E. A "A deor *fera,* et bỳ *habitatio.*" Gibs. Derby.

Deorbrcipe, 253. *Derbyschire,* B. *Ager Derbiensis.* Derbyshire.

Deorham, 26, 84. 1. *ferarum habitaculum.* An. DLXXVII. Dyrham, Gloucestershire. An. DCCXCIX. Dereham, Norfolk.

Deorhỳrſt, 241. Deerhurst, Gloucestershire.

Depeſtope, 1. Davidstow, i. e. St. David's.

Depay, 54. *Deire.* The Inhabitants of the kingdom of Deira. *Vide* Deapnapice.

Depapuda, 56. *Ferarum sylva.* Beverley.

Depepopð, 43. Dereworth, Northamptonsh.

Dic, 126. i. e. *fossa.* The Foss-dyke, Lincolnsh.

Dipelin, 144. *Diveline, Ebland.* Dublin.

Dodeſðorp, 154. Dostrop, Northamptonshire.

Dol, 283. Dol, in Brittany.

Dorpe. Dorpa, 226, 227, 236. *Dbuerc, Doure,* Hunt. *Dovere,* D. K. *Dowere,* Hovd. *Dover,* B. *Duvore,* T. *Dubris.* Dover.

Domepham, 148. South Damerham, Wiltshire.

Domnc, 84. *Dommoc,* Bed. Dommoceaſtep, Al. *Domoc,* G. Dunwich, Suffolk.

Dopceaſtep. Dopceaſtep, 36, 122, 158. *Dorcinea,* (*Dorcic,* C.) Bed. Dopceaſtep, Al. *Dorecestre,* Hunt. *Dorchecestre,* L. *Dorkecestre,* B. *Dorcestre,* W. Dorchester, Oxfordshire.

Dope, 88. Dore, Derbyshire.

Dopkaceaſtep, 266. *Vide* Dorcèsceaster.

Dopnæcap. Dopnæcaſ, 92, 172, 194, 232. *Dorset, Dorsete,* B. *Durotriges,* à Brit. *dur.* aqua, et *trig* incola. The Inhabitants of Dorsetshire.

Dopſtceaſtep, 29. *Dorobernia.* Canterbury.

Dpyfreda, 61. *Dyrffeld,* St. Driffeld, Yorkshire, E. R.

Dublinia, v. Dipelin.

Dunſtaple, 343. *Dunstapola, Dunstapula,* F. C. *Dunstaple,* Hunt. *Dunstapell,* B. *Dunstapill,* K. Dunstaple, Bedfordshire.

Dunholm. 278, 286, 298, 299, 301, 313, 318, 320, 357. *Dunhelm,* F. *Durem, Durham,* B. Durham.

E.

Eaberbỳrig, 130. *Edesbirh,* Hunt. *Edesbury,* B. Eddesbury, Cheshire, in the Forest of Delamere.

Eadmundeſbyrig. S. Edmund, 217, 317, 330, 346. Bury, Suffolk.

Eadulfeſneſſe, 220, 238. *Eadulfi promontorium.* Walton on the Nase, Essex.

Ealdmỳnſtep, 213. i. e. *vetus monasterium,* Old-minster; opposed to Niwan-mỳnſtep (i. e. *novum monasterium*) at Winchester.

Ealð-Seaxe, 14, 77, 109, 218. *Antiqui Saxones.* The Old Saxons of Germany.

Eamotu. Æt Eamotum, 140. Emmet, or Emmotland, in Yorkshire, E. R.

Eaſt-Centingaſ, 183. *Cantii Orientalis incolæ.* Inhabitants of East Kent.

Eaſt-Engle. Eaſt-Englaſ. Eaſt-Englan, 15, 32, 36, 37, 40, 47, 87, 88, 91, 97, 99, 106, 108, 109, 112, 114, 116, 118, 119, 120, 124, 122, 124, 126, 127, 135, 136, 137, 168, 177, 178, 184, 185, 186, 189, 190, 199, 200, 210, 213. *Orientales Angli.* The East-Angles.

Eaſt-Francan, 112. *Franci Orientales.* The Eastern Franks.

Eaſt-Seaxe. Eaſt-Sexaſ, 14, 29, 84, 87, 115, 117, 119, 120, 122, 126, 129, 136, 137, 170, 184, 186, 199. *Estsexe,* Hovd. B. *Essex,* B. K. *Orientales Saxones.* The County of Essex.

Eaſt-Seaxna pice, 90, 96. *Orientalium Saxonum regnum.* The Kingdom of the East-Saxons. Essex, Middlesex, and part of Hertfordshire.

Eaxan-ceaſtep. v. Exan-ceaſtep.

Ecgbỳhteſ ſtan, 105. Be eaſtan Sealpuda, i. e. *ab Oriente Sealwudæ* (Selwood, Somersetshire). Brixton Deverill, Wiltshire.

Ecgfeðeſ mỳnſtep, 81. Yarrow, or Monks Wearmouth, in Durham; so called from King Everth.

Efeppic. v. Eofeppic.

Efeſuſ, 8. Ephesus, in Asia Minor.

Ege, 154, 155. Eye, near Peterborough, Northamptonshire.

Egipta, 4, 7. *Ægyptus,* Egypt.

Eglefpurðe. v. Æglefpurðe.

Egonesham, 26. *Ignesham,* Eth. *Eignesham,* F. *Aegnesham,* Hunt. *Egenesham,* G. Ensham, Oxfordshire.

Ellendun, 87. *Ellandun,* i. e. *mons Ellæ,* F. *Hellendune,* M. *Elendune,* Hunt. Gibs. "*Weolsthanus Ellanduni Comes,* i. e. *Wiltoniæ, Ellanduni Monasteriolum posuit.*" Gibs. from Camd. *f.* Allington, near Amesbury, Wiltshire.

Elig. Eli-bỳrig. Elỳ, 49, 154, 203, 209, 273,

275, 276, 330. *Ely*, B. *Anguillarum insula*. The Isle of Ely.

Embene, 108. *Ambianum ad Somum*. Amiens in Picardy.

Engla-ꝼelda, 99. *Englefeld*, Hovd. *Englefelde*, B. *Anglefeld*, W. i. e. *Anglorum campus*. Inglefield, Berkshire.

Engla-land. Ænꝫla-land. Engle-land, 28, 31, 50, 51, 52, 78, 193, 199, 202, 205, 206, 207, 208, 211, 212, 214, 215, 273, 278, 280, 281, 283, 286, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 297, 298, 300, 302, 303, 304, 306, 317, 318, 321, 322, 323, 326, 329, 330, 335, 338, 340, 343, 344, 345, 347, 349, 350, 351, 353, 354, 355, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 370, 371, 372, 373. *Anglorum terra*, *Anglia*. ENGLAND.

Engle. Enꝫlaꝫ. Angle. Anꝫlaꝫ, 13, 14, 15, 16, 28, 145, 146, 158, 160, 162, 184, 198, 199, 201, 211, 304. *Angli*. The Angles, or English.

Enꝫlıꝫc, 1, 30, 37, 67, 123, 138, 139, 206, 261, 262, 280, 300, 301, 307, 309, 311, 324, 353. *Anglus*. An English-man.

Eoꝼeꝼ-ꝼıc. Eoꝼoꝼ-ꝼıc. Eꝼeꝼ-ꝼıc. Euoꝼ-ꝼıc. Eoꝼeꝼ-ꝼıc ceaꝫteꝼ. Eueꝼ-ꝼıc, 9, 33, 38, 52, 53, 55, 67, 74, 76, 81, 82, 97, 98, 99, 134, 138, 150, 156, 158, 169, 196, 272, 278, 321, 324, 331, 334, 340, 341, 346, 352, 369. *Eouerwic*, *Eouorwic*, *Euerwic*, Hunt. *Eouerwic*, D. *Eworwic*, Hovd. *Eboracum*. York.

Eoꝼeꝼham, 210, 243. *Vide* Eueꝼham.

Eꝼendıc, 42. *Asendike*, I. "*Ipsa aqua de Asendyke est quinta aqua claudens ab illo loco Insulam prædictam contra Aquilonem usque ad Aswictoft.*" Ingulf. Asendyke, or Ashdyke.

Eꝼtun, 368. Easton, Northamptonshire.

Eueꝼham, 284. *Eouesham*, F. *Heuesham*, Hovd. *Euesham*, B. *Evisham*, *Evysham*, *Exesham*, *Evesham*, K. Evesham, Worcestershire.

Euꝼeuꝼ. Eueꝼeuꝼ, 333, 360. *Eburovicus*. Evreux, in Normandy.

Exan-ceaꝫteꝼ. Eaxan-ceaꝫteꝼ. Exe-ceꝫteꝼ, 103, 104, 116, 117, 120, 176, 365. *Eaxancester*, F. *Exancestre*, *Excestre*, Hovd. *Excester*, L. i. e. *Civitas Exæ*. *Isca*, & *Isca Danmoniorum*. Excester, Exeter, Devonshire.

Exan-muð. 174. *Exammuth*, Hunt. i. e. *Exæ ostium*. Exmouth, Devonshire.

F.

Fauꝼeꝼꝼeld, 273. *Fasseham*, Chr. Norm. Feversham, Kent. V. Somner, *Ant. Cant.* p. 244.

Feaꝼndun, 139. *Ferandune*, Hunt. *Farandon*, B. i. e. *mons filiceus*. Not Faringdon, Berkshire; as Gibson, and others interpret it; but Farndon in Northamptonshire; King Edward having died in Mercia, On Cyꝼcum.

Feaꝼnham, 115. *Vicus filiceus*. Farnham, Surry.

Feðanleaꝫ. Feðanlea, 17. *Fethanleah*, F. *Fedhalnea Fedhanlea*, Hunt. *Frithenleia*, W. Frethern, Gloucestershire.

Feþeꝼmuð, 42. *f.* Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire.

Fıꝼ-buꝼgaꝫ, 194. *Quinque civitates*, The five Towns. Vid. An. DCCCCXLII.

Fıꝼbuꝼhıngaꝫ, 190. "*Fifburgenses*. Incolæ 5. civitatum." Gibs. v. Fıꝼbuꝼgaꝫ.

Finchamꝫteðe, 317. Finchamsted, Berkshire.

Flæmınꝫ, Flemınꝫaland. *Vide* Flandꝼeꝼ.

Flandꝼeꝼ. Flandꝼan, 282, 288, 314, 321, 324, 333, 337, 338, 340, 354, 357. *Flandria*, *Flandri*. *Flanderland*, from Fleondꝼa-land, i. e. *fugitivorum terra*, The land of fugitives; *Flemings*, à ꝼlyma *profugus*, *vagabundus*, *exul*.

"Abel lay slane upon the ground,
Curst Cain flemit and vagabound."

David Lyndsey. *Vide* L. Noel, Gibson, and others.

Flemıꝫce, 286. *Flamingi*. Flemings or Flemish. v. Flandꝼeꝼ.

Floꝼentıa, 250. *Florentia*. Florence.

Folceꝼ-ꝫtan, 235. *Folkstane*, *Felkestan*, *Folcastan*, T. i. e. *Lapis populi*. Folkstone.

Folıeꝼ, 42. An obscure place in Northamptonshire.

Fꝼancan, 77, 95, 106, 108, 110, 112, 276, 283, 302, 303, 330. *Franci*. The Franks.

Fꝼance. Fꝼanc-land. Fꝼonc-land. Fꝼanc-ꝼıce, 288, 293, 303, 308, 309, 324, 330, 333, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 348, 349, 354, 358, 360, 363, 372. *Francia*. France.

Fꝼencıꝫc, 176, 273, 275, 286, 287, 298, 301, 307, 309, 323, 353. *Francus*. A Frenchman.

Fꝼeoꝼıcbuꝼna, 76. *f.* Freiston, or Friston, in Lincolnshire.

Fꝼeꝼıꝫc. Fꝼıꝫan, 109, 122, 123. *Frisii*, *Frisones*. The Frieslanders.

Fꝼome, 150. Frome, Somersetshire.

Fꝼomuð. Fꝼom-muþa, 172, 194. *Fromi ostium*, Mouth of the river Frome, Dorsetshire.

Fullanham, 106. *Fullonham*, As. *Fulenham*, Hunt. Chr. de Mailros. *Fulanham*, D. *Fullenham*, B. Fulham, Middlesex.

Gaeta, 87. Caietford, Cornwall.

Gaeta, 339. *Caieta*, Gaeta, in Italy.

Gaill, 11, 12. *Gallia*, Gaul, or France.

Galmanho, 243. Galmanhoo, a Saxon Abbey, merged afterwards in St. Mary's, at York.

Galpalaj, 3, 39, 47, 58. *Galliæ Uiolæ. Armoricanæ.* v. Pealaj.

Gegnesburh, 190, 198. *Geuinesburh, Geignesburh*, F. *Gainesburh, Geinesburgh*, Hunt. *Gaincsburh*, D. W. *Geagnesburi, Gainesburg*, Hovd. *Geagnesburch*, L.—*Æthelredi filiam Guinorum Comitis*, Flor. Gainsborough, Lincolnshire.

Gent, 106. *Gandavum. Gandi.* Ghent in Flanders.

Gerburnes, 285. *Gerboreth*, F. *Gerberei*, Hunt. Gerberoy.

Germane, 14. *Germania.* Germany.

Gewæd, 271. *Tweda.* The Tweed.

Gildenburh, 240, 266. *Inaurata urbs.* Peterborough. *Vide* Ant. xiii.

Gillingaham, 197. *Gillingaham, Gillingeham*, F. *Gilingeham*, G. *Gitlingham*, Hovd. *Gillyngham*, B. *Gillingam*, K. Gillingham, Gillingham forest, Dorsetshire.

Glæstingabyrig. Gleastingabyrig. Glastingabyrig, 57, 200, 206, 207, 236, 346, 359. *Glastingabyrig.* Eth. *Glastingebirh, Glastinbirh*, Hunt. *Glastingeberi* E. Glassenbury or Glastonbury, Somersetshire.

Gleapancearcen. Gleapecercen. Glepcercen. Gloucescer, Gleapecearcen, 26, 131, 134, 145, 289, 294, 305, 306, 307, 319, 342, 344, 349, 353, 369, 370, 371. *Gleecestria*, M. *Glocestre, Gloucestre*, D. *Gloucestre*, Hunt. Hovd. Caer Gloyw, Br. the Bright City. Gloucester, or Glocester.

Gleapecestre scire. Glepcestre scire. 199, 210, 340, 343. *Ager Glocestrensis.* "*Comitatum hunc, una cum Oxoniensi, olim incolebant Dobuni.*" Gibs. from Camd. Gloucestershire.

Gotan, 12. *Gothi.* The Goths.

Gpætcecros, 43. Great Cross, Northamptonsh.

Gpantanbpycge. Gpantabpycge. Gpantebpige, 103, 185. *Grantebrige*, Hunt. Hovd. *Grantabric, Granthebrige, Grantebryge*, D. *Grauntebrigge*, Hovd. Cambridge.

Gpantabpycgcyn, 185, 186. *Grantebrycge*, As. *Cantebrigesire*, Hunt. Hovd. *Grantebridgescire*, Hunt. *Cantebriggeschire*, B. *Ager Cantabrigiensis.* "*Comitatum hunc, una cum Norfolciensi, Suffolciensi, et Huntendunensi, incolebant olim Iceni.*" Gibs. from Camd. Cambridgeshire.

Greceland, 166. Greece.

Grenapic. Grenepic, 191, 193, 197. *Grenewic*, F. Hovd. *Greenwic*, Hunt. *Grenwic*, Hovd. *Grenewich*, B. Greenwich.

Gripperf zehealb, 244. *Griffini castellum.* Rutland, Rudlan, or Rhydlan Castle.

Gyppepic, 167, 169, 184. *Gippeswic*, D. Hovd. *Gipeswich*, G. *Ypeswich*, "Ipswich *in agro Norfolciensi.*" Gibs. by mistake. Ipswich, Suffolk.

Hæpe, 61. *Heve*, Hunt. Heekeld, Gibs. *f.* Heugh, Northumberland. *Vide* Cæpe.

Hæstingas. Hæstingaceaster. Hæstingapeie, 187, 222, 235, 263, 308. *Hestingu*, F. *Hastings*, Hunt. Hovd. *Hastinge, Hastinges*, L. Hastings, Sussex, one of the Cinque-ports.

Hagustald. Hagustaldéé. Hagustald-ea, Hagustaldesham, 55, 56, 74, 77, 79, 85. *Hestaldesham, Hestaldesige*, D. *Hesteldesham, Hestaldusham*, R. *Hestoldesham*, G. *Exseldesham*, K. Hexham, Northumberland.

Hamtun, 254. Nopð-hamtun, 253, V. R. Northampton.

Hamtun, 90, 130, 133, 134, 136, 165, 170, 186, 254, 309, 371. *Hamptune*, Hunt. Southampton, or Northampton, as the text requires.

Hamtun-scyre, 69, 96, 105, 122, 170, 172, 174, 176, 179, 183, 187. *Hantunscire*, F. *Hamteschyre*, M. K. *Hamtonesyre, Hantunescyre*, Hunt. *Hamteshire, Suthamteschire*, B. Hampshire.

Hamtunnica, 208. A Hampshire person.

Heaburuh, 66. *f.* Habrough, or Egborough island, Yorkshire, W.R.

Heamstede, 325. *Hamstede*, Ann. de Margan. *f.* Finchamstead, Berkshire.

Heanbyrig, 52, 53. *f.* Hanbury, Huntingdonshire.

Heafeld. Hæðfeld, 52, 54. *Hedtfeld*, Bed. *Hatfeld*, Hunt. *Hethfeld*, G. L. *Hadfeld, Hatfeld*, B. Bishop's Hatfield, Hertfordshire.

Helaðyrn, 76. *Elarthon*, B. Ellerton.

Hengestesdun, 90. *Hengistestentune*, Hunt. i. e. *Hengisti mons.* Hengston-hill, Cornwall.

Heopot-hord. Heopot-hord, 49, 129, 130.

Herudford, Bed. *Hertford*, B. K. *Hertfort*, W. i. e. *cervorum vadum*. Hartford.

Ðeoꞃt-ꞃoꞃð-ꞃcýꞃe, 186. *Hertefordshire*, Hovd. *Herthefordeschire*, B. *Comitatus Hertfordiensis*. Hertfordshire.

Ðeꞃeꞃoꞃð. Ðeꞃe-ꞃoꞃða. Ðeꞃeꞃoꞃð-poꞃt, 181, 244, 246, 266, 299. *Exercitus vadum*. The city of Hereford.

Ðeꞃeꞃoꞃð-ꞃcýꞃe, 229. *Ager Herefordiensis*. Herefordshire.

Ðeꞃeða land, 78. *Prædonum* sive *piratarum terra*, Gibs. The land of robbers.

Ðeðꞃelða, 35. *Headfeald*, F. *Hatfeld*, Hunt. *Hetfeld*, St. Hatfeld-moor, Yorkshire.

Ðibeꞃnia, 1, 2, 113. Ireland. *Vide* Yꞃlanðe.

Ðieꞃuꞃalem, 8, 13, 239, 321, 342, 357, 358. *Hierosolyma*. Jerusalem.

Ðíí. *Vide* Íí.

Hiꞃpanie. Iꞃpanie, 297. *Hispania*. Spain.

Hlíðaꞃoꞃð, 172. *Lideforda*, F. *Lideford*, B. Hunt. i. e. *Lidæ vadum*. Lidford, Devonshire.

Hloðeꞃinga. Loheꞃeng, 286, 352. *Lotharingia*. Loraine.

Hocneꞃatun, 131. *Hokenertune*, F. *Hocheneretune*, Hunt. *Hochemeretune*, B. Hooknorton, Oxfordshire; or Hockerton, Nottinghamshire.

Hoge, 66. *f.* Hoche, Hook, or Medhamstedhoo, in Egborough-island, Yorkshire, W.R.

Holme, 125. Holmewood, Sussex.

Hꞃeopanðun. Hꞃeopðun, 72, 102, 103. *Hrepandun*. F. *Rependuna*, M. *Rependune*, Hunt. *Repadun*, *Reopedun*, D. *Repandun*, Hovd. *Repandune*, B. Repton, Derbyshire.

Hꞃepingaꞃ, 52. *f.* Lipingale, Lincolnshire.

Hꞃipum. Ripum. Rýpon, 61, 78, 148. Hꞃýppꞃætna cýꞃic, Al. sec. Cod. B. Hꞃeopꞃætna cýꞃic. *Hripun*, F. D. G. *Ripun*, D. H. G. *Rypon*, B. *Riponn*, B. S. Rippon, Yorkshire.

Hꞃoꞃeꞃ-ceaꞃteꞃ. Hꞃoꞃ-ceaꞃteꞃ. Hꞃove-ciꞃteꞃ. Roue-ceaꞃteꞃ. Roue-ceꞃteꞃ. 29, 32, 35, 38, 40, 42, 45, 53, 58, 64, 65, 67, 84, 91, 108, 117, 122, 167, 172, 204, 299, 300, 301, 334, 335, 346, 350, 360, 371. *Rhovecestre*, F. *Rovecestria*, M. *Rouecestre*, *Roueceastre*, Hunt. *Rovecester*, D. i. e. *Roffi civitas*. Rochester.

Humbeꞃ, 88, 97, 146, 169, 273, 276. The Humber.

Hulme, 309. Holm-castle, in Normandy.

Hunaꞃ, 13. *Hunni*. The Huns.

Hunðlibge, 350. Huncot, in the Hundred of Sparkenhoe, Leicestershire.

Hungꞃie, 314. *Hungaria*. Hungary.

Huntenðune. Huntanðune. Huntenðune-poꞃt, 43, 135, 137, 155. *Huntendune*, Hunt. *Huntadun*, R. *Huntendun*, Hovd. *Huntingdon*, B. *Huntyngdon*, K. *Venatorum mons*. Huntingdon.

Huntanðuneꞃcýꞃe, 186, 187, 196. *Huntedunescire*, Hunt. Hovd. *Huntyngdonschire*, B. *Ager Huntandunensis*. Huntingdonshire.

Hꞃeallæge, 83. *Walalege*, D. Whalley.

Hꞃeꞃꞃille. Hꞃeꞃeꞃille, 232. *Werewella*, F. M. *Warewellense Monasterium*, F. C. *Warewella*, H. *Werewell*, B. *Warewell*, K. Whorwell, Hampshire.

Hꞃiccaꞃ, 84. *Huiccii*. People of Worcestershire.

Hꞃit-ciꞃc, 174. Whitchurch, Hampshire.

Hꞃitan ꞃýlleꞃ geat, 146. The course of the river Whitwell.

Hꞃiteꞃne, 25, 74. *Candida casa*, Bed. à Sax. hꞃit *albus*, & eꞃne *locus secretior*; quod ibi Ninia Ecclesiam de lapide candido et insolito, Britonum more, fecit. *Bed.* Whitterne, or Whitehorne, in Galway.

Hꞃitꞃanð, 310. Witsan, near Calais.

Hýꞃtlingbeꞃi. 368. Irlingborough, Northamptonshire.

Hýðe, 235. One of the Cinque-ports. Hithe in Kent.

I. J.

Icanhoe, 39. A Saxon Abbey. *f.* Boston.

Iðle. A river in Nottinghamshire.

Iglea, 105. *Campus insularis Æcglea*, As. *Ecglea*, F. *f.* Iley Mead, near Meltsham.

Íí. Ðíí, 26, 65. *Jona*. *Hy*, *Hu*, I. Colmkill.

Inðia, 107. India.

Iona, 110. *Vide* Íí.

Jotaꞃ. Jutaꞃ, 14, 15. The Jutes.

Iꞃcingaꞃeld, 131. *Irchenefeld*, B. W. *Herinaceorum campus*. Archenfield, or Urchingfield, Herefordshire.

Iꞃland. v. Yꞃland.

Iꞃpanie. v. Hiꞃpanie.

Juðanbýꞃig, 149. Jedburgh, in Scotland.

Juðea, 4. Judea.

Juðeaꞃ, 5, 8, 368. The Jews.

K.

Kaþum. v. Caþum.

Kant-ꞃaꞃa-býꞃig. v. Cant-ꞃaꞃa-býꞃig.

Keteꞃing, 155. Kettering, Northamptonshire.

Kyrkeburh, 1030. Cherbourg, in France.

Kyrlingtun, 1032. *Kyrtlinegē*, F. *Kirtling*, Hovd. *Kerling*, B. Kyrtlington, Oxfordshire.

L.

Lambhýðe, 212. *Lamhithe*, F. D. L. B. *Lambhitha*, F. C. *Lamhet*, *Lamhethe*, G. *Lamhed*, *Lamheth*, T. Lambeth.

Legeceaſtep, Legaceaſtep, Ligceaſtep, 119, 127, 160, 173, 196. *Legacestre*, B. Brit. *Caerlegion* and *Caerleon*. *Legionis castra*. West-Chester, or Chester.

Legepceaſtep. Legpaceaſtep. Legopaceaſtep. Ligopaceaſtep. Lýgpaceaſtep, 30, 130, 133, 134, 146, 147. *Leogerecaester*, *Leogecester*, F. *Liecestre*, E. *Leicestre*, Hovd. Leicester.

Lægpeceaſtepſcýre. Læðecæſtpepcipe, 299, 350. *Leicestresire*, Hovd. *Leycestreschire*, B. *Ager Leicestrensis*. "*Comitatum hunc, una cum Northamtunensi, Rutlandensi, Lincolniensi, Nottinghamensi*, et *Derbiensi*, incolebant olim *Cohitani*." Gibs. from Camd. Leicestershire.

Langatreo, 227. Langtree, Gloucestershire.

Leominſtep, 217. Leominster, or Lem'ster, Herefordshire.

Licetfelð, 62, 65, 211, 240. *Lichfeld*, I. Hunt. T. *Licethfeld*, D. *Lichesfeld*, G. *Lichefelde*, B. *Lychefeld*, K. i. e. *Cadaverum campus*. Lichfeld, Staffordshire.

Lidpicaſ, 109, 131. The Pirates of Little Britain, or Bretagne.

Liga, 120, 129, 130. *Luye*, Hunt. The river Lea.

Ligceaſtep. v. Lægeceaſtep.

Ligtun. Legtun, 131. *Ligetune*, Hunt. *Quibus [domum reversis, alius mox equitatus paratur, et in provinciam Heortfordensem versus* Ligetun *mittitur*. Flor. Leighton, Bedfordshire.

Limene-muð. Lamme-muð, 114, 116, 121. *Limeni fluvii ostium*. The mouth of the river Limene.

Lincolne. Lincýlne. Lincolla, 34, 146, 269, 306, 344, 345, 347, 348, 360, 363, 365, 370. *Lindocolina civitas*, Bed. Lincolenceaſtep, Al. *Lindicolina*, *Lindecolina*, F. *Lindocolin*, M. Lincoln.

Lincolneſcýre. Lincolnaſcýre, 196, 253. *Lincolnesire*, Hunt. *Lyncolneschire*, B. *Ager Lincolniensis*. Lincolnshire. "*Comitatum hunc, una cum Northamtunensi, Leicestrensi, Rutlandensi* et *Nottingamensi, antiquitus incolebant Coritani*." Gibs. from Camd.

Lindeſige. Lindiſſi. Lindeſſe, 54, 91, 102, 169, 190, 193. Lindeſege, Al. *Lindissig*, Bed. Flor. *Lindsey*, *Lindessi*, Hunt. *Lyndeseye*, B. S. Lindsey, Lincolnshire.

Lindiſſapna éé, 77, 80, 85. Lindiſſapena ea, Lindeſſapena (Lindeſſeapona ea, *Cot.*) Al. *Lindisfarnensis Insula*. *Lindisfarne Ii dicitur Insula, quæ à vulgo Haligealand appellatur*. Flor. Lindisfarne, or Holy Island.

Lindiſſapaſ, 54. *Insulæ Lindesiensis incolæ*. People of Lindsey.

Lodeſhac, 53. *f.* Loddington, Northamptonsh.

Lohepeng. v. Blodepinga.

Loðene, 304, 352. *Provincia Loidis*, F. *Loadicensis provincia*, B. Louthane. *Gibs.*

Longbeapðna land, 111. *Longobardorum terra*. Lombardy.

Longobapði, 28, V. R. The Lombards.

Luſgeapð, 53. *f.* Lufwick, Northamptonshire.

Lumbapdige, 338. Lombardy.

Lundene. Landone. Lundune. Lundenbýrig. Lundenburh, 16, 32, 42, 45, 53, 65, 91, 92, 102, 107, 110, 116, 117, 120, 121, 124, 129, 153, 168, 170, 183, 184, 189, 190, 191, 195, 196, 197, 198, 200, 201, 203, 207, 213, 230, 232, 234, 235, 236, 247, 283, 289, 292, 298, 309, 314, 317, 320, 323, 330, 334, 346, 351, 356, 359, 360, 364, 370, 373. *Londonia*, Bed. Lundenceaſtep, Al. *London*, B. K. London.

Lundenpic, 29. An ancient name of London.

Luuain. Luuein, 342, 347. *Lovanium*. Louvain, in Flanders.

Lýgea. v. Liga.

Lýgeanburh, 26. *Liganburh*, F. *Lienberig*, Hunt. *Lienberi*, West. *f.* Lenbury, Bucks.

Lýgepaceaſtep. v. Lægepceaſtep.

M.

Mældun, 129, 133, 136, 168, 169. *Mealdune*, F. Hunt. B. *Camalodunum*. Maldon, Essex.

Mæn-ige. Man-ige. Man-cýn. Maun-re, 173, 295, 318, 332, 333. v. Anglef-ege. Angleseý.

Mæplebeopge, 331. *Merleberga*, F. C. *Mearleasbeorge*, D. *Marleberge*, G. B. *Merleberge*, Hovd. B. K. Marlborough, Wilts.

Mæpſige. v. Mepeſige.

Mæſe, 107. *Mosa*. La Meuse.

Mætepne, 110. *Meaterne*, F. The Marne.

Magepætap, 199. People of Herefordshire.

Malueirin, 311; i. e. *malus vicinus*. Gibs.

Man-cýn. v. Mænige.

Manigceaſtep, 138. *Mamecestre*, F. *Ma-*

mecestre, Hovd. *Mancunium*. Manchester, Lancashire.

Manȝ, 278, 295. *Cenomannia*. Maine.

S. Martine, 250. "*Cœnobium S. Martini apud Hastings*," Rudb. Battle Abbey in Sussex was dedicated to St. Martin. Weever places it in Surry. *f.* St. Martin's, Canterbury.

Maȝerfelð, 37. *Maserfelth*, Bed. Mæȝerfelð, Al. sec. Cod. B. *Maxsefelde*, B. Oswestre. *f.* Mirfield, Yorkshire, W. R.

Maðant, 293. Maute, in the Isle of France.

Mealdelmeȝbýrȝ, 194. *Maildulphi urbs*, Bed. (sed sec. C. et T.) Maldulfeȝ buph, Al. sec. Cod. C. (sed sec. B. Aldelmeȝbuph, et sec. C. Maldmeȝbuph.) *Maidulphi urbs*, *Malmesbiri*, F. *Maldelmesburh*, M. *Malmesbires*, L. *Malmesbury*, B. Malmsbury, Wiltshire.

Meapcaȝ. v. Mýrce.

Meapcpeðeȝbupnanȝtede, 17. *Rivus Mearcredi*. *Mercredesburne*, Hunt. West. In agro Sussexiensi, Lye *Dict. Sax.*

Meddpen, 212. Madron, in Cornwall.

Medeȝhamȝtede, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56, 75, 76, 93, 99, 154, 157. Medeȝhamȝtýde, Al. *Medeshamstude*, F. *Medeshamburcstede*, Hovd. The ancient name of Peterborough, Northamptonshire.

Medeȝpæl, 40. A spring near Peterborough.

Medepæȝe, 172, 198. *Medwæg*, As. *Med. weaig*, F. *Meadweag*, *Meadeweage*, *Medewei*, Hunt. *Meodewage*, *Medewage*, D. *Meodewege*, *Medwei*, Hovd. *Medeweye*, *Medewey*, B. The River Medway.

Mellent, 339, 347, 348. A Norman Castle.

Memepan, 129. The River Maran, Herts.

Mepantun. Mepetun. Mepedune. Mependune, 69, 70, 101. *Meretun*, F. *Meritona*, W. *Merton*, B. i. e. *oppidum paludosum*. Merton. Merdon. Meretun.

Mepcaȝ. v. Mýrcaȝ.

Mepeȝe, 120. i. e. *palustris insula*. *Mereige*, Hunt. B. Mersey, Essex.

Mepetun. v. Mepantun.

Mepȝe, 82. *Paludes*, *terra paludosa*, *locus palustris*. The Marshes. *f.* Romney Marsh.

Mepȝepaȝ, 91. The Marshlanders.

Michaelȝtope, 1, *Note*. St. Michael's Mount.

Middel Anglaȝ, 15, 39. *Medii Angli*, *Angli Mediterranei*, the Inhabitants of Middle England.

Stæfforðrȝýne.

Middel-Seaxe, 186. *Middilsex*, B. i. e. *Medii Saxones*. Antiquitus hunc agrum, una cum *Essexiensi*, incolebant *Trinobantes*. Gibs. from Camd. The County of Middlesex.

Middeltun, 114, 115, 157, 236. *Middletun*, Hovd. Middleton, Essex.

Monte Caȝȝino, 248. Monte Cassino, in Italy.

Moretoin. Moretonn, 326, 327, 328, 329. Moretaine, or Mortagne, in France.

Munðfoꝛð. Munfoꝛð, 347, 348, 349. Montfort, in Bretagne.

Muntȝumpi, 312. *Mungumerie*, Hunt. *Mongomery*, B. Montgomery, North Wales.

Muȝt, 155. *f.* Muston, Leicestershire.

Muȝtpæl, (omitted in Gibson's Index,) Montreuil sur Mer, in France.

Mýrce. Mýrcaȝ, 15, 40, 42, 45, 46, 50, 54, 60, 62, 65, 67, 68, 72, 75, 79, 80, 81, 82, 86, 87, 88, 90, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102, 104, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 133, 134, 135, 138, 139, 142, 146, 150, 161, 179, 181, 195, 198, 199, 200. *Mercii*; *incolæ regni Merciorum*. The Inhabitants of the kingdom of Mercia.

N.

Næȝȝe, 235. *Generale promontoriorum nomen*. The Nesse Point, or Dengeness, Kent.

Narbona, 76, V. R. Gallia Narbonensis.

Nazanleaȝ. Nazanleoȝ. Nazanleot, 21. Nateley, Netley, or Nutley, Hampshire.

Nen, 155. The River Nen.

S. Neoð, 364. *S. Neoti fanum*. St. Neot's.

Neomaȝon, 219. Nimeguen, in Flanders.

Nipe-mýnȝteꝛ, 125, 157, 213. *V.* Ealdmýnȝteꝛ.

Noꝛmanðiȝe. Noꝛmanðiȝ. Noꝛmanði, 103, 140, 206, 263, 278, 280, 285, 288, 290, 293, 295, 298, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 307, 308, 309, 310, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 321, 322, 323, 324, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 333, 334, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 356, 357, 358, 360, 362, 364, 365, 372. *Normannia*. Normandy.

Noꝛmen, 260, 261. The Normans, or Norwegians.

Noꝛðbuph, 42, 43. Norborough in Northamptonshire.

Noꝛðeꝛna cýnȝ. Noꝛꝛena cýnȝ, 112. *Norrenorum Rex*. *Vide* Noꝛmen.

Noꝛðfolc, 280, 289. The County of Norfolk.

Noꝛð-hamtun. Noꝛðamtun, 327, 342. *Northamtun*, D. K. *Northampton*, B. K. *Northamton*, K. Northampton. *Vide* Hamtun.

Norð-mannaᵹ. Norðmen, 78, 139. *Normanni, sive Boreales.* Northern men.

Norðmannercros hundred, 155. Normancross-hundred, Huntingdonshire.

Norð-muð, 236. The Nore.

Norþan-hymbraᵹ. Norþýmbran. Norðýmbraᵹ, 15, 23, 27, 28, 29, 32, 36, 37, 44, 49, 62, 63, 65, 72, 73, 74, 77, 79, 80, 81, 85, 88, 97, 98, 102, 103, 114, 116, 118, 119, 121, 122, 125, 127, 128, 138, 139, 147, 148, 149, 150, 169, 190, 196, 200, 286, 306, 310, 311, 312. *Northymbri.* The People of the Kingdom of Northumberland; i.e. from the Humber to the Tweed.

Norðan-hymbra land. Norþýmbra land, 35, 66, 79, 83, 119, 148, 286. *Northymbrorum terra.* *Vide* Norðan-hymbra ríce.

Norðan-hymbra ríce, 24, 36, 37, 66, 74, 149. *Regnum Northymbrorum.* Northumberland.

Norð-Ᵹeallaᵹ. Norð-Ᵹeal-cyn, 89, 93, 118, 119, 131, 138, 171. *Boreales Walli. Borealium Wallorum gens.* *Vide* An. DCCCCXVII. & DCCCCXVIII. The People of North Wales.

Norð-wic. Norþt-wic. Nor-wic, 117, 178, 280, 281, 282, 299, 342, 360, 368. *Northwick*, F. *Norwych*, M. K. *Norwic*, Hovd. i.e. *Aquilonaris sinus, castellum, vicus.* Norwich.

Norþæᵹe. Norþᵹe, Norþeie, 205, 216, 249, 259, 262, 275. *Norwegia.* Norway.

Norþæᵹaᵹ. Norþᵹaᵹ, 205, 262. *Norwegii.* The Norwegians.

O.

Olanᵹe, 200. *Olanege*, F.D. Hovd. *Olney*, K. The isle of Olney, near Gloucester.

Ongel-cyn. *v.* Angel-cyn.

Orchadaᵹ, 6. The Orkney Isles.

Ottan-forð, 75. *Ottaford*, F. *Otteford*, G. *Otanford, Otford*, B. Otford.

Ou, 303, 309, 313. Eu, in Normandy.

Oxná-forð. Oxne-forð. Oxona-forð. Oxene-forð. Oxen-forð, 129, 139, 184, 190, 194, 201, 207, 211, 365, 371, 374. *Oxneforda, Oxenefordu*, F. *Oxeneford, Oxineford*, Hunt. *Oxeneford, Oxenneford*, L. *Oxneford*, B. i.e. *boum vadum.* *Vide* Lamb. *Dict.* p. 244. Oxford.

Oxna-forð-ᵹcyre. Oxen-forð-ᵹcyre, 185, 186. *Oxinefordschyre*, Hunt. *Oxnefordschire*, B. *Ager Oxoniensis.* Oxfordshire.

P.

Paceclade, 43. *f.* Paxton, Huntingdonshire.

Paᵹia, 111. *Ticinum.* Pavia, in Italy.

Pampleuia, 76, V.R. Pampeluna, in Spain.

Pariᵹ, 47, 110, 111. *Lutetia Parisiorum.*

Parᵹrauham, 136. Passham, Northamptonshire.

Parᵹtun, 154. Paston, Northamptonshire.

Pathma, 8. The Island Patmos.

S. Paules *or* Paulus mynᵹter, 189, 203. St. Paul's, London.

Peaclond, 139. The Peak of Derbyshire.

Pedrida. Pedreda, 47, 118. *Pederidan*, Eth. The Parret. Whence Perrott, Petherton.

Pedridan muð, 92. *Ostium fluminis Pedredæ. Uzellæ æstuarium.* The Mouth of the Parret.

Peᵹæneᵹea. Peᵹneᵹea. Peueneᵹea. Peᵹeneᵹea. Peᵹenᵹæ, 220, 233, 263, 301, 322. Pevensey, or Pemsey, Sussex.

Peicop. Peictou, 354, 355, 357, 372. *Provincia Pictaviensis.* Poitou, in France.

Peicteum, 308. *Incola Provinciæ Pictaviensis.*

Pentecoᵹtel caᵹtel, 238. A Castle in Normandy.

Penᵹihᵹteopt, 1, 171. *Penwistrit* (ad marg. al. *Penwithstrict*,) Hunt. *Penwistric*, B. *Bolerium* or *Belerium.* The Land's End.

Peohtaᵹ. Pýhtaᵹ. Pehtaᵹ. Pýhtᵹe, 1, 2, 13, 14, 25, 28, 60, 61, 102. Pehtaᵹ, Al. *Picti. Partium Borealium ultra Northymbros incolæ:* The Picts.

Peonna. Æt Peonnum, -an, 46, 197. *Pene*, M. "*In loco qui Peonnum vocatur juxta Gillingaham.*" Flor. S. Dun. Pen, near Gillingham.

Peonn-ho, 174, 175. *Penho*, F. Hunt. D. W. *Penhou*, Hovd. Pinhoe, or Pinhoo, Devonshire. Gibson and others have confounded this place with Pen, near Gillingham.

Peᵹrcona, 247, 297. "*Apyris nomine facto.*" Camd. Pershore, Worcestershire.

S. Peter mynᵹter, 276. St. Peter's at York, commonly called York Minster.

Pincanheal, 79. *Pincanhale in Northimbria*, F. *Wincenhale*, Hunt. *Wincanheale, Phincanhal*, Hovd. *Pinchamhalch*, S. *Finchale*, W. *f.* Finchale Priory, Durham.

Pinenden, 178, Gibson's edition. Pennenden Heath, near Maidstone.

Port, 91. *In regione quæ vocatur Port*, F. *Vid.* An. DCCCXXXVII. The Isle of Portland.

Portaᵹcihð, 252. Portskewett, South Wales.

Port-loca, 132. *Portus claustrum.* Porlock-bay, Somersetshire.

Portᵹmuð, 21, 322, 335, 347. *Portusmuth*, K. "i.e. *Portæ ostium.* Μέγας λιμήν." Gibs. Portsmouth, Hampshire.

Portland, 234. Portland. *Vide* Port.

Þorſtanteyþýnig, 47. Pontesbury, Shropshire.
Þriuiceſſlob, 69. *Priuotesflod*, F. *Priuetesflade*, W. Þriſeceſſlodan, MS. *Ben.* Þriſeceæſ-- *Cant. l.* Þriſeceæſ. Privet, Hampshire.
Puclancipca, 148. Pucklechurch, Gloucestershire.
Punt Aldemep, 348. *Pons Audomari.* Pont Audemer, in France.
Puille, 314. *Apulia.* La Puglia, in Italy.
Puntip, 341. Ponthieu, in France.

R.

Raculf. 48, 57. *Regulbium, castrum Romanorum. Raculfceaster*, Chart. An. DCCLXXXIV. "*Ego Ealhmundus Rex Cantiæ do tibi, Wihtrede, honorabili Abbati, tuæque familiæ degenti in loco qui dicitur Raculfcester, terram 12 aratorum quæ dicitur Sildunk.*" Raculfmýnſcep. An. DCLXIX. Reculver, in the Isle of Thanet.
Rémy, 340. *Civitas Rhemorum.* Rheims.
Razzepilh, 42, 43. Rothwell, Northamptonsh.
Rameſeze. Rameſie. Rameſæie, 207, 223, 374. Ramsey, Huntingdonshire.
Readinz. Rædinz. Redinz, 99, 100, 101, 102, 179, 364. *Et Redingum*, D. *Redings, Reding*, Hunt. *Reodinges*, Hovd. *Redinges*, B. Reading, Berkshire.
S. Remi, 223. St. Remi, at Rheims.
Ricapdeſ pice, 173. *Normannia.* Normandy.
Rihala, 157. Ryall, Rutlandshire.
Rin, 111. The Rhine.
Ripum. v. Þripum.
Roſeſceaſtep. v. Þroſeſceaſtep.
Rozinzham, 368. Rockingham, Northamptonshire.
Romaie, 348, 370. A Castle in Normandy.
Romane, 2, 3, 11, 12, 13, 27, 83. The Romans.
Rome, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 25, 43, 46, 48, 50, 51, 53, 56, 57, 61, 63, 64, 66, 77, 78, 83, 84, 86, 94, 96, 102, 107, 111, 112, 140, 153, 167, 172, 202, 206, 211, 272, 314, 324, 336, 340, 345, 346, 347, 350, 351, 352, 354, 359, 360, 368. *Roma.* Rome.
Roðem, 349. } Rothomagus. Rouen,
Rotomagus, 11, V.R. } in Normandy.
Rudelan, 251. The Castle of Rhyddlan, or Rudland, North Wales.
Ruzenope, 335. Rowner, Hampshire.
Runcoſa, 130. *Runcofa*, F. *Rumcouen*, Hunt. i. e. *amplum* vel *augustum conclave.* Runckhorne, Cheshire.
Rumen-ea, 233, 235. Romney, Kent.
Rumeþize, 158, 290. i. e. *Limpida insula.* Ramsey, Hampshire.
Sæſeine, 121, 131, 171. *Sauerne*, Hunt. The Severn.
Sæiſ, 335, 360. Seez, in Normandy.
Sandlauda. Sanlauda, 112. *Scamlaudam*, Hunt. "*Locum qui dicitur Suntlaudan, inter Franciam et Armoricam situm.*" Flor. *ad An.* 891. St. Lo, in Brittany.
Sandpic, 92, 169, 179, 182, 183, 189, 193, 194, 205, 211, 215, 216, 217, 219, 220, 221, 233, 234, 235, 258, 259. Sandwich, Kent.
Sarraceni, 76, V.R. The Saracens.
Sapcenaſ, 166.
Sauenni, 355. Sevigny, or Savenay, in France.
Saxonia, 76, V.R. Saxony.
Scæſteyþýrig. Sceaſteyþýrig, 166, 207. *Scefte-byrig*, E. *Scaftesbyrig*, F. *Schaftesbirh*, Hunt. *Schaftesbury*, B. W. *Schaftebyry*, B. *Schaftisbury*, K. Shaftsbury, Dorsetshire.
Scælſcenige, 43.
Scalb, 107. *Scaldad*, F. The Scheldt.
Sceapiz. Scepiz, 89, 94, 199, 236. *Scheapieg*, As. *Sceapege*, F. *Scepige, Scepeye*, D. *Sepeige*, Hunt. *Schepeye*, B. K. i. e. *Ovium insula.* Shepye Island.
Sceobýrig, 117. South-Shoebury, Essex.
Sceopſcan, 197. *in Wiccia, in loco qui Scearstan nominatur*, F. *Scearstan*, D. *Earstam*, Hovd. *Seorstan*, B. *f.* Sherston, Wiltsr
Scepzeate, 129. *Scearget*e, F. D. Hovd. *Scoriute*, Br. Hunt. *f.* Sarrat, Hertfordshire.
Sceſſcuny, 355. *Suessionum urbs.* Soissons.
Sciſabupn. Sciſebupn, 96, 97, 98, 128. *Schireburn*, M. *Syreburne, Scyreburne*, Hunt. *Schirburn, Schirbourne*, B. *Schirebourne*, S. *Schyrburne*, K. i. e. *Limpidus* vel *clarus fons.* Sherborn, Dorsetshire.
Scotland, 140, 206, 277, 278, 285, 304, 306, 307, 317, 321, 330, 350, 353, 358, 364, 369. *Scotia.* Scotland.
Scottaſ, 1, 2, 3, 12, 26, 28, 29, 34, 55, 113, 125, 142, 143, 147, 206, 307, 310, 353. *Scoti.*
Scpobbeſbýrig, 196, 323. Shrewsbury, Shropshire.
Scpobbeſbýrig ſcýre. Scpobbſcipe, 180, 310. *Scropscire*, Hunt. *Salopschire*, B. *Schropshyre*, K. *Ager Salopiensis.* "*Comitatum hunc, una cum Warwicensi, Wigorniensi, Staffordiensi, et Cestrensi, antiquitus incolebant Cornavii.*" Gibs. from Camd. Shropshire.

Scuffenhalch, 58. *Sauffenhalch*, Hug. Cand. p. 12. *f.* Scuf--- Stibbinton, Huntingdonshire.

Scýthia, 1. Scythia.

Stýttas, 1, 142. *Scoticus.* Scottish.

Sealpudu, 105, 118. *Selwuda*, As. *Selewodd*, B. i. e. *Sylva magna.* Selwood, Somersetshire.

Searobýrig, Searobýrig, Searebeji, Særeberi, 24, 200, 318, 328, 344, 345, 346, 347, 351, 353, 360, 363, 365. *Særbyria, Searesbyrig*, F. *Saresbiria*, F. C. *Salesbiria*, M. *Salesbirig, Salesbiri*, Hunt. *Searesbiri*, H. *Salesbiri, Saresbirie*, Hovd. *Salusbury, Salusbery, Salisbury*, K. *Sorbiodunum.* Old Sarum.

Seaxan, 15, 30, 109, 112, 145. The Saxons.

Seccandun, 72. *Seeandune*, B. i. e. *Prælii collis*: quæ *prælium*, & dun *mons, collis.* Seckington, Warwickshire.

Sentrej, 355. Apud *Santones* in Gallia Aquitanica. Saintes, in France.

Selcoud, 87. Silton, Yorkshire, N.R.

Sempringaham, 93. Sempringham, Lincolnshire.

Seoronburgaj, 194. i. e. *Septem urbes.* *Vide* Fifburgaj.

Scolejgge, 165. Selsey, Sussex.

Sexland, 329, 353, 360. Saxony.

Sicila, 360. *Sicilia.* Sicily.

Sihgene. Sigene, 47, 110, 112, 121. *Sequana.* The Seine.

Sliopapond, 93. Sleaford, Lincolnshire.

Snapdun, 312. *Snowdonn*, K. i. e. *nivosus mons.* Snowdon, Carnarvonshire.

Snotingaham. Snotengaham, 98, 138, 146, 269. *Snotingham*, Hunt. *Notinghum*, Hunt. W. *Nothingahum*, H. *Notingaham*, R. *Snotingehan*, G. *Notingam*, Hovd. *Notingeham*, L. G. *Notyngham*, B. Nottingham.

Snotingahamscýne, 196. *Nothynghamschire*, B. *Ager Notinghamensis.* "*Comitatum hunc, una cum Northamtunensi, Laicestrensi, Rutlandensi, Lincolniensi, ac Derbiensi, antiquitus incolebant Coritani.*" Gibs. Nottinghamshire.

Soccabýrig, 77. *Socceburg, Sochasburg*, D. *Sockaburgh*, S. Sockburn, Durham.

Stæfford, 130. *Stafford*, Hunt. B. K. Stafford.

Stæffordscýne, 196. *Staffordesire*, Hovd. *Ager Staffordiensis.* "*Comitatum hunc, una cum Warwicensi, Wigorniensi, parte Salopiensis, et Cestrensi olim possidebant Cornavii.*" Staffordshire.

Stane, 169, 184. "*Nomen vero accepit à saxo terminali, quod olim hic erectum erat ad designandam jurisdictionem quam civitas Londinum in flumine habet.*" Camd. Staines, Middlesex.

Stanfordbrigge, 261. *Stanfordebrigge*, F. *Stainfordbrige*, Hunt. *Stanfordbriege*, D. *Stanfordbrige*, L. *Stenefortbrugge*, K. Stamfordbridge, Yorkshire, E.R.

Stanepig, 368. Stanwick, Northamptonshire.

Stanford, 43, 137, 146, 155, 196, 356, 371; i. e. *vadum lapideum, Stamford*, S. K. *Stanforth*, K. Stanford, Lincolnshire.

Stæcledpeallaj. Stæfledpeallaj, 102, 139. *Stratduttensae*, As. *Streatgledwalli, Strutdutenses*, F. The Strathclyde Britons.

Stand, 237. Be þam standa. The Strand, London.

Streoneshealc, 55. *Streaneshalh*, Bed. Streonesalh, Al. *Streonesalh, Streoneshealh*, F. *Streaneshalh*, M. *Streneshal*, Hunt. *Stranashald*, i. e. *Sinus fari, nunc Witebi appellatur.* See Charltou's *Hist. of Whitby and Whitby Abbey*, 1779. *Streoneshalch*, D. *Streneshald*, B. *Streneshale, Streneshalh*, W. i. e. *Sinus fari: Littoris angulus*; à streond *littus*, & heal *angulus.* Whitby, Yorkshire, N.R.

Stretford, 53. Old Stratford, Northamptonshire.

Stunemuð, 108. The Mouth of the Stour.

Stuttevile, 329. *Stutavilla*, F. *Scutyvyll*, *ap.* Sparke. *f.* Stuttesbury, Northamptonshire.

Sumerseta. Sumorsæte. Sumærsæta, 91, 194, 206, 232. *Sumerset*, L. *Somerset*, B. "*Antiquis (una cum agri Wiltunensis, et Hamtunensis partis interioris incolis) Belgæ dicebantur.*" Gibs. People of Somersetshire.

Sumersetescýne, 343. *Ager Sumursætensis.* Somersetshire.

Sumurtun, 65. *Sumerton*, Hunt. *Somerton*, B. K. *Somertone*, W. Somerton, Somerset.

Sunna, 108. The River Somme, in France.

Suðberi, 84. *Australis burgus.* Sudbury.

Suð-folc, 280. *Southfolc, Suffolk*, K. The County of Suffolk.

Subgeseorke, --e, 204, 237, 239. Southwark, Surry.

Suð-hýmbra, 37, 60. Opposed to Norð-hýmbra. The Southumbrians.

Suð-Pihta. 25. *Australes Picti.* "*Septentrionales Picti sunt, qui arduis montium jugis ab Australibus eorum regionibus sunt sequestrati; Australes, qui intra eosdem montes sedes habent,*" Bed. The Southern Picts.

Suðþrige. Suðþrie, 63, 87, 90, 92, 94, 96, 136, 187. *Suthriona*, Bed. *Suthereia*, T. *Suderige*, W. *Suthregia*, F. *Suthrie*, *Sudrei*, Hunt. *Surrie*, Hovd. *Suthereye*, B. *Ager Surreiensis*. "*Comitatum hunc, una cum Sussexiensi, olim incolebant Regni.*" Gibs. The County of Surry.

Suð-Seaxe, 15, 29, 47, 63, 64, 75, 87, 88, 90, 120, 122, 170, 172, 183, 187, 210. *Australes Saxones*. Sussex, or the South Saxons.

Suð-Seaxna þice, 90, V. R. *Australium Saxonum regnum*. "*Continebat duos comitatus quos hodie vocamus* Sussex *et* Surry, *quosque olim Regni tenuerunt.*" Gibs.

Suð-Seaxiȝca, 182. *Australis Saxo*.

Spanaþic, 104. Swanwick, Hampshire. Gibs. *f.* The Bay of Swanage, Dorsetshire.

Speaðeode, 205. *Swecorum natio*, *Suecia*, *Suedia*. Swethland, Sweedland, Sweden.

Speon, 205. *Suiones*, *Suedi*. The Swedes.

Spinehæfeð, 52. *Swynhened*, *Swynshened*, K. Swineshead, Huntingdonshire.

T.

Taða, 261. Tadcaster, Yorkshire, W. R.

Taddeneȝ-ȝcylf, 148. *Taddenescilf*, Flor. *f.* Shelf, Yorkshire, W. R.

Tæfingȝtoc, 172. *Vide* Æteȝ.

Tæmeȝe. v. Temeȝe.

Tamanþeoþðeȝe. Tamaþeoþðiȝe, 130, 134, 138. *Tamewordina*, F. *Tameweorde*, D. *Tameworthe*, Hunt. *Tamesworthe*, B. *Thameworth*, W. Tamworth, Staffordshire.

Tame, 158. The Tame, Oxfordshire.

Tameþmuð, 171. *Ostium Tamari fluminis*. The Mouth of the Tamar.

Tameþuþðe, 149. *Vide* Tamanþeoþðeȝe.

Tantun, 63. Taunton, Somersetshire.

Taþ-muþa, 270. The mouth of the Taw, Taff, or Tave, in South Wales.

Teȝntun, 174. An. MI. Teignton, Devonshire.

Temeȝe. Tæmeȝe, 3, 87, 92, 101, 106, 114, 115, 118, 120, 126, 172, 180, 184, 185, 186, 187, 190, 191, 195, 198, 207, 230, 276, 284. *Tamisis*. The Thames.

Temeȝeȝoþð, 135, 185. Temsford, Bedfordshire.

Teneþcebþai, 329. *Tenercebrei*, F. *Trinchebrei*, Chr. Norm. A.D. 1141. Tinchbrai, in France.

Tenet, 92, 94, 97, 158, 218. *Tanetos insula*, Bed. *Tanet*, As. *Tened*, D. *Thenet*, D. B. *Taneth*, *Thanet*, T. Thanet Island.

Teotanheale, 128. Tettenhall Kings, Staffordshire.

Ðælþæle, 138. *Tealweale*, F. *Thælwald*, B. Thelwall, Cheshire.

Ðeoðfoþð. Ðeoðfoþð. Ðeoðfoþða, 99, 149, 177, 178, 185, 308. *Tedford*, Hunt. B. *Thedforde*, W. *Sitomagus*. Thetford, Norfolk. See Martin's *Hist. of Thetford*, by Gough, 1779.

Ðoþneȝe. Ðoþneie. Ðoþniȝe. Toþneie, 222, 374. i. e. *Spinarum insula*. Thorney, Cambridgeshire.

Ðoþneȝe, 229, 231. Thorney, the ancient name of Westminster.

Ðoþp, 155. Thorp, near Kettering, Northamptonshire.

Ðþokonholt, 43. Trokenhole, Cambridgeshire.

Tina. Tine, 102, 286. The River Tine, Northumberland.

Tinanmuð. Tinemuð, 80, 311. *Tinemuthe*, M. D. Hovd. R. *Tynmouth*, B. Tinmouth, Northumberland.

Toþeceaȝteþ, 134, 136. *Tripontium*. Towcester, Northamptonshire.

Tonebþicȝe, 300. *Tunebriegia*, F. *Tunebruge*, Hunt. *Tonebryge*, D. *Tunebregge*, G. *Tunebrige*, Hovd. *Tonebrigge*, B. *Tunnebrugg*, *Tunebrig*, K. Tunbridge, Kent.

Tþeonta. Tþenta, 54, 138, 190. *Trehenta* (*Treenta*, C. *Trenta*, T. & W.), Bed. Tþentonȝtþeam, Al. *Trent*, B. The Trent.

Tþeueþiȝ, 223. Treves, in France.

Tuþceȝiȝe, 102. *Torchseige*, Hunt. *Torkesei*, Hovd. i. e. *Lintrum insula*, *à* tþoȝe *linter*, *et* iȝe *insula*. Torksey, Lincolnshire.

Tþeonea. Tþeoxnea, 124. "*Twinamburne, eodem plane sensu quo Italiæ Interamna.*" Camd. Christ-Church, Hampshire.

U.

Ueþcel, 224. *Urbs Italiæ Transpadanæ*. Vercel, or Vercelli, in Piedmont.

Ueȝcam, 303. Fescamp, in France.

Ulpe, 220. Ulps, in Flanders.

Unðale. Unðela, 61, 155. Oundle, Northamptonshire.

Unȝeþland. Þunȝþie, 248, 314. Hungaria. Hungary.

Uȝa. Þuȝa, 126, 185. The River Use, Ise, Ose, or Ouse.

Þæpham, 163, 165, 334. *Werham*, As. F. Hunt. D. *Warram*, Hunt. *Warham*, W. B. Wareham, Dorsetshire.

Þæpingapic. Þæpingpic, 130, 218. *Warewic*, Hunt. Hovd. *Wyrengewyke*, B. *Warrewych*, *Warwych*, *Warwyk*, K. *A Brit.* Guarth *præsidium*, Camd. *A* þeping *agger*, *pila*, Somn. Warwick.

Þæpingpicrcýpe, 195. *Warwikesire*, Hovd. *Ager Warwicensis*. "*Comitatum hunc, una cum Wigorniensi, Staffordiensi, Salopiensis parte Cis-Sabrina, et Cestrensi, incolebant antiquitus Cornavii.*" Gibs. Warwickshire.

Þæstbýpig, 241. Westbury, Shropshire.

Þæcellebupne, 53. *f.* Wellbourn, Lincolnshire.

Þæclingastpæt, 190. *Weatlingastreate*, F. *Wetlingastrete*, F. D. *Watlingastrate*, *Watlingstreet*, Hunt. *Wathlingstrete*, *Watlingastrete*, *Wathlingestrete*, Hovd. *Watlyngstrete*, K. i. e. "*Strata quam filii Watli Regis ab Orientali mare usque ad Occidentale per Angliam straverunt.*" Flor. An. 1013, p. 614. "*Secunda via principalis dicitur* Wateling-streate, *tendens ab Euro-Austro in Zephyrum Septentrionalem. Incipit enim à Dovaria, tendens per medium Cantiæ juxta London, per S. Albanum, Dunstaplum, Stratfordiam, Toucestrium, Litleburne, per montem Gilberti juxta Salopiam, deinde per Stratton, et per medium Walliæ usque Cardigan.*" Lel. *Eulog. Hist.* The Watlingstreet.

Þagele, 48. Wayleigh, or Whalley, Lancashire.

S. Þaleri, 302. *Abbatia S. Walerici in Picardia.* St. Valeri, in France.

Þalkýnne, 244. The Welsh nation; Wales.

Þalcun, 155. i. e. *villa ad aggerem.* Walton, near Peterborough, Northamptonshire.

Þalcuile. Þaceuile, 348, 368, 373. Vatteuile, or Vaudeville, in France, near the Mouth of the Seine.

Wasconia, 76, V.R. Gascony, in France.

Þeallaf. Þealaf, 16, 17, 18, 28, 30, 46, 62, 67, 68, 87, 90, 130, 132, 145, 232, 286. *Walli*, *Britanni.* The Welsh, or Britons. *Vide* Somn. *Gloss.* voc. *Wallicus.*

Þealh. Þælisc man. Þilsc. Þælsc. Þýlisc, 1, 16, 93, 124, 222, 229, 309, 312, 315, 334, 342. A Welshman or Briton.

Þealon. Þalon. Þaleſ, 309, 312, 315, 334, 337, 342, 346. *Wallia.* Wales, including the Counties of Hereford and Monmouth.

Þealingaford. Þalingeford. Þalingford, 180, 190, 371. *Walingaforda*, F. *Wallingford*, Hunt. B. Hovd. *Walinford*, Hunt. *Wallyngford*, G. *Wallyngforth*, *Wallyngfort*, K. Wallingford, Berkshire.

Þealland, 212. *Normannia.* Normandy or Bretagne; the land of the Welsh in Brittany.

Þealtham, 175. *Walteham*, Hovd. *Waltham*, G. B. K. i. e. *Sylvestris habitatio*; *à* þeald *sylva*, *et* ham *domus*, *habitatio.* Waltham, Hampshire.

Þeapdbýpig, 130. *Weadbyrig*, F. *Wardebirh*, Hunt. *Wardeburyh*, B. i. e. *Arx custodiæ causa posita*: þeapd *vigilia*, *custos*; & býpig *castrum*, *arx.* Wardborough, Oxfordshire: or Wedsborough, Staffordshire, Gibs.

Þest-Centingaf, 172. *Incolæ Occidentalis plagæ Cantii.* Men of West Kent.

Þeced. Þecedpopt, 132, 167, 171. *Wecheport*, Hunt. *Wesedport*, Hovd. *Weceport*, B. Watchet, Somersetshire.

Þelmesford, 43. *Wilmesford*, B. Walmsford, Northamptonshire.

Þendel sæ, 109. *Mare mediterraneum. A* þendan *vertere*, to wind. The Mediterranean.

Þenta, 140. Monmouth.

Þeolud, 136. (*l.* Þeolund) *Welund*, F. The River Welland, Northamptonshire.

Þeopðig, 174. Worthy, near Winchester, Hampshire.

Þepham. v. Þæpham.

Þepmingtun, 155. Warmington, near Oundle, Northamptonshire.

Þessien, 365. Wessington, Derbyshire.

Þestmopinga land, 157. *Westmariland*, H. *Westmeriland*, R. Hovd. *Westmerland*, B. Westmorland.

Þestmýnster. Þæstmýnster, 211, 254, 255, 257, 271, 278, 282, 283, 290, 294, 297, 303, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 323, 324, 325, 327, 329, 330, 331, 338, 339, 342. *Westmoster*, *St.* i. e. *Occidentale monasterium.* Westminster.

Þest-Seaxe. Þeast-Seaxe. Þest-Sexaf, 14, 15, 18, 21, 22, 24, 28, 30, 33, 39, 50, 57, 67, 68, 69, 83, 86, 87, 88, 90, 93, 94, 95, 96, 98, 99, 101, 103, 104, 109, 111, 112, 128, 134, 136, 137, 142, 150, 179, 180, 186, 194, 195, 197, 198, 200, 207. *West-Sexe*, B. *Occidentales Saxones.* The West-Saxons; Wessex.

Þest-Seaxna land, 20, 49, 61, 122, 144. *Occidentalium Saxonum terra.* The Land of the West Saxons.

Peſt-Seaxna-puce, 21, 37, 54, 64, 67, 69, 77, 84, 90, 97, 171. *Occidentalium Saxonum regnum.* Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Hants, Berks. The Kingdom of the West Saxons.

Peſt-Pealaſ, 80, 86, 90. *Occidentales Walli, Cornubienses.* "*Britones sedibus pulsi à Saxonibus, in Cambriam, Cornubiam, et Scotiam secesserunt. Cambri* Nopð-Pealaſ, *Cornubienses* Peſt-Pealaſ, *qui in Pictorum terram fugerunt* Sꝛæcleðpealaſ *appellantur.*" Gibs. *Vide* An. DCCCXIII. & DCCCXXXV. "*Dani in Occidentalium Britonum terram, qui Curnalia* (*Cornwallia*) *vocatur, appulerunt.*" Flor. The People of Cornwall, called West Wales by the Saxons.

Peſtanpuðu, 61. *Occidentalis sylva.* Westwood, Wiltshire.

Peðmoꝛ. Petmoꝛ, 106. *Wædmor,* As. *Weadmor,* F. *Wadmor,* W. Wedmor, Somersetshire.

Pibbanðun, 26. *Wilbandonum, ap.* Gale, Script. XV. Wimbledon, Surry.

Pic, 218. Wick, Worcestershire.

Picganbeoꝛche, 92. *Wicgambeorg,* As. *Wiganbeorh,* F. *Winbeorn,* Hunt. *Wincabeorh,* Chron. de Mailros. Wenbury, or Wembury, Devonshire.

Pigeꝛaceaſtep. Pigꝛaceaſtep, 169, 360. *Wircestre,* Hunt. Hovd. Pic-paꝛa-ceaſtep, i. e. *Civitas Wicciorum, Wigornia.* Worcester.

Pigeꝛaceaſtepſcýꝛe. Pigꝛaceaſtepſcýꝛe, 210, 299, 340. *Wireceastresire,* Hunt. *Wirecestersire,* Hovd. *Wircestreschire,* B. *Ager Wigorniensis.* "*Provinciam hanc, ut et Warwicensem, Staffordiensem, partem Cis-Sabrinam Salopiensis, et Cestrensem, incolebant olim Cornavii. Hwiccii etiam (ni fallor) dicebantur agri hujus ac vicinorum incolæ, per quos Sabrina cursum dirigit.*" Gibs. Worcestershire.

Pigingameꝛe, 134, 135. *Wiggemore,* B. *Wiggmor,* K. Wigmore, Herefordshire.

Piht. Pihtland, 14, 22, 45, 47, 56, 122, 172, 175, 179, 183. *Witland,* Hunt. *Vecta, Vectis.* The Isle of Wight.

Pihtgaꝛaburȝ, 23. *Guuihtgaraburhg,* As. *Witgaresburch,* Hunt. *Withgaraburh,* D. i. e. *Wihtgari castellum. Vide* An. DXXXIV. *f.* Carisbrook Castle, Isle of Wight.

Piht-paꝛe, 14, 47. *Vectæ incolæ.* Men of the Isle of Wight.

Pilfeꝛaſ. Pylfeꝛe, 31, 103. *Incolæ Wiltunenses.* People of Wiltshire.

Pilcun, 101, 153, 177. *Ad ripam quidem dicitur* Wiltun, *qui est in meridiana ripa fluminis Guilou, de quo flumine totus ille pagus nominatur.*" Flor. from Asser. Wilton.

Piltunſcýꝛe, 99, 124, 170, 176, 179, 187, 194. *Wiltuscira,* F. *Wilteschira,* M. B. *Wiltesire,* Hunt. Hovd. *Wilteshire,* H. *Agdi Wiltunensis.* "*Antiquis hujus Comitatus incolæ (una cum Sumersætensibus, et Hamtunensis parte interiori) Belgæ vocabantur.*" Gibs. Wiltshire.

Pinbupn, 63, 101, 124, 153. *Winburnamin-ster, Winburnhamminster,* Hunt. Pinbupnan minſter. *Vide* An. DCCXVIII. *Vindogladia.* Winburn, or Wimborne, Dorsetshire.

Pincelcumb, 240. Winchcomb, Gloucestershire.

Pindleſoꝛpa. Pindleſoupe. Pindleſoꝛa, 311, 313, 315, 327, 329, 331, 334, 341, 352, 353. *Windleshora,* F. C. *Winlesores,* M. *Windleshores, Winleshores,* Hunt. Hovd. *Windeshores, Windesoure,* Hovd. *Windelsores, Windlesores, Winlesores,* G. *Windesoure, Wyndesore,* B. *Windesour, Wyndosor,* K. Windsor, Berkshire.

Pintanceaſtep. Pinteceaſtep. Pinceaſtep. Pinceſtep, 38, 60, 65, 67, 68, 71, 95, 96, 122, 124, 125, 127, 128, 139, 140, 141, 149, 153, 157, 166, 169, 180, 190, 206, 207, 208, 213, 216, 222, 282, 283, 290, 294, 297, 310, 315, 317, 319, 320, 321, 323, 324, 325, 330, 346, 347, 351, 356, 359, 360, 370, 373. *Winchester,* I. *Wincestre,* Hunt. K. *Wynchestre,* K. *Venta Belgarum.* Winchester, Hampshire.

Pinpiðfelð, 40. *f.* Wingfield, Derbyshire.

Pipheale, 119. *Wirhale,* W. *Chersonesus in agro Cestrensi.* Wirhall, Cheshire.

Piſebec, 43. Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire.

Piteſne, 73. *Vide* Dpiteſne.

Pitham, 129. Witham, Essex.

Piþþingtun, 155. Witrington, near Peterborough, Northamptonshire.

Pitleſmæꝛe, 43, 155. *Lacus in agro Cantabrigiensi.* Witlesmere, or Whittlesey Mere.

Pocingaſ, 76. Wockings, or Wickins, Northamptonshire.

Poðneſbeoꝛȝe. Poðneſbeoꝛh, 27, 62. *Wohnesberghe,* E. *Wodnesbeorh,* F. *Wodnesbirue,* Hunt. *Wodnesbirch,* W. Wodnesborough, Wansborough, or Wanborough, Wiltshire.

Pibbanake, 344, 347. *Wodestoke*, E. K. *Wodstoc*, Hunt. *Wudestoke*, Huvd. *Wudestoc*, Lel. *Wodestoke*, B. Woodstock, Oxfordshire.

Pudrham, 336. Odiham, Hampshire.

Pura. v. Uranlli. Pyr. from Asser.

Pyrigaceastre, 212, 213. Worcestershire.

Pyrlice axe, 222. The Welsh coast, mistaken by Florence of Worcestershire for the name of a town.

Pyppedesfleot, 16. *Wippedi transatonium ejus* [*Hengistus*] *multos principum suorum et gentis amisit, et quendam magnum principem quit nocatur* Wippedi, *ex cujus nomine locum*

bellt illum Wippedesflede *vocavit*, Hunt. *Hist.* L. 2. Wippedfleet, or Ebbfleet, Kent.

Ybernia. v. Dibernia.

Yppinepleot, 14. *Ypevinesflet*, J. Wall.

Ypsingaeld. v. Incangaeld.

Yrlycan, 244. The Irish.

Yrland, Yrlande, 132, 231, 234, 269, 270, 275, 295. *Hibernia Iornes*. Ireland.

Yrsena, 233. *f.* Ysendyck, in Flanders.

Ycangaford, 127. *Thitingaford*, Hovd. *Iohyngford*, B. *Ittingeford*, Whitchford, Ickford, and Iffordc. Gibs. *f.* Hitching, Herts.

People of Cornwall, called West Wales by the Saxons.

Pevensey, 81. Cross in Pevensey-wood, Sussex.

Pedmon, Cenw. 76. Wedmor, As. Wedmore, Somersetshire.

Pibbanhum, 76. Wedmore, up. Gale.

Pirie, [illegible] Worcestershire

Pirio, [illegible] Surrey

Pirie, [illegible] Worcestershire

Pirie, [illegible] Wrekenhorge, As. Wrekenhorn, Hunt. Wrecenborch, Chron. [illegible] Wynbury, or Wembury, Devonsh. [illegible]

Pirigaceastre, 160, 360 Wrecester. [illegible] Pirigaceastre, 210, 299, 310 [illegible] Hunt. Wrecesetre, B. Wegeceastre, Hovd [illegible] Pirigaceastre, ad ea Wrecensetre, Wrecestre, Wircestre, Wircestre, Wirc

NAMES OF XXXIII BRITISH CITIES

EXTRACTED FROM NENNIUS.

I.	Cair Hebrauc	(*Eboracum*;) York.
II.	—— Ceint	Canterbury; or Ceint, Anglesey.
III.	—— Gurcoc	*f.* Ceirchiogg, Anglesey.
IIII.	—— Guorthegern	*f.* Gwitheryn, Denbighshire.
V.	—— Gusteint	*f.* Llan-Gustenin, Caernarvonshire.
VI.	—— Guorancgon	Worcester; or Warrington.
VII.	—— Segeint	Silchester; or Segont on the Menai.
VIII.	—— Guin-truis	Norwich; or Gwynnys, Cardiganshire.
VIIII.	—— Merdin	Caermarthen.
X.	—— Peris	*f.* Llan-Peris, Caernarvonshire.
XI.	—— Lion	*f.* Caer-leon, Monmouthshire.
XII.	—— Mencipit	*f.* Mansell, Herefordshire.
XIII.	—— Caratauc	*f.* Carrog, or Carroc, Cardiganshire.
XIIII.	—— Ceri	*f.* Kerry, Montgomeryshire.
XV.	—— Gloui	Gloucester; or St. Gluvias, Cornwall.
XVI.	—— Luilid	Carlisle, Cumberland.
XVII.	—— Graunt	Grantchester, Cambridgeshire.
XVIII.	—— Daun	Doncaster, Yorkshire.
XVIIII.	—— Britoc	Bristol; or St. Breock, Cornwall.
XX.	—— Meguaid	Meivod, Montgomeryshire.
XXI.	—— Mauiguid	Menigid, Anglesey; or Mwynglawd, Denb.
XXII.	—— Ligion	Chester; or Llan-ligan, Montgomeryshire.
XXIII.	—— Guent	Caer-Gwent, Monmouthshire.
XXIIII.	—— Collon	Colchester; or St. Colan, Cornwall.
XXV.	—— Londein	London.
XXVI.	—— Guorcon	*f.* Warren, or Woran, Pembrokeshire.
XXVII.	—— Lerion	Leicester.
XXVIII.	—— Drait-hou	Drayton, Shropshire.
XXVIIII.	—— Pensavelcoit	Ilchester, Pen-Selwood.
XXX.	—— Teun	*f.* Teyn-Grace, Devonshire.
XXXI.	—— Urnahc	*f.* Llan-Fernach, Pembrokeshire.
XXXII.	—— Celemion	*f.* Kilmaen-Llwyd, Pembrokeshire.
XXXIII.	—— Loit-coit	*f.* Ludlow; or Lytchett, Dorsetshire.

GENERAL RULES

FOR

THE INVESTIGATION OF NAMES OF PERSONS.

A.

ÆD, Ead, Ed; from eaðiȝ or eaðiȝ, *easy, happy, bold*; audags, Goth. audax, Lat.; as Eadgar, Edric (Hederic), Edsy, Edwin, Edwy.

Æl, Eal, Al, Alh, Alch, Ealch; from ælc or eal, *each* or *all*; as Ælmund, Ellman; Alfred, Alhred; Ealchstan, Elston; Alric, Alaric.

Æsc, Esc, Ash, Osc, Os, Es; from æsc, implying *strength* and *courage*; as Æscwine, Oscar (Osc-gar), Osgod, συμελιος, Osbeorn, Esborn, Osborne.

Æthel, Ægel, Egil, Ayl, El; from æþel, *noble*; as Ethelbert, Aylmer.

An, Ean, Ian; from an, in the sense of unique, particular, *qui solus*; as Eanberht, Ianbert (corruptly Lambert), Eanbald, Eanfred, Anfred.

B.

Beorht, Berht, Briht, Bright, Burt; from beorht or byrht, *bright*; bairht, Goth. biartur, Isl.; as Beorhtwald, Bertold, Brittel, Bretel, Brittle.

Beorn, Bern, Barn, Bron, Brun, Bruin, Browne; from beorn, by metathesis bryon, a man of *birth*, high-born, magnificent: as Bernard, Barnet; Brunet, Burnet; Brownrig.

Burh, Burgh, Borough, Bury, Beorg; already explained amongst Names of Places; whence the families of De Burgh, Boroughs, Vanburgh.

C.

Cen, Ken, Keene, Kin, Chin; Coen, Cohen, Conn; from cen, *keen*; cynnan, *to ken* or *observe*; or from cyn, *kindred, royal race*, &c. Whence Kenric, Kerrick, Kerrich; Chinnery; Kinsige, Kensie, Mackenzie.

Ceol, Col, Kell; from ceol, *the keel of a ship*; as Ceolric, Coleridge; Ceolwulf, Jolliffe; Colson, Kelson.

Cot, Kyte, Keate, Kett, Kytel, Kettle; from cot, cyte, cytel, *a small sheltered habitation;* whence Cotter, Cottrell, Cotgrave, Keating; Thurkytel, Thurtill, Turtle.

Cuth, Cud, Coote, Cutts, Coutts; from cuþ, cuþa, *well known*; as Cuthbald, Cobbold; Cuthbert, Cudbright; Cuthburg, Coburg; Cuthwulf, Cuthulf, Cuffe.

Cwen, Wen, Quin, Gwynne, Wynn; from cpen, *fair*; gwyn, Br.: whence Cwenburh, Wenman, Winnington.

D.

Dun, Don, Downe, Downes; from dun, *a down* or *hill*; as Dunwald, Macdonald, M'Donnell; Donatt, Donatty, Dennett, Dent.

E.

Ecg, Ec, Eg, Edge; from ecȝ, acies, *an edge, an army,* &c. or from eȝe, *eye, awe, terror,* &c.; as Ecgbert, Egbert, Echard, Edgeworth, Everth.

Eald, Eld, Ald, Old, Al, Ol; from ealð, *old;* as Ealdferth, Alford; Aldrich, Eldridge; Aldhelm, Aldam, Oldham.

Engle, Ingle, Ing; from anȝel or enȝel, *an angle, angel,* &c.; as Engleheart, Ingleham, Ingleton, &c.

F.

Frith, Frid, Firth, Ferth, Freoth, Fred, Frod; from ꝼꝼið, *peace, freedom, security;* as Aldfrid, Ethelfrith, Sifferth; Freothogar, Frederic, Frowde. Also Godfrith, Geoffrey, Jeffrey, Jefferson; Homefrith, Homfray, Humphrey, Humphreys.

G.

Gar, Ger, Jar; from ȝaꝛ, *a weapon, a place of defence* or *security;* as Garrett, Gerard, Jarrett; Geere, Gerald, Fitzgerald; Garulf, Gough; Edgar, Ethelgar, Elgar.

Gewis, Wise; from ꝼiꝼ, ꝼiꝼe, ꝼiꝼa, *wise;* as Guise, Wise, Wiseman; Hlothwis, Louis, Lewis.

Guth, God, Good; from ȝuþ, ȝoð, ȝoða, *great, good;* as Guthere, Goodyear; Guthlac, Goodlake; Godward, Goddard.

H.

Hald, Heald, Hele, Hild, Hold; from healðan, *to hold;* holð, *a Danish chieftain;* as Haldiman, Hilding, Holden; Hildyard, Hillier, Helyar; Machthild, Mahalde, Maud, Matilda; the same with Hildigarda; Reginald, Regnhold, Reynold; Thorold, Turold, Tyrrell.

Heard, Hard, Herd, Ard, Ert, from heoꝼð, *a keeper of cattle;* as Colthard, Coward; Lambard, Lambert; Herdric, Herrich; Hoggart; Shepherd, Sheppard.

Helm, Elm, Emm; from helm, *a helmet;* as Cynehelm, Kenelm, Celm; Nothelm, Needham; Ordhelm, Oram; Wulfhelm, Willelm, William.

Here, Har, Her, Er; from heꝼe, *an army;* as Herman, Harman; Hereward, Harward; Hlothere, Lothario, Luther, Luders, Loder; Loader; Holder, Hoare.

I.

Ing, Ving, Vang, Vane, Fane, Wing; from iȝ, *a meadow;* as Ingham, Ingwald, Ivanhoe, Wingfield. Inȝ also signifies *a son;* the same with iunȝ, *young;* as Goðpulꝼinȝ, *the son of Godulf;* whence Godolphin.

L.

Leod, Lid, Lud; from leoð or hloð, *a people* or *army;* as Leodgar, Lidiard, Ledyar, Ledger; Leodwall, Liddell; Hlothwig, *Ludovicus.*

M.

Mær, Mar, Mer, Mor, More, Moore; from mæꝛ or mæꝛa, *large* or *great;* mawr, Br.; as Meare, Mears, O'Meara; Ethelmær, Elmer, Aylmer; Moreal, Morrell, Murrell; Morehead, Moorhouse: for meꝛe, *a lake,* and moꝛ, *a moor,* are both so called from the general notion of extent.

Mod, Mid, Mot, Motte; from moð, *the mind;* as Deormod, M'Dermott, Macdiarmid; Osmod; Wulfmot, Willmot.

Mund, Mond; from munð, *peace;*

as Alchmund, Amund, Hammond; Amundbray, DeMowbray; Edmund, Edmondson; Gifmund, Gibmund, Gibbon, Gibbons; to which may be added, Ceolmund, Cholmond; whence Cholmondeley, Cholmley, Chumley; Sigismond, Simond, Simonds, Symonds.

N.

Noth, Not, Nott, Natt, Noad, Nutt; from neoð, nyð, *need, aid, utility*; as Æthelnoth, Aylnoth, Allnatt, Allnutt; Ceolnoth, Gellett, Gillet.

O.

Ord, Orde, Word, Worth; from oꞃð, *origin, beginning*; as Ordhelm, Orme; Ordric, *Ordericus*, Horricks, Horrocks; Ordulf, Wordsworth.

R.

Ræd, Read, Reid, Rod, Rudd, Reoda, Routh; from ꞃæð, *counsel*; as Æthelræd, Ethered; Baldred; Osred; Rodbert, Robert; Rodger, Roger; Ruddiman.

Ric, Rich; from ꞃic, *a kingdom*; as Æthelric, Elridge; Richard, Richards, Ricketts; Wulfric, Woolridge.

S.

Sige, Se, Sy; from ꞅiȝe, *victory*; as Sighere, Seager, Sayer; Sigeric, Siric; Siward; final, as Eaðꞅiȝe.

Stead, Sted, Stad, Stod; from ꞅteað, *a habitation, a station*; as Stedward, Stewart, Stuart; Stoddard, Stodhart; final, as Bristed, Wigsted.

Stan, Stone; from ꞅtan, *stone*; as Stonehewer, Stonehouse; final, as Dunstan, &c. according to Malmsbury.

T.

Thunnor, Tonner, Towner; Thor, Torr, Thur, Tur; from Ðoꞃ, supposed to be contracted from Ðunnoꞃ, the God of *thunder*; and by metonomy, of *war*; as Thoresby, Thorold, Thurkytel, Turton.

Thwaite, Waite; from þꞅæte, *a watery washy place*; þꞅean, *to wash*; as Thwaites, Branthwaite, Micklethwaite, Postlethwaite.

U.

Ulf, Wulf, Wolf; from ulꞃ, ꞅulꞃ, *help*; helpan, *to help*; as Denulf, Ethelwulf, Wulfstan, Wollaston, Woolston. Ælꞃ is probably of the same import.

W.

Wald, Weld, Wild, Wold; from ꞅalð, *power, strength, dominion*; ꞅealðan, *to wield*; as Bertwald, Beroald, Barrell, Barrett; Ethelwold, Oswald.

Weard, Ward, Werd, Word; from ꞅeaꞃð, *a guard*; as Ægelward, Ælfword, Ethelweard, Hereward.

Wig, Wige, Wye, Wice, Weo; from ꞅiȝe, *a battle*; ꞅiȝa, *a warrior*; as Ælfwig, Elwy; Oswiu, Osweo; Wiglaf.

Wight, Whit; from ꞅihꞇ, *active, quick, strong*; used both by Chaucer and Spenser; as Wightwick, Whittick.

Win, Wine; from ꞅin, *a contest*; ꞅine, *beloved*; ꞅinnan, *to win, or conquer*; as Edwine, Elfwin, Ethelwine, Elwin.

Worth, Worthy; from ꞅeoꞃð, *a village near the head of a river*. Vide Ord, and the Rules for Names of Places.

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Dunstan, 139, 150, 152, 156, 163, 167. *Tonston, Tonson,* &c. William of Malmsbury seems to derive this name from dun, *a hill,* and stan, *stone.* It is a contraction, perhaps, from dungenestan, dun'stan; Dunstan; signifying *most noble.*

E.

Eadbald, Eadbold, 30, 32, 35, 36, 58, 80. *Ebold, Ebbald, Eddol,* &c.
Eadberht, 45, 64, 66, 68, 72, 74, 81, 82, 86. *Edburt, Ebert,* &c.
Eadburg, 78. *Edbury, Ebury,* &c.
Eadgar, 20, 150, 153, 157, 158, 160, 161, 200, 278, 290, 304—306, 317, 329, 330. *Edgar, Egerton,* &c.
Eadgith, 215. *Editha, Edith.*
Eadhed, 54. *Eddid, Head, Eade,* &c.
Eadhelm, 65. *Edelm, Elm, Emm,* &c.
Eadmund, 20, 99, 141, 146, 147, 150, 158, 159, 194—198, 200. *Edmund, Edmond.*
Eadnoth, 189, 199, 222. *Ednoth,* &c.
Eadred, Edred, 20, 148, 149.
Eadric, 182, 184, 188, 194, 195, 198—201. Vid. Ædric.
Eadsige, 174, 210, 211, 213, 219, 224. *Edsy, Easy,* &c.
Eadulf, 122, 139, 176. *Eddulph,* &c.
Eadweard, 20, 124—129, 131, 133—139, 146, 161, 163, 165, 191, 192, 210, 212, 213, 215, 218, 219, 226, 232, 238, 247, 255, 282, 290, 306, 321. *Edward, Edwards,* &c.
Eadwic, Eadwig, 20, 150, 185, 201. *Edwy, Eady, Ady, Addison,* &c.
Eadwine, 28, 32—36, 88, 167, 260, 276. *Edwin.*
Eadwold, 126. *Edwald.*
Eafa, 19, 95. *Eafy, Iffey,* &c.
Ealbyrht, 64. *Elbert, Albert.*
Ealchere, 92. *Aller, Eller,* &c.
Ealchstan, 94, 98. *Alston,* &c.
Ealdbriht, 63. *Elbright,* &c.
Ealdferth, 61—63. *Alfrith,* &c.
Ealdred, 223, 242, 270. *Eldred.*
Ealdulf, 76, 169. *Alduffe,* &c.
Ealheard, 122. *Aller,* &c.
Ealhere, 94. *Yeller, Haller, Hollar,* &c.
Ealhmund, 19, 74, 78, 95. *Elman,* &c.
Ealhstan, 87. *Elston,* &c.
Ealhswithe, 125, 127. *Alswy,* &c.
Eanbald, 77, 79, 81—83. *Enbold,* &c.
Eanberht, 85. *Enbert,* &c.
Eanfled, 33. *Enfled,* &c.
Eanfrith, Eanfrid, 32, 35. *Enfrid,* &c.
Eanwulf, 91. *Enulph,* &c.
Eardwulf, 81, 85. *Ardulph,* &c.
Earnulf, 110—112. *Ernulph.* Vid. Ernulf.
Eata, 54, 66, 74. *Yeate, Yeates, Etty,* &c.
Eawa, 62, 72. *Eowe, Yeo,* &c.
Ecga, 76. *Edge, Hedges,* &c.
Ecgbriht, 19, 39, 48, 49, 58, 63, 64, 66, 74, 78, 84—90, 95, 130. *Egbert.*
Ecgferth, Ecgfrith, Ecgverth, Egverth, 49, 54, 55, 60, 61, 72, 75, 78, 80. *Everth, Edgeworth,* &c.
Ecgulf, 122. *Edgewulf, Edgill,* &c.
Ecgwald, 65. *Edgewald, Edgewall.*
Edred, Eadred. *Edder, Eader,* &c.
Egbalth, 56. *Edgebalt, Ebball,* &c.
Egel - - -. Vid. Æthel - - -.
Eglaf, 205. *Eylaff, Elf.*
Elesa, 17, 24, 28, 95. *Ellis, Lees,* &c.
Eleuther, 10. A corruption of Eleutherius. Gr.
Elias, 318, 332. *Lias, Lys,* &c. Heb.
Enoh, 96. *Enoch, Hank, Hankes, Hennick, Henniker,* &c. Heb.
Enos, 96. *Hennes, Haynes,* &c. Heb.
Eoda, 314. *Yoda, Yeo, Hody,* &c.
Eohric, 127. *Eoric, Yorrick, Yorke,* &c.
Eomer, 33, 34, 72. *Eamer, Hamer, Homer, Emerson,* &c.
Eoppa, 19, 23, 45, 47, 49, 55, 65, 95. *D'Eoppa, Duppa, Toup,* &c.
Eormenric, 24, 30. *Ermenrick, Hermanridge,* &c.
Eorpwald, 35. *Orpwald,* &c.
Eourard, 360. *Everard, Everett,* &c.
Eowils, 129. *Yeovils, Yowlls,* &c.
Ercenberht, 36. Vid. Arcenbryht.
Ercongota, 37. *Ercongoate, Archengote.*
Ermenred, 36, 37. *Armenred.*
Ernulf, 330, 334, 346, 350. *Arnulf.*
Esa, 23. *Esse, Isse, Ease, Hase,* &c.
Esla, 17, 24, 28, 95. *Eazle, Easle,* &c.
Eugenius, 368. *Eugene.* Gr.
Eunomius, 11. V. R. Not preserved. Gr.
Eustace, Eustatius, 226, 301, 321, 372. *Eustace, Stacey.*

F.

Faramundus, 12. V. R. *Pharamond.*

Farinmail, 26. *Fairmail, Farmil.*
Farits, 338. *Faritz*, &c.
Felix, 36, Rom. Whence *Felixstow.*
Feologild, 89. *Theologild, Field*, &c.
Fergan, 353. *Ferrian, Farren*, &c.
Finn, 23, 95. *Vinn, Vine*, &c.
Florentinus, 192. *Florentine.* Rom.
Forthere, 33, 61, 66. *Forder*, &c.
Forthred, 85. *Fordred, Forred*, &c.
Fræna, (FROINNE in num.) 100, 169. *Fresne, Frœne, Fane, Vane.*
Freawine, 17, 24, 28, 95. *Frewin.*
Freothogar, 17, 24, 28, 95. *Frethyar, Freyer, Frere.*
Freotholaf, 23. *Frithlaff, Freylaff*, &c.
Frethegis, 45. *Frithis, Frish*, &c.
Fritheberht, 74. *Freebert, Fribbert*, &c.
Frithegist, 169. *Frithist, Frethyst*, &c.
Frithestan, 128, 140. *Friston, Freston.*
Frithewald, Frithuwald, 73, 95. *Frithald, Frittle*, &c.
Frithowulf, Frithuwulf, 23, 24, 95. *Frithulfa, Fryolf*, &c.
Froda, 113. Gibs. *Frode, Frowd*, &c.
Frythogith, 66. *Frith, Frithson*, &c.
Fulk, 349. *Filkes, Foulkes*, &c.

G.

Gaius, 2, 6. *Gay, Kaye*, &c.
Geata, 23, 95. *Keate, Keates.*
Gelasius, 339, 340. Rom. from Gr.
Georgius, 197. *George, Gorges.*
Gerent, 61. *Grant.*
Gerueis, 348, 349, 352, 358. *Jervis.*
Geta, 10. Rom. not preserved.
Gifemund, 58. *Gibbon, Gibbons.*
Giffard, 320, 324, 346, 359. *Gifford.*
Girard, 324, 346. *Gerard, Garrett, Jarret.*
Giso, 250. *Guise, Guesse, Jesse.*
Giwis, Gewis, 24, 95. *Wise.*
Goda, 167. *Good*, and its compounds.
Godefreith, 347, 360. *Godfrey, Geoffry, Jeffrey, Jeffreys*, &c.
Godrun, 103, 105, 112. *Guthrum.*
Godun, Godwine, 169, 174, 187, 199, 207, 208, 214, 215, 220, 227, 229, 231, 233, 238, 240, 241, 250. *Godwin, Goodwin, Godden, Gooden, Gawen*, &c.
Godwulf, 23, 95. *Godolph, Godolphin*, &c.
Gordianus, 29. *Gordon.* Latino-Barb.
Gosfrith, Gosfreith, Gosfrei, i. e. *God's-frith.* Vid. Godefreith.
Gratianus, 11. *Grattan.* Rom.
Gregorius, 17, 25, 27—29, 78, 149, 360. *Gregory.* Rom. from Gr.
Griffin, 244, 247, 249, 251. *Griff, Grieve, Greave, Graves. Griffin* itself is supposed to be a corruption of *Griffith.*
Grimbald, 278. *Grimold*, &c.
Grymkytel, 210, 216. *Grimketel, Kettell.*
Gryth, or Gyrth, 263. *Gritt*, &c.
Gunner, 157. *Gore, Gower*, &c. Preserved in *Gunnersbury, Gunnerby, Gunby.*
Gunnilde, 215. *Gunnilda.*
Guthferth, 129, 147. } *Goddart, Goddard*,
Guthfrith, 140. } &c.
Guthlac, 62. *Goodlake, Gully*, &c.
Gyric, 153. *Geary, Gerson*, &c.

H.

Hacun, 205. *Haquin, Hacco, Hawkin, Hawkins*, &c.
Hælfwin, 134. *Haffin, Havin*, &c.
Hæsten, 114, 116, 117. *Hastings.*
Hamalri, 348. Vid. Amalri.
Hardacnut, 207, 209, 212, 232. *Hardyknut, Arnutt*, &c.
Hareld, Harold, 100, 149, 207—209, 211, 227, 229, 231, 234, 239, 241, 252, 253, 257, 263, 283. *Harrett, Herrott, Heard.*
Hathra, 95. *Hather, Heather*, &c.
Heabyrht, 85. *Hibbard, Hubbard, Hobart, Hibbert, Heber, Heberden*, &c.
Heaca, 216, 248. *Hatch*, &c.
Headda and Hedde, 53, 60, 156. *Head, Heath*, &c.
Heahmund, 101. *Hammond.*
Heahstan, 124. *Heston*, &c.
Healfdene, 100, 102, 103. *Halden, Halton, Yalden*, &c.
Heanric, Heanrig, Heanri, Henri, 250—374, *passim. Henry, Harry, Harries, Harris, Harrison*, &c.
Hearberht, 76, } *Herbert, Harbord*, &c.
Heardberht, 83. }
Hedde. Vid. Headda.

Hengest, 14—16. *Hengst, Hinx, Hinxman, Hickman*, &c.
Herbeard, 308, } Vid. Hear----.
Herebryht, 91, }
Hereferth, 89, } *Harvey, Erith*, &c.
Herefrith, 45. }
Herelufu, 166. *Harlove, Harlow.*
Hereman, 215, 223, 284. *Harman, Orman.*
Heremod, 95. *Hermott*, &c.
Hereward, 273, 277. *Harward.*
Hering, 29. *Herring.*
Herodes, 4, 6, 13. Heb. *Herod.*
Higbald, 62, 77, 81, 84. *Hibbold, Ibbott, Ibbotson*, &c.
Higebriht, 75, 78. *Eyebright.* Vid. Heabyrht.
Higwais, 99; *l.* Hingwar; *q. vid.* Unless *Higgs, Hickes, Higgeson*, &c. be referred to this source.
Hilda, Hild, 55. *Hilda.*
Hingwar, 99. *Anger, Ongar.*
Hlothhere, 49, 56. *Lothaire, Lowther*, &c.
Hlothwig, Hlowig, 109. *Louis, Lewis*, &c.
Honorius, 34, 35, 39, 350, 359. Rom.
Horsa, 14, 15. *Horser, Horseman*, &c.
Howel, 138. *Howell, Hual, Hoël.* Br.
Hroald, 131. *Rowell, Rolles, Rolleston.*
Hrothulf, 111. *Rodolph, Rolfe, Roffe*, &c.
Huda, 94. *Hody, Hudson, Hyde*, &c.
Hugo, 176, 299, 310, 312, 317, 347—349, 352, 357, 358, 368. *Hughes, Hughson, Hewson; Higges, Higgeson; Hickes.*
Hunberht, 93. *Humbert, Hubert*, &c.
Hunferth, 67, 68. *Humfrey, Humphreys.*
Hussa, 29. *Huss, House*, &c.
Hwala, 95. *Wall, Weal*, &c.
Hygbald, 62. Vid. Higbald.
Hyldrinc, 143. *Holditch*, &c.

I.

Jacobus, 5—7. *Jacques, James.*
Janbyrht, 74, 78, 79. *Yanbert.*
Jared, 96. Heb. *Yared.*
Icel, 34, 72. *Ichel, Itchel*, &c. preserved in Itchel-hampton.
Ida, 23, 24, 27, 49, 55, 65. *Ide, Ides, Iddeson*, &c.
Jehmarc, 206. *Gemarr, Yemar.*
Jeothwel, 138. *Jewell.*
Jeruman, 42, 45. *Jerman, Jermyn.*
Ignatius, 9. Rom.
Immine, 45. *Himmin, Hemming*, &c.
Ine, 19, 57, 58, 61—64, 95. *Ines, Innes.* The name in Scotland is perhaps derived from *inis*, a vale.
Ingild, 19, 63. } *Inglis, Ingle*, &c.
Ingils, 95. }
Ingin, 23. *Hingin, Engine, Higgins, Higginson*, &c.
Ingwald, 65. *Ingold, Gold, Gould, Goldsborough*, &c.
Innocentius, 11, V. R. Rom.
Inwære, 104. Vid. Hingwar.
Inwidda, 143. *Inwitt, Inett*, &c.
Joannes, 5, 6, 8, 13, 56, 63, 335, 336, 338, 339, 346, 351, 352, 354, 355, 360, 362, 363. *Johnes, Jones, Johnson, Jackson.*
Itermon, 95. *Etterman, Ettman.*
Ithamar, 40, 42, 45. *Idmore*, &c.
Judas, 52, 166. Heb. *Jude.*
Judoc, 125. *Juddoc, Jukes, Judd*, &c.
Julius, 2. Rom.
Justus, 29, 32, 34. Rom.
Juthytta, 109. *Judith, Judy.*

K. Vid. in C.

Karl, Karolus, 76, 79, 84, 85. V. R. 354. *Charles, Charleson, Carlton, Charlton.*
Kenulf. Vid. Cenulf.
Kyneburg, 41, 42, 44, 45, 52, 157.
Kyneswith, 41, 42, 44, 45, 52, 157.
Kynsige, 242, 250. *Kinsey*, &c.

L.

Lamech, 96. Heb. not preserved.
Landfranc, Lanfranc, 271, 272, 297, 302. By metathesis, *Frankland, Franklin*, &c.
Laurentius, 31, 325, 352. *Laurence.*
Leo, 13, 82, 83, 86, 219. *Lyon, Lyons, Lens*, &c.
Leodulf, 166. *Lodolph.*
Leodwald, 65, 66, 216. *Lyddle, Liddle*, &c.
Leofgar, 246. *Lufgar.*
Leofric, 174, 207, 228, 230, 247, 248. *Leverich, Leveridge, Lourie, Lowrie*, &c.

Leofruna, 187. *Leffrun.*
Leofsige, 175. *Lowsie*, &c.
Leofwine, 174, 185, 187, 201, 203, 275. *Levine, Lewin, Lubin*, &c. and Latinized *Lubinus.*
Lifing, 189, 216. *Liffey*, &c.
Lilla, 33. *Lilly*, &c.
Liofa, 148. Lioua and lione, N. S. whence *Love* and *Lowe.* In the printed copies of Flor. we find *Leonem* for *Leovem.*
Losang, 308. *Lozenge, Leasing*, &c.
Lothen, 217. *Lodden, Loudon.*
Lothewis, Lothwi, 91, 330, 336, 348. Vid. Hlothwig.
Lucas, 6, 340. *Lucas, Luke, Locke.*
Lucius, 10. *Lucy, Luss, Lush.*
Lucumon, 123. *Lockman*, &c.
Ludecan, (LVDICA in num.) 88. *Lukin.*

M.

Maccbethu, 113. *Macbeth.*
Macedonius, 11, V. R. Rom. from Greek.
Mægla, 20. *Maule, Mole, Mull*, &c.
Mælbæthe, 206. Vid. Maccbethu.
Mælcolm, 206, 267. *Malcolm, Malcom*, &c.
Mælinmun, 113. *Milman, Melmoth*, &c.
Mærle-swægen. *Morle-swayne*, &c.
Magnus, 216, 218. *Maine.*
Mahald, Mahtild, 287, 321, 339. *Matilda.*
Malalahel, 96. Heb.
Malculm, 147. Vid. Mælcolm.
Malduit, 368. *Maudit, Molte*, &c.
Mallet, 332. *Mallets, Mellish*, &c.
Mamertus, 17, V. R. Latino-barb.
Manna, Manni, 135, 215. *Mann*, &c.
Marcus, 7, 9. *Mark, Marks.*
Margareta, 267, 307, 317, 321. *Margaret.*
Marie, Maria, 44, 59, 170, 187, 194, 283, 285, 293, 341, 344, 347, 348, 351. *Mary.*
Marinus, 107. Vid. Martinus.
Martæl, 353. *Martel.*
Martianus, 13. *Marcian.* Roman.
Martinus, 13, 25, 109, 129, 133, 137, 158, 179, 184, 202, 302, 316, 318, 321, 334, 364, 368, 373. *Martin.* Rom.
Mathias, 325. *Matthias, Matthews.* Heb.
Matusalem, 96. *Mathusalem.* Heb.
Mauricius, 27, 289, 320, 330. *Maurice, Moritz, Morris.* Latino-barb.
Maximus, 11. Roman.
Melcolm, Malcolm, 277, 284, 304—307, 317, 321. Vid. Mælcolm.
Mellitus, 29, 32. Rom. Q. *Mellits, Mellish.*
Merehwit, 206. *Merrywhite, Marriot.*
Merwala, 41. *Marvel*, &c.
Michael, 73, 187, 193, 297, 304, 312, 316—318, 320, 322, 323, 325, 329, 340, 352, 353, 359. Heb. *Michel* is from mycet.
Mildred, 74. *Mildred.*
Mol, 73, 74. *Moll, Mole.*
Moræl, Moreal, 306, 312. *Morrell, Morell, Murrel, Morle*, &c.
Morkere, Morcære, 194, 260, 276, 277. *Morker*, &c.
Moyses, Heb. *Moses, Moysey*, &c.
Muca, 87. *Mock, Mockson, Moxon; Mudge*, &c.
Mul, 56, 58. *Mull*, &c.

N.

Nafana, 196. *Nafon, Nepean*, &c.
Natanleod, Nazaleod, 21. *Natt, Natle, Neate.*
Nero, 7. Rom.
Nestorius, 12. Rom. from Greek.
Nicephorus, 85. Rom. from Greek.
Nicolaus, 11, 250, 278, 360. *Nicol, Nichols, Nicolson, Nicholson*, &c. Gr.
Niel, 137. *Neal, O'Niel*, &c.
Ninna, 25. *Nunny, Nenny*, &c.
Noe, 96. Heb. *Noah.*
Northman, 201. *Norman, North*, &c.
Nothelm, 66, 67. *Noddin, Notting, Needham*, &c.

O.

Ocga, 65. *Occa, Oak, Noke*, &c.
Octavianus, 3. Rom. *Octavian.*
Oda, 14, Odda, 232, 233, Odo, Oda, 153, 294, 298—301. *Oddy, Oades, Oates, Wood, Woods, Woide*, &c.
Offa, 33, 34, 61, 72, 75, 78—80, 90. Preserved in Offington, Ovington, Uffington, Offa's dyke, &c. *Ovey*, &c.

Ohter, Ohtor, 129, 131, 132. *Ohter.* Originally Oht-here, or Ocht-here; i. e. The terror of an army.
Olaf, 205. *Olave.* Vid. Anlaf.
Ordbyrht, 157. *Orbet,* &c.
Ordhelm, 118. *Oddam,* &c.
Ordulf, 172. *Oddulph, Oddiff.*
Osbearn, Osbern, Esbeorn, 109, 271, 273, 280. *Osborne.*
Osbryht, 97. *Osbert.*
Oscytel, 103, 127, 158. Q. *Skittel, Shuttle, Shuttleworth,* &c.
Osferth, 129. Osfrith, 35. } *Offerth, Offer,* &c.
Osgot, 217. *Osgod.*
Oslac, 26, 32, 156, 157, 162. *Slack.*
Oslaf, 32. *Oslave, 'Slave,* &c.
Osmod, 72, 89. Osmond, 318. } *Osmond.*
Osred, 61, 62. *Osred, 'Shred, 'Sheard,* &c.
Osric, 35, 38, 62, 65, 70, 92, 96. *Osry, Orry,* &c.
Ostrithe, 53, 60. *Osythe, 'Strithe,* &c.
Osulf, 72. Preserved in *Ossulston,* which is contracted from *Osulfston.*
Oswald, Oswold, 32, 36, 37, 40, 64, 65, 127. *'Swale, Swell,* &c.
Osweo, 49, 55. Oswi, 41, 44, 185. Oswin, 32, 38—40, 73. Oswio, 88. Oswiu, 37, 49. } *Oswy, 'Sway, Swee,* &c.
Oswudu, 32. *Oswood,* &c.
Othulf, 129. *Oddulph, Odduff,* &c.
Ottuel, 341. *Otwell, 'Twill,* &c.

P.

Palladius, 12. Rom. from Gr.
Pallig, 174. *Bally, Bailey; Pally, Paley,* &c.
Paschalis, 86, 336, 339. *Paschal.*
Passeflambard, 357. *Pass-Flamard.* Not preserved.
Patricius, 12. *Patrick.* Rom.
Paulinus, 28, 32—35, 38. *Paulin.* Rom.
Paulus, 5, 7, 42, 153, 163, 189, 292. *Paul, Powell,* &c.
Peada, 39—41, 50, 52. *Pett, Peate,* &c.
Peccoth, 344. *Peckett, Peckitt, Beckett, Beckitt,* &c.
Pelagius, 11. Rom. from Gr.
Penda, 33—35, 37, 39, 40, 47, 50, 60. *Pend, Penn,* &c.
Peter, Petrus, 5—7, 31, 33, 38, 40—43, 46, 51—53, 56, 57, 76, 95, 134, 154—156, 192, 278, 359, 368. *Peter, Petre, Petrie, Peters, Peterson,* &c.
Petronella, 283. *Petronell, Parnell.*
Philippus, 4, 5, 293, 302, 303, 330, 332, 333. *Philips, Phelps,* &c.
Pilatus, 5. Rom. *Pilate.*
Pipin, 62. Pippene, 109. } *Pepin.* Fr.
Plegemund. (In nummis antiquis PLEGMVND.) 112, 138. *Plegmond.*
Port, 20. *Port, Pote, Pott,* &c.
Præn, 81, 82. *Pring, Prynne, Pym.*
Priscianus, 22, V. R. Rom. *Priscian.*
Pusa, 76. *Pusey, Pewsey.*
Putta, 53. *Putts, Pitt, Butt,* &c.
Pyhtwine, Pehtwine, 73, 76. *Petwin, Patin, Patten,* &c.

R.

Randolf, Randulf, 357, 370, 371. Rannulf, 218, 320, 322. } *Randolph.*
Raulf, 233, 280, 281, 334, 336, 343, 350. Vid. Hrothulf.
Regnold, Regenold, Regenald, Regnald, (REGNALD in num.) 138, 139, 147. *Reynold, Reynolds, Rennel, Raynal, Ronald,* &c.
Reoda, 2. *Rudd, Reid, Routh,* &c.
Reodwald, Rædwald, 32, 88. *Rodwell, Reddal, Riddle,* &c.
Ricard, Ricardus, 147, V. R. 175, 191, 201, 212, 330, 341. *Richards, Ricketts, Richardson,* &c.
Ricola, 29. *Ricol, Ickle,* &c.
Rodbert, Rotberd, Rotbeard, Rodbriht, Rodbyrd, 206—370, *passim. Roberts, Robertson, Robbins, Robinson, Robson,* &c.
Rodla, 103. *Rollo, Rolle,* &c.
Roger, 280, 281, 298, 299, 301, 308, 344, 346, 351, 353, 360, 365. *Rogers, Hodge, Hodges; Hodgeson, Hodson,* &c.

Romanus, 32. *Romaine*, &c. Rom.
Rothulf, 224. Vid. Hrothulf.

S.

Sæbald, 24. *Sibbald*, &c.
Sæbyrht, 29. *Seabright*, &c.
Sæfugl, 24. *Seafowl, Siffle, Savile*, &c.
Saxulf, 40—42, 44—46, 50, 52, 53, 56, 61. *Sassulf, Saulf, Safe*, &c.
Sceafa, 96. *Sheaf, Shap*, &c.
Sceldwea, 95. *Shelway, Shelly.*
Scotlandus, 178, Gibson's edition.
Sed, Seth, 96. *Seth, Sced*, &c.
Sefred, 346. *Sifferth, Sefferd*, &c.
Selred, 68. *Selred, Seller*, &c.
Sergius, Sergie, 57. Rom. *Serge.*
Severus, 9. Rom. Q. *Vere.*
Sexburh, Seaxburh, 18, 37, 49.
Sibbi, 45. *Sibbe.* Preserved in *Sibthorpe.*
Sicga, 80. *Syke, Sykes, Saye*, &c.
Sideman, 163. *Sidmans, Siddons*, &c.
Sidroc, 99. *Siddoc, Sirroc, Surrock*, &c.
Siga, 79. Vid. Sicga.
Sigear, 24. *Seagar, Seager;* and, with the addition of ham, *Seagerham, Seagram.*
Sigebriht, 19, 69, 126. *Sebbert*, &c.
Sigeferth, 153, 194, 360. *Sefferth*, &c.
Sigegeat, 24. *Siggat, Seate*, &c.
Sigeric, 170. *Siric*, &c.
Sighelm, Sigelm, 107, 126. *Sielm; Sime, Simes; Simms, Simson:* unless the latter be derived from Simon; qu. *Simons, Simonson.*
Sighere, 45. *Sayer, Sayers.* Vid. Sigear.
Sihtric, 137, 147. *Sitric, Sitridge.*
Silvester, 11, V. R. *Silvester, Silver*, &c.
Simon, 8, 166, 360. *Simon, Simons, Simpson*, &c.
Siric, 84, 167—169. Vid. Sigeric.
Siward, 214—276. *Siward, Seward*, &c.
Siwulf, 126. *Siulf, Soffe*, &c.
Spearhafoc, Sparhafoc, 217, 224, 232. *Sparrock, Spark, Sparkes*, &c.
Stephanus, Stephne, 5, 86, 248, 249, 293, 364—366, 368—370, 373. *Stephen, Stephens, Stephenson, Stevens*, &c.
Stigand, 202, 213—216, 239, 249, 297. *Stigand*, &c.
Stuf, 21, 22. *Stuffes, Stubbes, Stubbs*, &c.
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Theodosius, 12. Rom. from Gr.
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Wina, 42, 45, 47. *Vine, Wynne.* This latter name is British, and derived from Gwyn, which signifies *white*; but perhaps Wina is Gwyn, or Wyn, Latinized.
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N. B. If any names are omitted in this Index, the reader is requested to look for them in the General Index. The orthography will be much illustrated by a reference to the legends on the Anglo-Saxon coins; some of which have been here incidentally noticed. They will be found in the Plates annexed to the Appendix.

THE END.

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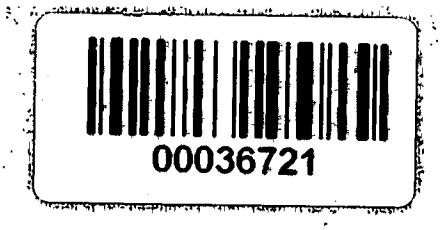
DIRECTIONS FOR PLACING THE PLATES.

Map . . . . . to face the Title.
Facsimile of MSS. . . . to follow Observations on MSS.
Map to illustrate the IGLEA *of the Saxon Chronicle* . to face *p.* 105.
Three Plates of Coins . . . . . to face *p.* 384.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